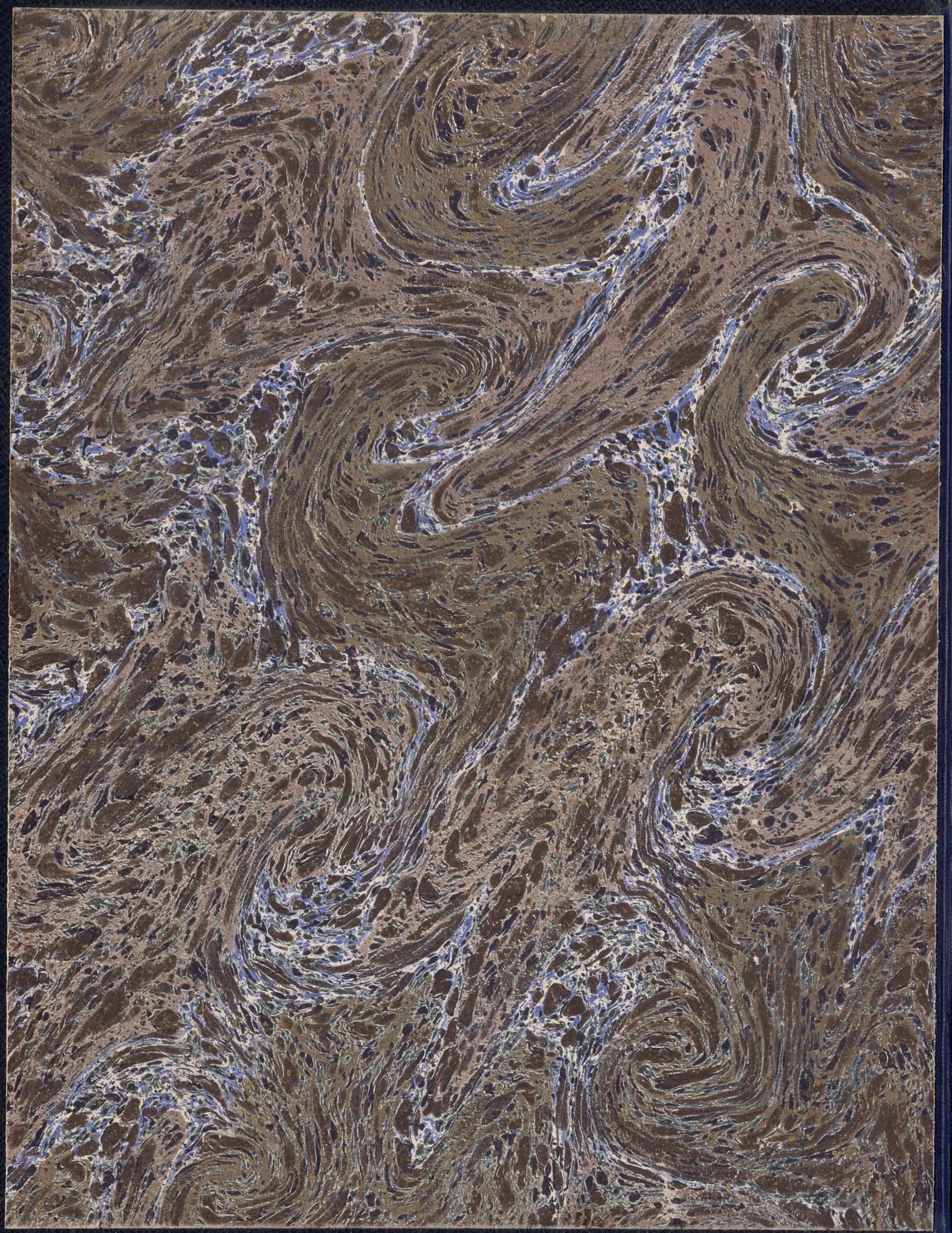
Tales & Traditions



TALES AND TRADITIONS

CONTRIBUTORS TO

VOLUME III

LeRoy C. Abbott
Philip Arnot
Frances Baker
Gregory Bard
Olga Bridgman
Porter A. Butts
William E. Carter
W. H. Dufton
Louise Dunmire
Patricia Gallagher
David M. Greenberg
Verne Inman
W. J. Kerr
Milton B. Lennon
Eleanor Little
Robert A. McLean
Helen B. Martin
Mae Owens
Schoenig, Irene
Edward B. Shaw
Francis Scott Smyth
George Steninger
Jessie Stickel
Paul Valdes
J. Viera
John Homer Woolsey
Jerry Yalon

TALES AND TRADITIONS

VOLUME III

TALES AND TRADITIONS

VOLUME III

The material in this volume

was collected by

DR. WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CONTENTS

Abbott, LeRoy C.	The First Twenty Years are the Hardest. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.	2-26
Arnot, Philip	Reminiscences of University of California Hospital. 1919 - 1920.	175-184
Baker, Frances	The Department of Physical Medicine.	110-117
Bard, Gregory	The Department of Physical Medicine.	110-117
Bridgman, Olga	Child Psychiatry. Department of Pediatrics, Mental Health Unit.	72-73
Butts, Porter A.	Guy S. Millberry Union and Combined Structure Program.	225-297
Carter, William E.	Early History of the School of Medicine. Address.	301-306
Carter, William E.	Langley Porter	221
Carter, William E.	Scrolls; Gold-Headed Cane	27-28
Carter, William E.	School of Medicine. Faculty Meetings. Minutes. Abstracts 1864 - 1950.	32-66a
Commencement.	Commencement, San Francisco Campus 1961	222
Dufton, W. H.	Grounds and Buildings.	149-154
Dunmire, Louise	Volunteer Services	219-220
Gallagher, Patricia	The First Twenty Years are the Hardest. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.	2-26
Greenberg, David M.	Department of Biochemistry	185-217
Inman, Verne	The First Twenty Years are the Hardest. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.	2-26
Kerr, W. J.	Scrolls; Gold-Headed Cane	27-28
Lennon, Milton B.	Memoirs (Neurology)	118-119
Little, Eleanor	The First Twenty Years are the Hardest. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.	2-26

McLean, Robert A.	Hugh H. Toland	74-85
Martin, Helen B.	Medical Records Department (U. C. Hospitals)	121-123
Owens, Mae	University of California Hospital as Teaching Hospital and Its Administration	130-148
P.G.&E. Progress (July 1961)	Mary B. Olney, M.D. Young Diabetics' Summer Camp	224
Schoenig, Irene E.	Outpatient Department. Admissions Office.	127-129
Shaw, Edward B.	Children's Hospital, San Francisco, and Its Relationship to the University of California School of Medicine.	162-174
Smyth, Francis Scott	The Role of Medical Education in Promoting International Understanding.	98-109
Steninger, George	Guy S. Millberry Union and Combined Structure Program.	225-297
Stickel, Jessie	Clinical Laboratories. University of California Hospitals.	88-89
Time Magazine	University of California (Review)	90-97
University Bulletin	David M. Greenberg	218
UC Medical Center	Pamphlet:Your Library	300
UC Medical Center	Pamphlet:Your Medical Center	298-299
Valdes, Paul	Animals. Hooper Foundation	124-126a
Viera, J.	Grounds and Buildings	149-154
Woolsey, John Homer	Frank Hinman, M.D. (Urology)	120
Yalin, Jerry	The Pharmacy	223

The numbers 1, 29-31, 67-71, 86-87, 115, 155-161 and 212 were not included in the numbering of these pages.

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS ARE THE HARDEST

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

Patricia Gallagher
LeRoy C. Abbott
Verne Inman
Eleanor Little

(V)

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS ARE THE HARDEST

being

A Compilation of Facts Relative to the Birth

of the

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY*
University of California School of Medicine

1930-1957

(with a footnote by LeRoy C. Abbott, M. D., Chairman)

*We wish to thank Miss Patricia Gallagher for her careful preservation of valuable records throughout the years, and for her excellent compilation of the departmental data.

Compiled by Patricia Gallagher in collaboration with Dr. LeRoy C. Abbott and Dr. Verne Inman, with the editorial assistance of Eleanor Little.

This compilation of events of first the Division, and then the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, touches but briefly on the labor pains experienced at its birth.

I leave it, a sturdy child, under the benevolent guidance of new parents.

But, like the proverbial grandparent, I hope that suggestions which may come from me in the future may not be frowned upon.

LeRoy C. Abbott

LeRoy C. Abbott, M. D.

History and Background - LeRoy C. Abbott, M. D.

Twenty-seven years ago the Faculty of the present Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, then a division of the Department of Surgery, consisted of a group of 12 men who had been working without a leader since the untimely death of Doctor Walter Baldwin in 1926. Doctor Howard Naffziger, the Professor of Surgery foresaw the need for the development of Orthopaedic Surgery in our School of Medicine. He recognized the importance of this specialty in the fields of both medicine and surgery and the necessity for improvement in its teaching. Through Doctor Naffziger's efforts and astute judgment, Doctor LeRoy C. Abbott was chosen to assume this difficult and exacting task.

Doctor Abbott's experience was rich and broad. He had been graduated from the University of California School of Medicine in 1914. After completion of his internship, he spent a year in post-graduate work at Harvard Medical School, and then returned to the University of California School of Medicine as Assistant in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery for approximately one year.

He joined the United States Army for overseas duty in 1917, and was stationed with the British at the Edinburgh War Hospital under the supervision of Sir Harold Stiles, anatomist and surgeon, and a man widely known in British medical circles. Under his guidance, Doctor Abbott - who considers time spent with Sir Harold Stiles one of the greatest experiences in his medical life - developed his continuing interest and knowledge of anatomy.

Sir Robert Jones, Military Director of Orthopaedic Surgery in Great Britain, and who was later to be known as the "Father of Orthopaedic Surgery", was much impressed with Doctor Abbott's work. When his American adjutant, Doctor Robert Osgood, wished to go to France, Sir Robert Jones requested that Doctor Abbott be transferred to London to replace him. Sir Robert Jones also secured an appointment for Doctor Abbott on the service of the St. Catherine's Lodge Hospital in Regents Park. Doctor Abbott held these posts from October, 1917 until May, 1918. He was then transferred to the American hospital units in France, under the general direction of Colonel Joel Goldthwait, and assigned to the U. S. Base Hospital, No.8 at Chateau Roux, then to the American Red Cross Hospital in Paris, and later to the United States Base Hospital, No.69 at Savenay. He remained in this latter hospital for about 8 months. While there, he held the title of Chief Surgeon with a service of 1,500 beds. During all of his time with the Armed Forces overseas, Doctor Abbott worked on services formerly designated as "general surgery" - acute compound fractures with sepsis, injuries to the joints and soft parts of the extremities, and to the spine.

In May, 1919 he was appointed Senior Resident Surgeon to Sir Harold Stiles at Chalmers Hospital, and was also his private assistant in general surgery. In this capacity he served for 6 months. From October 1919 to April 1920 he held the position of Chief Resi-

dent in Surgery at the Royal Infirmary. Doctor Abbott was the first American ever appointed to a residency in the Royal Infirmary. Thus Doctor Abbott was able to obtain three years of general surgery under the most renowned of teachers. Sir Harold Stiles was wont to say "...I represent the last of the school of real general surgeons..." and truly he did.

In later years Sir Harold wrote:

> "After Abbott had been in residence about a fortnight, I asked him how he was getting on with his colleagues. He replied that he could not take an active part in the conversation at the Mess, as he knew nothing about the history and environment of the persons under discussion, but, he added, that did not matter as he was very happy in having such interesting and valuable work to do; and that he was greatly interested in the Edinburgh methods of clinical teaching. A few days later, when I went into one of the wards, I found Abbott and the Clerk-of-Works in earnest conversation at the bedside of a patient with a fracture of the femur. This was the first occasion in which I had known of an engineer being brought into consultation in a surgical case. The result of the consultation was that my ward was soon provided with perhaps the most efficient and up-to-date fracture-frame in existence - an apparatus which soon found its way into other hospitals in this country."

While with Sir Harold Stiles, Doctor Abbott was very active, and taught undergraduate students at the Royal Infirmary. He also helped the graduates in the preparation of their examinations for Fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons.

In 1942, Sir Harold Stiles wrote:

> "...looking back on the burdens and responsibilities associated with a long life of heavy surgical work and teaching my greatest satisfaction and reward is derived from the knowledge that some of my house staff are now in the forefront of the surgical world. Abbott is one of the best examples, and whenever I think of him, I am filled with pride and gratitude..."

In the same year Joel Goldthwait wrote:

> "...I am sending this note to extend to you my most sincere congratulations and my most grateful thanks for all the assistance that you represented in the First World War in helping in the recovery and restoration of function of so many damaged men that were assigned to the Orthopaedic Division..."
>
> "The work was of the highest order and contributed

dent in Surgery at the Royal Infirmary. Doctor Abbott was the first American ever appointed to a residency in the Royal Infirmary. Thus Doctor Abbott was able to obtain three years of general surgery under the most renowned of teachers. Sir Harold Stiles was wont to say "...I represent the last of the school of real general surgeons..." and truly he did.

In later years Sir Harold wrote:

"After Abbott had been in residence about a fortnight, I asked him how he was getting on with his colleagues. He replied that he could not take an active part in the conversation at the Mess, as he knew nothing about the history and environment of the persons under discussion, but, he added, that did not matter as he was very happy in having such interesting and valuable work to do; and that he was greatly interested in the Edinburgh methods of clinical teaching. A few days later, when I went into one of the wards, I found Abbott and the Clerk-of-Works in earnest conversation at the bedside of a patient with a fracture of the femur. This was the first occasion in which I had known of an emergency being brought into consultation in a surgical case. The result of the consultation was that my ward was soon provided with perhaps the most efficient and up-to-date fracture-frame in existence - an apparatus which soon found its way into other hospitals in this country."

While with Sir Harold Stiles, Doctor Abbott was very active, and taught undergraduate students at the Royal Infirmary. He also helped the graduates in the preparation of their examinations for Fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons.

In 1912, Sir Harold Stiles wrote:

"...Looking back on the burdens and responsibilities associated with a long life of heavy surgical work and teaching my greatest satisfaction and reward is derived from the knowledge that some of my house staff are now in the forefront of the surgical world. Abbott is one of the best examples, and whenever I think of him, I am filled with pride and gratitude..."

In the same year Joel Goldthwait wrote:

"...I am sending this note to extend to you my most sincere congratulations and my most grateful thanks for all the assistance that you represented in the First World War in helping in the recovery and restoration of function of so many damaged men that were assigned to the Orthopaedic Division..."

"The work was of the highest order and contributed

much to the appreciation which was expressed in the letter sent to the Department by General Pershing, a copy of which I believe, was sent to you at that time..."

His overseas duty having been completed, Doctor Abbott then took up his work first at the University of Michigan Medical School, and later at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and as Professor of Clinical Orthopaedic Surgery at Washington University School of Medicine, both in Saint Louis, Missouri, which he left in 1930 to join the Faculty of the University of California School of Medicine.

The Founding of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

Thus, in 1930 he came to be one of us, and through his splendid reputation, his enormous capacity to get things done, and his mastery of the fine art of teaching, was to bring great honor to the School of Medicine. He was fully equipped in anatomy, principles of surgery, orthopaedic surgery, and as well in an ancillary branch of medicine and surgery which was not to be developed into a special field - rehabilitation - until many years later. His "Division" consisted of an Outpatient Clinic, a few beds in the University Hospital, a small unit at the San Francisco Hospital and an inadequate budget of but $2,200.

Doctor Abbott had many plans and dreams for the development of a first-class Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, but consummation of these plans was to be achieved only after a long, up-hill struggle. No salary was provided either for him or for his assistants; no office space was available for divisional administrative duties; the clinical staff numbered 12, five of whom were inactive and eventually dropped from the roster. Among those who remained were Keene Haldeman, William Key, John Loutzenheiser, Ralph Soto-Hall, Edward Bull, Geraifm Nazarin and the late Howard Markel, George Hensel and Frederick Linde.

Doctor Abbott recruited new teachers for his Division with considered judgment, and in September of 1931 brought Doctor Frederic Bost, who had been a graduate of the University of California School of Medicine, and who had recently completed his postgraduate training at Harvard. Doctor Bost had been recommended to Doctor Abbott as a man of sterling qualities and of the highest qualifications as an orthopaedic surgeon by the late Doctor Robert Osgood, John Ball and Buckminister Brown Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Harvard Medical School.

Other clinicians and teachers soon joined the ranks, Victor Dillon, Frances Baker, Dudley Smith, the late Pinckney Harral, Rudolph Dresel, Robert Legge, Wilbur Cox, Francis West, W. Porter Forcade, Bret Smart, Russel Jaekle, Leon Parker, the late George Karfiol, Verne Inman, William MacCracken, James Shumate, Helen

Hagey, Carl Anderson, Gerald Gill, Charles Bechtol, William Reinhardt, Lucile Eising, Adolph Segal, Edwin Schottstaedt, Harold Muller, Robert Meyer, Floyd Jergesen, Loren Larsen, Frederic Rhinelander, William Cappeller, Walter Carpenter, Arthur Hartwig, Donald Lucas, Neil McCloy, Charles Baker, Arthur Civello, George Merryman, R. Kirklin Ashley, Hugh White, James Marr, Gregory Bard, Robert Jameson, Frank Raney, John Callander, David Sutherland, Norman Portello, Edward Ewer and Allen Fixler.

From what might be termed a "wrecked" division was carefully built the autonomous Department of Orthopaedic Surgery of today which stands as one of the leading teaching and research centers in both the national and international scene.

The Founding of the Brace Shop

Early in the development of his department, Doctor Abbott once said jokingly that "...starting to organize an Orthopaedic Department without a brace shop and a thoroughly trained brace maker was just about as bad as a Genitourinary Department without a cystoscope."

But this remark was 'half joke and dead earnest' for he joined forces with Doctor Howard Naffziger and in January 1931 Mr. August Kern came from the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Saint Louis to open a brace shop for Outpatients in the University of California Hospital. It was understood that Mr. Kern's principal efforts would be directed toward the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances for patients of the clinics, and any spare time he had was to be devoted to other work as assigned.

In the beginning the Brace Shop was housed in a small building with about 10 x 21 feet of floor space between the Hospital and the Clinics Building. Mr. Kern made a great success of the shop. Doctor Abbott's recommendation to the University that Mr. Kern was one of the best - if not the best - brace makers in the country, was unequivocally proven.

When the new Clinics Building became a reality, the Brace Shop was moved to quarters on the second floor of this building where Mr. Kern continued with his work until he started a shop of his own.

With the completion of the Medical Sciences Building and the Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital in 1955, the Brace Shop was moved to the basement of the former building, and its Chief Brace Maker, is Mr. Andrew Campbell.

Development and Improvement of Teaching Methods

Doctor Abbott concentrated his first efforts on the improvement of teaching. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of using visual aids to increase the effectiveness of instruction. From Saint Louis he had brought motion pictures on the treatment of crippling conditions in children which represented the results of seven years' work. In 1943-1944 Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ehrman, whose tremendous role in the development of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery will become clear in later paragraphs, contributed funds for the production of silent teaching films in color. One of these was "Surgical Approaches to the Knee Joint" and the others - two small films entitled "Clinical Aspects of the Knee Joint" and "The Ligaments and Cartilages of the Knee Joint." These small reels were reproduced by the United States Navy for teaching the fundamental principles of treatment of war casualties in Navy Hospitals.

In the late 1940's Doctor Abbott produced an audiovisual film on exposure of the shoulder joint, funds being made available by Mrs. Alfred Ehrman. Doctor Paul Magnuson, Chief Medical Director of the Veterans Administration in Washington D. C. saw the film. He came to Doctor Abbott saying "This is a fine film, but it should be animated." A few days later he telephoned to Doctor Abbott and asked whether Doctor Abbott would make a series of audiovisual films for the Veterans Administration. The animation as well as the entire production was to be provided by Mr. Robert Churchill of Churchill-Wexler Film Productions. Doctor Abbott realized that to help depict anatomy for teaching purposes, no one was better equipped than Doctor J.B. deC. M. Saunders, and suggested to Doctor Magnuson that Doctor Saunders be asked to be Anatomical Consultant, to which Doctor Magnuson heartily agreed.

The films were completed after a three-year period of intensive work and copies were used for teaching of orthopaedic surgery in medical schools, Army and Navy installations and Veterans Administration Hospitals throughout the country. After a review of the films Doctor Magnuson said to Doctor Abbott, "Roy, if you never did anything else, the completion of these films is a monumental piece of work for the teaching of orthopaedic surgery."

These films were received enthusiastically by the medical profession throughout the world. The first two, "Surgical Approaches to the Scapulohumeral Joint" and "Surgical Approaches to the Elbow Joint" won first prize at the yearly International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art held in Europe. Comments on the series published by the Association of American Medical Colleges, in the Journal of Medical Education, November 1951 and distributed widely not only to professors of orthopaedic surgery, but to educators in other fields as well through the country are, in brief, as follows:

1. "Possibly never before has a series of medical motion pictures been so well developed for a specific instructional purpose.

2. "Their simple design and judiciously selected subject matter make them suitable for application in medical college courses in introductory orthopaedics and surgical anatomy.

3. "In the intern and residency training programs the films may well become standard assigned screenings, to be presented to the group by the appropriate surgical staff member.

4. "General surgeons will discover simple and direct orthopaedic principles.

5. "Accomplished orthopaedists can gain from review of the films."

The series won the Certificate of Award as being the best teaching films to be reviewed by the Motion Picture Committee of the American College of Surgeons for the year 1952.

The Establishment of the Florence Hellman Ehrman Donation for Crippled Children (through Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ehrman).

Through the kindness and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ehrman a fund for the Division of Orthopaedic Surgery was established. This was to be known as the Florence Hellman Ehrman Donation for Crippled Children. The funds were sufficient to maintain four beds for the treatment of crippled children throughout the year. The fund also provided for accessories such as splints and braces necessary in the care of these children.

This beneficence on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Ehrman made it possible for the University Hospital to give adequate care to crippled children for the first time in its history, and to establish a means of providing postgraduate students with patients in need of children's orthopaedic surgery sufficient to meet the requirements of The American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery (established in 1934).

By 1934 the Orthopaedic-Surgical Clinic was being conducted with a staff of 10 visiting orthopaedic surgeons, an assistant resident and an intern. Valuable work was being done by various members of the department with the cooperation of Doctor J. B. deC. M. Saunders, Professor of Anatomy, and the late Charles Conner, Professor of Pathology. The Outpatient Department had grown until it had become vastly disproportionate to the available hospital beds. The funds provided by the State for the entire Department of Surgery (of which Orthopaedic Surgery was still a division) were sufficient to take care of less than 20 free beds throughout the year. A

very small fraction of those beds, 2 or 3 at the most, were available for Orthopaedic Surgery. This number was hopelessly inadequate, not only from the humanitarian aspect in the care of needy patients, but in the lack of proper facilities for teaching.

The Florence Hellman Ehrman Donation for Crippled Children, coming when the need was the greatest served to help in the creation of this children's service which gave Doctor Abbott the greatest possible inspiration in his teaching experience at the University. At that time the Ehrmans had stipulated that whenever possible, the beds were to be used for clinical and laboratory investigation for the advancement of the specialty of orthopaedic surgery.

The late Doctor Lee Stone, Director of the Madera County Health unit, commenting on the establishment of the childrens' service wrote to Doctor Abbott"...I feel that what Mrs. Ehrman and you have done is one of the most marvelous services now being performed in the State of California for the benefit of crippled children..." And the benefit also redounded to the teaching of children's orthopaedic surgery.

The Founding of the Residency Training Program

From his early experience, Doctor Abbott knew that the teaching of a specialty to undergraduate students must be integrated with that of allied fields of surgery. The specialist who lives in a cloistered "air-tight compartment" may be proficient in his own narrowed province, but he is not equipped to teach medical students. He postulated, and continues to maintain, that the teaching of the fundamental principles of orthopaedic surgery to the undergraduate has been, and always will be an important part of the teaching of surgery as a whole.

At the graduate level the student concentrates on his chosen field of endeavor, and his postgraduate training must progress along a conventional road.

In 1931 the University of California Hospital had one Assistant Resident in Orthopaedic Surgery. Plans were being formulated to improve orthopaedic teaching at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

The Fracture Service

This necessary effort was first applied to the unit at the San Francisco City and County Hospital. Because of his acknowledged ability to organize as well as to instruct, this task was assigned to Doctor Bost. He worked with Hippocratic perfection to develop one of the best fracture services in the country. In 1934, the first Resident in Orthopaedic Surgery was appointed to the house staff of the San Francisco City and County Hospital. Doctor Bost

became Chief of the Fracture Service at that institution and continued in this capacity until 1950. He then relinquished his responsibilities to Doctor Edwin R. Schottstaedt, who continues to maintain the high standard of the fracture service.

Other Hospital Affiliations

In the same year (1934) Doctor Abbott was asked by the Director of the Children's Hospital, Doctor Clain Gelston, to assume the duties of Chief of Orthopaedic Surgery at that hospital. Doctor Abbott accepted this post, and later, with Doctor Bost, the Children's Hospital was established as an affiliate in the Residency Training Program. Under the auspices of the University of California School of Medicine, Division of Orthopaedic Surgery's Residency Training Program, the first orthopaedic resident was appointed to the Children's Hospital staff. In 1941 another such informal affiliation was made with the Franklin Hospital, and over a 10-year period these postgraduate services grew from one unit to four.

In 1944 Doctor Bost was appointed Chief Surgeon at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in San Francisco. This hospital, with its fine facilities for the care of crippled children also became an integral part of the Residency Training Program in orthopaedic surgery.

In 1946 the "service" at the Samuel Merritt Hospital, a service which was sustained and directed by one man, Doctor Harold Hitchcock, was added to those hospitals already participating in the program. Doctor Hitchcock was an extremely able man who was an active leader in East Bay orthopaedics. He was a most effective teacher, and excelled in the operating room as well as scintillating in small seminar groups. The Samuel Merritt Hospital was a welcome addition to the evergrowing units. In 1955, the Children's Hospital of the East Bay was brought into the orbit. Doctor Edward Ewer was Chief of Service at the latter hospital. and upon the death of Doctor Hitchcock in 1955, Doctor Ewer was appointed Chief of Service at the Samuel Merritt Hospital as well. On April 1, 1957 Doctor Bret Smart became Chief of Service at the Children's Hospital of the East Bay.

From 1931 to 1957 seventy-one orthopaedic surgeons have been trained in this Residency Training Program, and there are 11 men in training at the present time.

The Founding of the Anatomico-Pathologic Laboratory

In 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrman agreed to divert a portion of the funds which had been earmarked for the care of crippled children to cover the cost of studies of anatomy, pathology, histology and physiology as they apply to orthopaedic surgery. These studies proved to be vitally important to research and were fundamentally essential to graduate and undergraduate teaching of orthopaedic surgery. The

Ehrman funds also made possible the creation of the Anatomico-Pathologic Laboratory under the joint supervision of Doctors Abbott and Saunders who were able to pay a full-time technician, as well as to purchase the necessary workable equipment and supplies. It was in this laboratory that much of the department's later research was to originate. Valuable contributions to the orthopaedic literature carry a credit line in which the authors acknowledge the support of their respective research subjects from the Ehrman Fund.

During the years 1939-1946 various laboratory technicians were employed, but it was not until 1947 that the Department was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Leo Sakovich, our present Principal Laboratory Technician, who is in charge of all the activities in the laboratory. He came to the University with an excellent background and plays an important part in the teaching and research programs of the Department.

At the present time there are 1,076 specimens in the laboratory with accompanying case histories, reproductions of x-rays, photomicrographs and other necessary teaching data, a great part of which have been amassed by Mr. Sakovich. In addition to being a nucleus in the teaching of basic sciences to undergraduate and postgraduate students within the University, the Anatomico-Pathologic Laboratory has also provided facilities for study by graduate students seeking to obtain their doctorates, for faculty members of other departments to conduct special studies and for orthopaedic surgeons - not necessarily on the staff of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery - to prepare for certification by The American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. During World War II when, as a special war-time measure, courses on surgery of the extremities were given for officers of the Armed Forces, these men were directly benefited through the opportunity to study in the Anatomico-Pathologic Laboratory.

In 1940 in a letter to Doctor Abbott, the late Doctor Robert Osgood wrote:

> "...I realized how completely you had established connections with the University Hospital and elsewhere which afford the best opportunity for the training of interns and residents in orthopaedic surgery. You are able to offer not only clinical opportunities for training in bone and joint surgery for both children and adults including a large fracture service in charge of Bost at the San Francisco Hospital, but opportunities as well for the study of anatomy, pathology and physiology.
>
> "I know of no set-up in the country which can offer a higher grade of training in orthopaedic surgery. This is simply a letter of congratulation with a wish for all strength to your elbow."

In 1936 when Doctor Abbott became Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, the department assumed academic status in the School of Medicine, with him as its Chairman. Again, sorely needed assistance was provided through the good will of Mr. and Mrs. Ehrman when they supplied the part-time salary for a secretary, Miss Patricia Gallagher. Miss Gallagher had been with the 'Department' since 1930 when she came to the School of Medicine as a member of the Volunteers, an organization of young women who worked in the Clinics without remuneration under the leadership of Mrs. Philip Coxon and Doctor W. E. Carter. Miss Gallagher worked as a volunteer for two years, and then was appointed by Doctor Abbott with salary to the position of Clinic Clerk for the Orthopaedic-Surgical Clinic, on a part-time basis. She became a full-time employee in 1936, the other portion of her salary being paid by the Ehrman Fund.

In the years that followed Miss Gallagher, by dint of careful work, a thorough knowledge of her duties, and an enthusiastic, willing and friendly attitude to fellow workers and patients alike, climbed the nonacademic ladder step by step until she reached the status of Administrative Assistant of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. She had the stimulating help of Miss Agnes Terry, Miss Naomi McHugh, Mrs. Josephine Quayle, and Mrs. Margo Egan who were generous with their knowledge of University procedure and editorial principles. In earlier years Miss McHugh and Mrs. Quayle were Secretary and Editor respectively, for the Department of Surgery. Mrs. Egan, through her personal friendship for Doctor Abbott, contributed greatly to the high standards of departmental publications, and she gave freely of her time without remuneration. With the help of Louise Phillipe Kleinbeitz, Miss Gallagher made several translations of scientific articles from the French. Madam Phillipe - she was then - spoke her native French with exceeding flair, while her knowledge of English was superlative.

Division into Department

On July 1, 1949 the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery assumed major status in the University of California School of Medicine.

Doctor Abbott knew that one of the responsibilities of a major branch of medicine was the pursuit of research on its problems, and that the clinical progress of a specialty is largely dependent upon the results of such research. Throughout the years he gave encouragement to all of the research-minded members of his Faculty.

At present he plans that with an increase in the resident staff as of July 1, 1958, the work load in the hospital wards and clinics will be leveled to a point where each Resident in Orthopaedic Surgery, as a part of the Residency Training Program, will have the advantage of participating in some phase of the research work. Under the direction of men who have already proven themselves able research workers, each Resident will be "exposed" to the inspiration found in the fascinating problems of a research laboratory, and it is hoped that some of these men may continue in the research field.

Research

At the University of California School of Medicine research in orthopaedic surgery has always fallen into two general classifications, based on an approach to man as a machine, and man as a biological organism. Traditionally this research has been largely in the mechanistic field; however, the present trend is more and more toward the biological side.

Following are brief sketches of the work of the various members of the Faculty of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

Keene O. Haldeman, M.D.

During the first half of the 1930's Doctor Haldeman carried out laboratory investigations of significant value on infections of bone and fate of bone grafts. Knowledge of the subjects was substantially advanced through his publications:

(1932) The Role of the Periosteum in the Healing of Fractures - an Experimental Study

(1933) The Influence of the Periosteum on the Survival of Bone Grafts

(1934) Acute Osteomyelitis, A Clinical and Experimental Study

In subsequent years Doctor Haldeman has made many excellent contributions to the orthopaedic literature through his work with Doctor Ralph Soto-Hall on Charcot's joints, and the healing of joint fractures, and the development of bone in relation to neoplasms.

Drs. LeRoy C. Abbott, and J. B. deC. M. Saunders

In 1937 under a small grant from the Committee on Medical Research of the School of Medicine, research was begun on the problem of operative lengthening of the bones of the lower extremities. This study had been begun in 1924 when Doctor Abbott was Chief Surgeon at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Saint Louis, Missouri. The earlier publications by Doctor Abbott were:

(1927) The Operative Lengthening of the Tibia and Fibula

(1928) Operative Lengthening of the Femur (with C. H. Crego)

(1932) Lengthening of the Lower Extremities

In the years 1937 and 1938 research continued with emphasis on the problem of leg lengthening combined with a comprehensive experimental study of the formation of callus after osteotomy, and was done in

our Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery and Anatomy. These years were fruitful, because a new principle in operative lengthening of the bones of the leg had been established. A simplified leg lengthening apparatus was devised with the cooperation of the brace maker, August Kern.

In January 1938 an exhibit at The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons which exemplified the results of this period of effort was shown, and a paper by Doctors Abbott and Saunders. The Operative Lengthening of the Tibia and Fibula, A Preliminary Report on the Further Development of the Principles and Technique was read before its members. This paper was later published in the Annals of Surgery, December, 1939.

Gerald G. Gill, M. D.

Much of the experience gained from these investigations was found to be applicable as well to other conditions such as deformities due to injuries of the epiphyseal cartilages in one joint or another; so the work was continued. The Resident on the Orthopaedic-Surgical Service who was to profit by the continuance of the research was Doctor Gerald Gill.

By 1940 considerable progress had been made in other methods of equalization of leg length. A search of the literature revealed that the control of growth by blocking of an epiphysis had to be more fully explored. Nineteen hundred and forty-one brought methods for accurate prediction of body height, of the relative length of the lower extremities and of the growth contributed by the individual epiphyses in both normal and abnormal conditions. In 1942 these findings were published by Doctors Gill and Abbott:

(1942) Practical Method of Predicting Growth of the Femur and Tibia in a Child

From 1937 to 1943 the work on the equalization of leg length cost the Committee on Medical Research about $1,500.00. The money was well spent because in addition to the work mentioned above, the following papers were published, and widely acclaimed by members of the medical profession.

(1941) Varus Deformity of the Ankle Following Injury to the Distal Epiphyseal Cartilage in Growing Children (Abbott and Gill)

(1942) Valgus Deformity of the Knee Resulting from Injury to the Lower Femoral Epiphysis (Abbott and Gill)

(1943) Surgical Approaches to the Epiphyseal Cartilages of the Knee and Ankle Joints (Abbott and Gill)

Until this time all orthopaedic research had been at a faculty level.

Organized Research

Doctors Verne T. Inman, LeRoy C. Abbott and J. B. deC. M. Saunders

The first organized research in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery was begun in 1940, supported by a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The principal investigators of the chosen problem, rehabilitation of the paralyzed child, were Doctors Verne Inman, John B. deC. M. Saunders and LeRoy C. Abbott.

This problem was one requiring the clearest insight into the anatomy and physiology of skeletal movements. It could be taken as a sine quo non that the basis of treatment for the paralyzed child, either physiotherapeutic or surgical depended upon a close appreciation and an accurate knowledge of the dynamic and functional aspects of the action of the muscles and muscle groups that bring about movement of the limbs. To anyone who had studied the subject of body mechanics it was abundantly clear that knowledge of the fundamental concepts at that time left much to be desired. Intimacy with the muscles producing movement is all-important, and should include not only knowledge of the anatomical arrangement of the muscles, but their functional considerations as well. The workers anticipated investigation of the movements of all of the joints, but in 1940 their primary efforts were directed toward elucidation of the movement of the shoulder girdle. A search of the literature showed that it had been many years since the brilliant researches of Harsley and Beevor had established the truth: "...that the brain knows nothing of individual muscles, only of movement." This aphorism is a summation of what had long been recognized, that movements are the outcome of a series of complex muscle actions. In 1940 there was little fundamental knowledge of the nature of the rhythms of movement and their sequence. The earliest method, reaching as far back as Galen had been to analyse movements in terms of individual muscles and their mechanical arrangement to the bony levers of the body. In many instances this method led to inaccuracies which, unfortunately, still persist in our standard texts. The majority of such inaccuracies, it seemed apparent, were the result of arm-chair speculation on the action of isolated muscles.

It was quite obvious to Verne Inman, John Saunders and LeRoy Abbott that a more thorough knowledge of the muscles, their complex rhythm and sequence pattern, was fundamental. This was necessary to secure a rational approach to the physiotherapeutic as well as the surgical treatment of post-poliomyelitic paralysis. The object of Doctor Inman's research was to approach the problem of motion as a whole, utilizing comparative anatomical and mechanical analyses combined with myoelectrical studies of the muscles as movements were carried out. Inman, Saunders and Abbott felt that it was only by such a fundamental approach that a sound basis could be established for methods of muscle re-education and surgical therapy in the patient suffering from the sequellae of poliomyelitis.

The work on the shoulder girdle was completed in 1943, and can be summed up as follows:

1. A portion of the investigation consisted of the study of the comparative anatomic relationship of the muscles about the shoulder in all those animals which freed the forelimb from weight-bearing. This was done in an attempt to uncover certain evolutionary trends which might have indicated the increasing or decreasing importance of certain muscles of the human shoulder joint.

2. The second portion consisted of serial x-rays taken during motion of the shoulders of normal individuals. This was done to determine the rhythm and sequence of motion of the scapula, clavicle, and humerus during forward flexion and abduction.

3. The third portion consisted of theoretical calculations of the forces required to produce normal scapular and humeral motions. Theoretical findings were checked by specially constructed force models from which the various forces were read directly, and thus theoretical findings were checked against empirical data.

4. The fourth portion consisted of recording the actual potentials from various muscles about the shoulder joint by means of an ink-writing electroencephalograph. The studies of the myographic recordings of the various muscles led to a determination of the sequence of action of these muscles and their individual contribution to the various forces producing motion.

Observations on the Function of the Shoulder by Doctors Inman, Saunders and Abbott appeared in the Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery in January, 1944.

After concluding the study of the shoulder joint, funds were requested from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for a study of the motion of the hip. No surgical procedure had been devised, either in the form of muscle transplantation or osteotomy, which would include adequately the function of the hip deprived of the abductor musculature. A study was made of patients who had suffered paralysis of the abductor muscle in infancy. This revealed that the growth of the proximal end of the femur was altered on the involved side, normal angulation of the femoral neck failed to develop, resulting in coxae valgus.

Before any surgical procedure could be devised for the improvement of hip function, or any explanation offered for alterations in the growth of the femoral neck, a precise knowledge of the forces acting about the hip joint had to be available. The most important of these forces appeared to be those related to the pull of the ab-

ductor muscles. Therefore, an investigation of these was undertaken. Simultaneously a study was being carried out on the function of the clavicle. Two important papers by Doctor Inman resulted from these studies.

(1946) Observations on the Function of the Clavicle

(1947) Functional Aspects of the Abductor Muscles of the Hip

In April, 1945, as a result of amputations occurring as a consequence of World War II, The National Research Council appointed a Committee on Prosthetic Devices. This Committee was to promote improvement, and to develop more satisfactory prosthetic devices for amputees. Originally the Committee assigned monies to industry to be used for design and development of such devices. Such companies as American Plywood, Goodrich Rubber, International Business Machines, and Northrop Aircraft accepted funds for this purpose. Early in the program, however, it became apparent that the replacement of limbs with prostheses was a far more difficult problem than had at first been appreciated. Within a few months the Committee decided that the design of prostheses could only follow findings brought to light by a period of intensive anatomicophysiological and engineering research. Contracts were therefore let to certain universities, and the University of California was one of the first to accept funds for research in this field.

When the University of California was approached by the Committee, research of the biomechanical nature described above was already in progress within its Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery and Anatomy. The technique and methods devised in the study of the shoulder joint were thought to be singularly applicable to the study of the major joints of the lower extremity. With the cooperation of Doctor Verne Inman and Doctor John Saunders, a Prosthetic Devices Research Project, headed by Professor Howard Eberhart, was formed in the College of Engineering, Berkeley. In this early example of interdisciplinary research, a team of engineers and surgeons successfully began to apply biomechanical principles to intelligent design of artificial limbs. Doctor Inman carried out or supervised the medical aspects of the investigation and must be given credit for doing most toward bridging the gap between the engineering and medical aspects. With the success of the California team, most of the fundamental research activity of the national Artificial Limb Program gravitated to the West Coast, and the University of California became an important center for research on prosthetic devices. Berkeley, San Francisco, and Los Angeles campuses participated in this venture. The Berkeley group applied engineering skill to the study of human locomotion, to the design and development of mechanisms to be incorporated into lower-extremity prostheses, and to the development of techniques of fit and alignment. The San Francisco group undertook the study of muscle and joint physiology, and of the medical problems of the amputee. These included ailments of the skin and soft part structures, pain, phantom limb, surgical pro-

procedures, end-bearing and gait and energy expenditure. The Los Angeles project evaluated the problems of the upper-extremity amputee and has developed devices for grasping and methods of harnessing of appliances. In addition, the Extension Division of the School of Medicine at Los Angeles established courses for the nation-wide dissemination of this knowledge.

The development on the San Francisco Campus was indicative of a second major change in emphasis which occurred in the Artificial Limb Program in the formulation of problems basic to biomechanical design. The first change, as stated earlier, occurred in 1945 when the Committee gave contracts for fundamental research. It was realized then that the criteria for the design of artificial limbs must rely upon knowledge of the structure and function of the normal human body -- that not only man as a machine, but also man as an organism must be considered. Work at the University of California brought forth the second major realization: that the goal of restoration of normal function could not be achieved without a thorough study of the amputee himself. The designer of prostheses must be cognizant of those medical problems which can arise as a natural consequence of amputation. Perhaps even more important, the design of prostheses must take into consideration medical problems which can arise as a consequence of wearing a prosthesis - the impact of the machine upon the man. Work upon the medical problems of amputation was begun on the San Francisco campus.

Coincident with the early work of the Berkeley team, a faculty group in San Francisco gathered around Doctor Inman to discuss informally and then to participate in investigations upon medically or theoretically oriented problems of muscle, nerve, and vasculature relating to orthopaedic and neurological conditions. This group, composed of members of various departments not only of the San Francisco campus, but also of neighboring institutions, came to be known unofficially as the Biomechanics Group. A close relation existed between this group and the Berkeley Project, because of the community of interests, sources of support and overlap of personnel.

By 1952, with the data collecting on normal human locomotion nearly complete, the Prosthetic Devices Research Project was concerned largely with the development of improved lower-extremity prostheses, the improvement of fitting techniques, training of surgeons and prosthetists, and a growing awareness of the problems of the individual amputee.

As a result of this work two important papers were written. Doctors Saunders and Inman, and Professor H. D. Eberhart wrote and published

(1953) The Major Determinants in Normal and Pathological Gait

and the other paper

The Evaluation of Pathological Gait

is being held for later publication

The next few years saw within the Project the development of a clinical study in which the medical problems of the amputee became ascendant. Meanwhile, in 1952, the activities of the Biomechanics Group declined, for a number of reasons including illness of some participants, absence of others abroad, and the activity of the remaining members was incorporated with that of the Prosthetic Devices Research Project to form the Lower-Extremity Amputee Research Project which embraces both the Berkeley and the San Francisco Campuses.

To the present time, the clinical and developmental program has continued in the Biomechanical Division on the Berkeley Campus and at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oak Knoll. In the Medical Division of the Project on the San Francisco campus (supported by an independent grant from the National Institutes of Health) research is in progress or proposed upon problems largely amputee-based in study areas designated as

Neuroanatomy (pain)
Neurophysiology (pain)
Psychology
Energy
Dermatology
Skeletal changes
Surgery of the stump

Since 1945 numerous contributions to the literature have been made by members of this research group, but it will suffice to mention but an isolated few:

(1944 Referred Pain from Skeletal Structures (Inman and Saunders)

(1952) Action of the Ankle Joint (Inman and Close)

(1952) Relation of Human Electromyogram to Muscular Tension (Inman, Ralston, Feinstein, and Mr. E. Wright)

(1953) The Major Determinants in Normal and Pathological Gait (Saunders, Inman and Eberhart)

In 1941 Doctors Abbott and Saunders applied for a grant from the Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council for the following study: Determination of the Relative Merits of Cancellous Bone and Compact or Cortical Bone in the Promotion of Union in Ununited Fractures; in the Repair of Gross Defects of Bone Where There has Been a Loss of Substance Because of Gunshot Wounds: Other Injuries; Infections or Bone Tumors; The Fusion of Joints and the Correction of Deformity by Means of the Open Wedge-type of Osteotomy Where the Created Defect is Filled In by a Full Thickness of Iliac Bone.

Edwin R. Schottstaedt, M. D.

The request for this grant was supported by Doctor Abbott's twenty-five years of clinical experience in the use of cancellous bone in the repair of ununited fractures, defects in bone caused by loss of substance, and in the fusion of joints. During these twenty-five years he had used cancellous bone extensively and effectively and it was his experience that because of the porous properties of cancellous bone, it was much more rapidly reorganized and revascularized than compact cortical bone.

With the onset of World War II in 1941, the knowledge to be gained as a result of this bone study was to become an all-important feature to the doctors in the Armed Forces since most of the battle casualties would present the very problems which the study planned to alleviate.

The grant was approved on January 22, 1942 by the Committee on Research of the National Research Council, and Doctor Edwin R. Schottstaedt was chosen as the man best equipped to carry out the laboratory investigations for the project. As a special wartime measure he was permitted to continue to carry out this research in conjunction with his postgraduate training. The research was begun in May of 1942 and completed in 1946. The findings of the basic research and laboratory investigations correlated with those gained from an extensive study of the clinical aspects of the problem. These findings were compiled, and the results presented by Doctor Abbott before the American Orthopaedic Association on June 28, 1946 where the work was received with enthusiasm. In 1947 it was published, and as a result of this study several other notable papers appeared as well:

(1942) The Use of Cancellous Bone Grafts in Orthopaedic Surgery (Drs. Abbott and Gill)

(1942) Arthrodesis of the Wrist with the Use of Grafts of Cancellous Bone (Abbott, Saunders and Bost)

(1944) The Use of Iliac Bone in the Treatment of Ununited Fractures (Abbott)

(1946) The Use of Penicillin Therapy in Conjunction with Free Bone Grafting in Infected Areas (Abbott, Bost, Schottstaedt, Stern and McCorkle)

(1947) The Evaluation of Cortical and Cancellous Bone as a Grafting Material: A Clinical and Experimental Study (Abbott, Schottstaedt, Saunders and Bost)

The work and papers had wide recognition for in 1956 the Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery published a paper The Treatment of Gaps in Long Bones by Cancellous Insert Grafts, in which the author E. A. Nicoll claims excellent results from the use of cancellous bone.

Donald B. Lucas, M.D.

Beginning in 1950 a comprehensive study of curvature of the spine was instituted and financed by a generous gift for this purpose from Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ehrman. Doctor Abbott was in direct charge of the project, and Doctor Donald Lucas was chosen to be the Responsible Investigator.

The first phase of the project consisted in a complete review of the world literature relating to the general subject of scoliosis from 1900 to the present. All significant articles were abstracted and filed for ready reference.

The second phase consisted of a study of stability of the isolated spine. In order better to understand the mechanical factors which produce collapse of the human spine with the resulting severe scoliotic deformity, basic research was done in conjunction with Professor Boris Bresler of the Department of Civil Engineering on the Berkeley Campus. Doctor Lucas has learned that the spine behaves in the manner of any modified elastic rod and the physical factors which govern the behavior of the elastic rods also govern the behavior of the spine. A preliminary report of the findings was presented at the 40th Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons in its Surgical Forum. At the time of its presentation the late Doctor Albert Key wrote to Doctor Abbott as follows:

> "I hope things are going well with you. I have just gotten back from the Surgical Forum in Atlantic City where we had an excellent meeting, and your boy covered himself with glory except it was a little over my head. However, if he will keep working on it I hope that gradually he will be able to get the problem down to a point where we country doctors can understand what he is talking about."

At present this basic knowledge is being applied to the clinical subject. Further investigation on the supporting mechanisms of the spine is currently under way.

The third phase of the project is the clinical study of scoliosis. Patients in whom scoliosis was due to hemivertebrae were studied as an entity. As a result of the clinical study on the natural history of congenital scoliosis, it has become possible to predict the behavior of the spine of any patient with scoliosis due to hemivertebrae. This work led to the presentation of Scoliosis Due to Hemivertebrae by Ervin Billing, M.D., Orthopaedic Resident, before the Western Orthopaedic Association in San Francisco in October, 1954. This was part of Doctor Billing's graduate training. An abstract of the paper appears in The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery (1955). At present clinical studies which afford a

more precise definition of the term scoliosis are under way. Such studies are expected to make it possible to differentiate the various etiological agents which cause this condition and to determine the natural history of the various types of scoliosis.

Floyd H. Jergesen, M. D.

During the past ten years Doctor Floyd Jergesen has been, and still is in the process of studying both the mechanistic and the biological aspects of man.

In 1950 he received a grant from the National Research Council (Committee on Veterans Medical Problems) to support a study of various factors influencing internal fixation as a method of treatment of fractures of shafts of the long bones. He conducted studies to increase the knowledge concerning the use of rigid internal fixation for the treatment of pathologic conditions in the shafts of the long bones. To accomplish this, he set out to determine the magnitude and direction of forces and moments in the lower third of the t i b i a under conditions of bed rest, standing, plaster immobilization and walking by consideration of the axial thrust, sagittal shear, sagittal moment, coronal shear, coronal moment and torque about the long axis of the tibia. This was done by the use of theoretical calculations and experimental data, using the most modern methods, and as a basis he employed the crude data already amassed by the Prosthetics Devices Research Project with application of technical considerations concerning the internal fixation of fractures of the long bones and construction of braces and artificial limbs.

He also studied the role of radioactive tracers in identifying elemental components liberated by corrosion and the biological tolerance and metabolism of products of corrosion of certain basic metals and alloys as applied in surgical and dental implants. Titanium and beryllium together with other basic metals and alloys were used for these experiments. He published:

(1954) Use of Titanium Prosthetically in Orthopaedic Surgery

Using the spectrographic method and human tissues as controls, spectrographic analyses were made in collaboration with the School of Mining and Metallurgy and the University of California Spectrographic Laboratory of the College of Pharmacy. These findings were applied to the problem of biological tolerance of new, as well as commonly used metals in orthopaedic surgery. Metal powders were used to ascertain their influence on the development of the chick embryo. A reconsideration of the presently employed bone screws in attaching metal foreign bodies to the bony skeleton was studied with the idea of perfecting their application and content for more effectual use under clinical conditions.

Doctor Jergesen has been carrying on both clinical and laboratory research on the hip joint with particular emphasis on factors

having a bearing on arthroplasty. Vascular studies utilizing injection of opaque media into the femoral head are proving clinically useful in determining the viability of the femoral head following disease or injury. With Doctor Abbott, Doctor Jergesen has published a description of a method of complete exposure of the hip joint which provides for minimal destruction of the joint structures, and preservation of the all-important blood supply.

Further Anatomical and Clinical Research

In 1951 anatomical research on the shoulder joint was carried out by Doctors Lucas and Abbott. This consisted of dissections on the cadaver which, based on additional knowledge of anatomy of the deltoid muscle led to a new surgical approach through the shoulder joint. Additional studies by electromyography were done to demonstrate that the deltoid muscle functions as three parts. Finally, through this approach patients were operated upon and the usefulness of the approach in the field of orthopaedics firmly established. The work resulted in the presentation of The Tripartite Deltoid and Its Surgical Significance in Exposure of the Scapulohumeral Joint before the American Surgical Association. The paper was published in 1952.

In 1953 and 1954 the function of the clavicle was studied clinically by Doctors Abbott and Lucas. The original work of Doctors Inman and Saunders was reviewed and additional anatomical studies were done. A critical review of patients on whom surgery of the clavicle has been done was made. This combined study led to the presentation of The Function of the Clavicle and Its Surgical Significance before the American Surgical Association in 1954, subsequently published in 1954.

At the present time Doctor Abbott, with the cooperation of other members of the Faculty of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and allied fields, is preparing to participate in the production of two moving pictures. The first is on the functional anatomy of the shoulder joint complex, including the function of the clavicle and its associated joints. The second is to be a film on the clinical conditions of the shoulder joint complex and will show the removal of segments of the clavicle and the removal of the entire clavicle as well. For some time, when occasion has presented, moving pictures of actual operations treating this subject have been made by the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, and considerable valuable footage on operative procedures of the clavicle has been amassed. It is planned that the production of these two films will be animated, and so far as possible will follow the general format of the nine pictures of surgical approaches to the joints which have already been completed under a grant from the Veterans Administration. The films will be of particular interest to men in allied fields of surgery - chest surgeons, abdominal surgeons, vascular surgeons, neurosurgeons, etc.

Beginning in 1948 and extending through 1954 a clinical research project on arthrodesis of the hip joint was carried out by Doctors Abbott and Lucas. A modified technique for fusion of the hip joint in difficult cases was developed and led to a presentation before the American Orthopaedic Association in June, 1954. The basis for this work was gained through earlier work carried out by Doctor Abbott at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Saint Louis. The earlier work by Abbott and Jostes, and Abbott and Fischer was published respectively in 1926 and 1931. In 1954 results of the study appeared under the title Arthrodesis of the Hip in Wide Abduction. A more recent article Arthrodesis of the Hip: A Two-Stage Method for Difficult Cases was published in Surgical Clinics of North America (Abbott and Lucas), 1956.

A clinical study on the natural history of a unicameral bone cyst has been under way since 1948 with Doctor Lucas doing the greatest part of the investigatory work. After a review of the cases which had been treated at the University of California Medical Center, a presentation of the findings was made before the Western Orthopaedic Association in October, 1956 by Doctor T. Wesley Hunter as part of his postgraduate training.

Doctor Edwin Schottstaedt is working on complete muscle transfer in paralytic conditions, and bracing of the upper extremity. Much of his work is clinical, and in his transfer of muscles he has applied the basic principles of the fundamental studies on the shoulder joint of Doctors Inman, Saunders and Abbott. These studies in the laboratory, showing the great importance of the muscles of the musculotendinous cuff have changed our concepts by introducing into functional anatomy the principle of the engineer's force couple. Doctor Schottstaedt's work has shown the muscles are merely motors for trunk and extremity movement, and may be used wherever desired, as long as the nerve and blood supply remain intact and the muscle force is adequate. His work is being done with Doctors Frederic Bost and Loren Larsen. A good many of the cases have been seen on the wards of the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in San Francisco. Doctor Schottstaedt is also working with George B. Robinson in the development of devices for arm bracing for the severely handicapped.

Doctor Carl Anderson is providing a balance between the two phases of orthopaedic research - biological and mechanical - by his investigative work in the field of metabolism of bone and cartilage. This activity is being carried on with Doctor Jackson Crane (Pathology) and Doctor Harold Harper (Physiological Chemistry - Surgery). Doctor Anderson's approach in the cartilage study concerns the determination of metabolic changes, physiochemical makeup and cellular structure of the growth of cartilage. Currently the group is studying the relationship between human dwarfism and that seen in the experimental animal, but utilizing experimental animals which have been dwarfed by various toxic agents given to them during their prenatal period. Inbred cattle from the Agricultural College

at Davis are also being used.

In his studies on the bone Doctor Anderson is attempting to determine a way of measuring osteoporosis in order to have a yardstick by which to measure whether or not this disorder is actually benefited by treatment, and also to learn more of the causes of osteoporosis. This is an entry into the field of metabolism of bone and cartilage, and although it treats but two aspects of the problem it will probably give some insight into the whole complex matter.

An additional combination of laboratory and clinical study on the hip joint in the infant and the young child is being carried out at present in an effort to determine the cause of anteversion of the hip joint. Patients with congenital dislocation of the hip and the cerebral palsied patient are two of the principal types being utilized.

Dr. Abbott's dream of an ancillary department, that of Rehabilitation is gradually coming into being under the guidance of a Medical Advisory Committee, with Doctor Gregory Bard as Medical Director. Doctor Abbott sees the field of rehabilitation in precise relationship to the work of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and recognizes that Physical Medicine is an adjunct, albeit a very necessary one, to the entire picture of rehabilitation, and both are a part of the triumvirate necessary for a complete Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. He has requested that the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation become a Sub-Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. A teaching program in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been established, its course receiving credit in the regular School of Medicine Curriculum. The physical plant of this new Sub-Department is in the H. C. Moffitt Hospital, and contains service areas and equipment for both the acute and rehabilitative case. Efforts are being directed specifically toward the management of the hemi- and paraplegic, prescribing proper prostheses for the amputee, and development of a program for the arthritic patient at home, or who may come to the hospital on a "come-and-go" basis. Management of the aged patient at home, but not in need of hospital care is being evaluated, and the functional capabilities of the handicapped and determination of his vocational aptitudes are being studied.

A plan for consideration and thorough study has been presented to the Dean and his Advisory Committee. If found satisfactory it is suggested that an affiliation with the May T. Morrison Center for Rehabilitation be considered for a limited period. Under this plan the Board of Directors of the Center offer their facilities to the University of California School of Medicine without cost to the School, to be used as a teaching facility.

The Effect of Research on Teaching

Research in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery has had a profound influence on its teaching. The clinical staff has been

brought into close association with teachers of basic science. This has resulted in a more fundamental approach to clinical problems and is reflected in the teaching by the faculty at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. It has done much to establish the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at our School of Medicine as unique, which is evidenced by sound contributions to the orthopaedic literature made by the staff of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

The files of the Department are replete with commendatory letters from members of the medical profession both in this country and abroad. The stature of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery was emphasized again when Doctor Abbott made a trip to Chicago and Toronto in May, 1957. On a number of occasions in both cities men of outstanding status - teachers, educators and professional clinicians - stated that the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery of the University of California School of Medicine had made more sound and valuable contributions in their field than any other department of orthopaedic surgery in the country. This is quite understandable, for under the aegis of Doctor LeRoy Abbott (1930-1957) it received great impetus.

During his tenure as Chairman of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery Doctor Abbott received many honors, among which are: Consultant in Orthopaedic Surgery to the Secretary of War (1943-1945); President of the American Orthopaedic Association (1946-1947); Honorary Lecturer, Galens Honorary Medical Society, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1952); Honorary Fellow of the British Orthopaedic Association (1955). Doctor Abbott became Emeritus in 1957.

SCROLLS

GOLD-HEADED CANE

William E. Carter
W. J. Kerr

Alumni-Faculty Association

School of Medicine
University of California
245 Millberry Union
~~1344 Third Avenue~~ MOntrose 4-3688
San Francisco 22, California

Officers: 1955-56
ARRY E. PETERS, JR.
President
WARD B. SHAW
Exec. Vice-President
(Northern California)
MES H. NOBLE
Exec. Vice-President
(Southern California)
CKSON T. CRANE
Secretary
CASTRO
Treasurer
LLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large
NRY BRAINERD
Councilor
NALD R. SMITH
Councilor

GIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

JL L. ASHTON
HN H. AUSTIN
IES J. BENN, JR.
BERT D. BETHEL
NARD W. CHARVET
VIN G. CLAUSEN
OMAS Y. COOPER
BROSE A. COWDEN
E. CRONEMILLER
NVILLE S. DELAMERE
N H. DOVAL
ERT H. FAGAN
LIP K. FERRIER
UEL GENDEL
MATTHEW GIBBONS
MAS E. GIBSON
UND D. GODWIN
LE J. GOUGH, JR.
NON G. GOUTIERE
LIAM H. GRAHAM
O. HAGEN
LES T. HAYDEN
RD F. HEALEY
N T. HINMAN
S F. HOLLOWAY
PENCER HOYT
LES A. ISHAM
ORN G. KEARNEY
AMIN KONDO
OLAS G. MAXIMOV
ON M. MAYERS
IN H. MEYERS
IRT L. MOORE
NASH
RD A. PETERFY
R C. PHEASANT
C. REAVIS
AM A. REILLY
IS J. ROCHEX
OOD S. SCHMIDT
D SHAPIRO
IS A. SOOY
N L. STEWART
HER B. TAYLOR
F. WEISS
NCE F. WHITE
MER WOOLSEY
S. ZEALEAR
ZELMAN

Information Pertaining to Scrolls
(GOLD-HEADED CANE)

written by William J. Kerr, Professor of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco on the occasions of the presentation of the Gold Headed Cane, to the student who, in the opinion of his associates and the Faculty most nearly posseses the atributes of the true physician. The scrolls are given to the physicians who are invited to make the main address of the occasion.

Dr. Kerr has had these scrolls embossed in gold lettering on parchment paper by an artist in the Department of Medical Illustration under the direction of Ralph Sweet.

The wording of the Scrolls is in the third person and in the style of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when the tradition originated in England.

Over the years, physicians of eminence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Britain itself, have been invited to give the awarding addresses. (See the volume, The Gold Headed Cane, Library History Room, for details).

It is believed that the contents of these Scrolls, not included in the above-mentioned History unfortunately, should be recorded and safely preserved in the archives. To that end, the copy next page of the only one now available, even at this early date, has been made.

The gold lettering is now fading and within a few years will be completely illegible.

July 28, 1959.

SCROLL - [W.J.KERR]

Dedication to

W I L L I A M E. C A R T E R , M.'D.

If this Gold Headed Cane could speak it would say:

My head has been fashioned from the golden treasure of the Mother Lode of California, and my trunk frim an ancient tree on the forest carpeted bank of a rushing mountain stream.

I have witnessed your conduct in the affairs of men.

I have noticed your contribution to the perpetuation of knowledge through the printed word in collaboration with a noted physician in the field of diseases of children.

I have witnessed with great satisfaction your aid to medical education through your ability to impart the spirit of service to those charged with the care of the sick.

I am pleased to note the effect on patients, associates, students and staff of the kindly attitude which characterizes your personality, and which spreads like a leaven, throughout our cooperative endeavor.

I have been impressed by your assistance to the physicians of our community, and through them, to the sick and unfortunates who have come to our clinic in increasing numbers, for relief and guidance. You have established the proper relationships between our clinics and the offices of physicians on the front lines of medical practice.

I am honored to be passed on to your care by our distinguished collegue and friend, Robert Langley Porter, who has carried me with distinction.

I trust that someday, you will also pass me along to some worthy successor of your own choosing.

WILLIAM J. KERR
Professor of Medicine

Division of Medicine
University of California
School of Medicine
San Francisco.

June 18, 1952

Alumni-Faculty Association

School of Medicine
University of California
1344 Third Avenue MOntrose 4-3688
San Francisco 22, California

Officers: 1955-56
HARRY E. PETERS, JR.
President
EDWARD B. SHAW
Exec. Vice-President
(Northern California)
JAMES H. NOBLE
Exec. Vice-President
(Southern California)
JACKSON T. CRANE
Secretary
A. CASTRO
Treasurer
WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large
HENRY BRAINERD
Councilor
DONALD R. SMITH
Councilor

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

PAUL L. ASHTON
JOHN H. AUSTIN
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
ROBERT D. BETHEL
LEONARD W. CHARVET
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE A. COWDEN
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
GRANVILLE S. DELAMERE
JOHN H. DOVAL
ROBERT H. FAGAN
PHILIP K. FERRIER
SAMUEL GENDEL
R. MATTHEW GIBBONS
THOMAS E. GIBSON
EDMUND D. GODWIN
EMILE J. GOUGH, JR.
VERNON G. GOUTIERE
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
CHARLES T. HAYDEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
ALLEN T. HINMAN
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
BENJAMIN KONDO
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
MORTON M. MAYERS
MARVIN H. MEYERS
HERBERT L. MOORE
LOUIS NASH
RICHARD A. PETERFY
HOMER C. PHEASANT
JAMES C. REAVIS
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
EDWARD SHAPIRO
FRANCIS A. SOOY
CALVIN L. STEWART
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
KARL F. WEISS
LAWRENCE F. WHITE
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. FACULTY MEETINGS.

MINUTES.

ABSTRACTS. 1864 - 1950

Abstracts by
William E. Carter

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501 MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST
President

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

JAMES NOBLE
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

LEON GOLDMAN
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DeLAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

MINUTES OF FACULTY MEETINGS

1864 to 1950

(Facets informative, interesting and amusing).

Penalties for Non-attendance.

" * * * * Any member of the Faculty not attending a meeting within fifteen minutes of the hour shall be fined one dollar. Any Member absenting himself from a Meeting shall be fined two dollars. Failure to give notice by the Dean shall be fined five dollars. The fines shall be the basis for a fund for the College Library".

Vol. 1, pg 12, 1864.

Honorary Degrees.

A communication was read by Professor Gibbons from a friend of Mr. C. L. Hoswell of Sacramento, begging the college to confer on an Honorary Degree. The request was based on the following facts: Although he has studied medicine, he has not, for reasons not stated, ta taken a degree. He has practiced, with very good report, in Sacramento for many years, was esteemed and consulted by physicians in good standing and was regarded by them as a man of good medical acquirements. His reputation was such that public office has been offered him. * * * * and he was asked to take charge of the County Hospital. After consultation the Faculty agreed to give him their Diploma on his paying for one course of lectures, matriculation and graduating fees."

Vol. pg 28, September 11, 1864.

Another Honorary Degree.

"On motion of Dr. Morse, it was resolved to confer an Honorary Degree on Mr. John Gavins, a gentleman of mature age, an accomplished scholar who has been studying medicine sole for the sake of science in the College the last two sessions".

Vol. 1, pg 30, September 30, 1867.

Remitted Fees.

A letter was read from the Reverend Josiah Bates of Oroville, stating his financial resources are very limited; that he is desiring of giving his son a medical education; that he had been reading medicine with Dr. Simpson of Grass Valley, but that he had only fifty dollars to spare for the purpose, and that he begged the Faculty to receive him for that sum. On motion, it was agreed that, under the circumstances of the case, to accede to the request of Mr. Bates".

Vol. 1, pg. 22, 1864 (?).

Duties of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

(He was required to prepare specimens and demonstrate same for $12.00)

Vol. 1, pg 25, May 8, 1864.

Illustrious Student

(Among the ten graduates was one J. P. Whitney who went to Los Angeles and es
tablished the Medical Department of the University of Southern California).
Vol. 1, pg September 29, 1866.

Vacations.

"A communication was read from the whole class of pupils asking a vacation f
a period of one week, July 29 to August 5. The request was granted."
Vol. 1, pg. 26, July 27, 1867.

Publication Fund.

"Each member of the Faculty shall be assessed the sum of five dollars per
month for the Publication Fund to pay the expenses of the Journal and Announ
ments and other publications".
Vol. 1, pg 11, 1867.

Gift to Faculty.

"The President handed the Faculty the sum of two hundred dollars from Dr. As
It was resolved to set this sum aside as a Special Fund to be applied as sha
hereinafter be deemed expedient".
Vol. 1, pg 29, September 14, 1867.

Finals.

"The Faculty assembled to examine the students for degrees. All were prese
except one. Six students presented themselves for examination. These gentl
passed a satisfactory examination except one who was rejected. (J. W. Stee
Alex O'neal, having passed the most creditable examination, the gold medal
unanimously awarded to him".
Vol. 1, September 30, 1867.

Harassed Dean.

(The Janitor, being the only person constantly present, was an important
person. He rang the bell for the opening and closing of classes, kept
account of the attending lecturers, etc in addition to taking care of the
dissecting room, care of cadavers and the general janitorial work. Appear-
antly one of them got to taking himself too seriously which arroused resent-
ment by Members of the Faculty who made a formal complaint. The Dean was
instructed to investigate and if necessary to declare the post open. This
was finally done and one J. Sylvester was employed for thirty dollaars per
month and the privilege of attending lectures.)
Vol. 1, pg 45, June 7, 1871.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Commencement.

"The Degrees were conferred last night by the President, J. W. Felton, Esq. at the American Theatre. A very large and representative audience was present. The proceedings commenced by the reading of Dr. Blake's farewell address to the students and then followed an eloquent address by the President" Signed, Thomas Bennett, Dean.

Vol. 1 pg. 32, October 16, 1867.

Professorial Threat.

"Professor Morse asked leave to resign his chair, or to be allowed a leave of absence, or that he be granted assistance in visiting the patients in the hospital toward the end of the term. Dr. Gibbons moved that the last proposition be granted. * * * Dr. Gibbons was appointed Assistant Physician".

Vol. 1, pg 36, june 19, 1869.

Faculty Payments.

" * * * * the Dean stated the amount of funds in his possession. He was requested to distribute it among the Professors, leaving sufficient in his hands for current expenses."

Vol. pg June 25, 1865.

Premedical Requirements.

"* * * * * Dr. Gibbons offered the following: 'No student hereafter shall be admitted * * * * to attend any course * * * * without previously having passed an examination in the English Language, such examination held by an examining body appointed by the Faculty".

Vol. 1. pg 37, may 17, 1869.

Rejected Applicant Applies for Re-examination.

A meeting of the Faculty was called to consider the rejection of W. J. McFealey. After some desulatory discussion, the vote was put with the result that J. W. McFeely was to have the degree conferred on him."

Vol. 1, pg 31--date ?

A Pious Hope.

Dean Ayres' resignation contained the hope and tribute to the Faculty Members and ended: 'With kindest wishes for the success of our Institution for all time to come. (Italics ours).

Vol. 1, pg

Length of Course.

The Faculty got in touch with the Medical School of Willamette University regarding the length of the course. They desired Toland Medical College to extend their course from four to six months. The Faculty agreed provided the other Medical Schools would do the same.

Vol. 1, pg 26, July 25, 1869.

Schedule of Lectures.

This schedule indicated that the eight Professors give hour lectures each Monday through Saturday for four months of the year. It was further provided that members of the Fsculty pay all deficits, pro rata, and that failure to pay an assessment should be equivalent to dismissal from the Faculty.

Vol. 1, pg 56 and 67.

Faculty Meetings Mandatory.

"Any member absenting himself for more than one consecutive meetings, unless with satisfactory excuse, shall be fined the some of one dollar for each and every neglect". (Note there was always the culprit's share of the profits that made this rule effective.

Vol . 1, pg 56.

Duties of the Dean Defined.

1. Call all meetings and keep accurate records.
2. Sign all bills and have countersigned by the president.
3. Answer all communications and keep copy of reply.
4. Guard corporate seal
5. Act as go-between for students and Faculty.
6. Supervise college building
7. Employ, discharge and supervise Janitor.
8. Oversee repairs and equipment of building
9. Notify Faculty of Commencement exercises.
10. Receive and account for all moneys collected.
11. Authorize purchases up to fifty dollars.
12. Notify Board of Regents of death of any Faculty Member.

Vol. 1, pg 52, 53, April 1, 1872.

Faculty Approaches U. C. for Affiliation.

"It was voted that Dr. Cole and Dr. Dean be appointed as a committee to co with the Board of Regents with reference to an affiliation with this insti and they were requested to report at the earliest opportunity."

Vol. 1. pg 61, April 1, 1872.)

Faculty Supports Medical Society.

Drs. Fish and Dean were appointed to represent the School at a meeting of of the State Medical Society.

Vol. 1, pg. 65, September 28, 1872.

5 36

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Candidates On The Anxious Seat.

""On motion it was agreed that the Faculty should meet and decide on the merits of the several candidates immediately after the Green Room examination. (Page 48). On motion it was determined that the examination shall be both oral and written by each of the Faculty, and that in addition to these, a written by each of the Faculty, amd that in addition to these, a Green Room Public Examination held in the presence of the Faculty."

Vol. 1, pg. 46.

Faculty Gets Tough On Its Members.

"On motion it was resolved that all members of the Faculty be required to become members of the San Francisco Medical Society."

Vol. 1, pg 46, October 7, 1871.

Faculty Censors Commencement Address.

" * * * * and that Dr. Deane will be required to present to the Faculty the Valedictory Address now in preparation; and also if the said ddocument is not forthcoming at the next meeting, the Faculty shall be forced to consider some more satisfactory manner of filling the program of the coming Commencement exercises".

Vol. 1, pg, 48, October 25, 1871.

Qualities of Faculty Members.

"For reasons assigned, it was resolved that each member of the Faculty should be required to exhibit his Diploma or other evidence of his qualities".

Vol. 1, pg 42, February 2, 1872.

Faculty Approaches American Medical Association.

"It was recommended that Dr. Hewston be appointed delegate for Toland Medical College to the National Medical Association to meet in Philadelphia in Mah of 1872." (Note: This probably was to lay the foundatioon whereby Dr . Cole was made President later).

Vol. 1, pg 60 February 2, 1872.

Faculty Buys a Cabinet.

"Professor Toland agreed on the necessity of the College to advance, in addition to the cost of repairs and furnishing, one thousand dollars for the purchase of a proper cabinet for materia medica and models for the museum".

Vol 1, pg 40, no date except 1872.

Ad eundum Degrees Granted.

Drs. Sage, (Oroville) anformer student of the School was granted a degree,"without cost other than the actual expense of a Diploma.

Vol. 1. pg 45, no date.

Appointments Not Irreversible.

"* * * * that we individually agree and engage that in case of a combined request by a three-fourths majority of the Faculty, said request will be complie with without delay or remonstrance * * * * (regarding removal from Faculty) * * * but said member shall receive his share of the profits up to the time of withdrawal * * * * also a reimbursement of moneys paid on assessments up to the time of withdrawal".

Vol. 1. pg 49, 1872.

University of California Feeler Productive.

"The Dean was instructed to petition the Regents of the University of California to receive the Faculty and School of the Toland Medical College and Appurtanances to the Regents of the University."

Vol. 1, pg. 39, May 31, 1872.

Well Oiled Machine.

"Professor nominated Dr. Toland for President. There being no other nominations the Dean was instructed to cast an unanamous ballot. Dr. Dean than nominated Dr. Cole for Dean and Dt. Smith was instructed to cast a unanamous vote."

Vol. 1, pg 58, January 3, 1872.

Strict Secrecy Enjoined.

"No member of the Faculty shall under any pretense whatsoever, communicate to anyone whomsoever, other than a Member, anything relating to the business or interests of the Faculty or College unless it be authorized at a Meeting of the same. " Vol. 1, pg 57, By-Laws, 1872.

College Invites. A. M. A.

"* * *in the matter of inviting the A. M. A., a written invitation be extended to the members to visit the Medical College and a proper collation be prepared for the occasion." Vol. 1, pg April 22, 1871.

Faculty Teaches at San Francisco Hospital.

"It was resolved that the Clinical Professors should give three preliminary lectures at the Hospital and that Professors Hewston, Ayers and Oneil give theirs in their repective offices.* * * *

Vol. 1, pg. 41 1870.

Faculty Confers a Special Degree.

"The Dean presented the application of Mr. C. A. Kirkpatrick of Redwood City for a degree of Doctor of Medicine. (It seems that the applicant had had attend one full course in a medical school in Cincinnatti, had joined the Unior army as assistant, later promoted to surgeon and was practicing in California. The Dean was authorized to communicate with the applicant and make the necessary arrangements). Vol 1, pg. 44, June 11, 1871.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Cosmopolite Faculty.

Professor	Stout	College Physicians, Surgeons, N. Y	1837
"	O'Neil	Toland Medical College	1867
"	Martinache	Faculty of Paris	1861
"	Deane	University Geisegen	1863
"	Cole	Jefferson Medical College	1849
"	Bradbury	Rush Medical College	1864
"	Toland	Transylvania Medical College	1828(?)
"	Bates	University Pennsylvania	1855
"	Hulse	University New York City	1843
"	Brigham	Harvard Medical College	1870
"	Logan	Med. College South Canada	1828

Vol. 1, pg

Cost Medicines for Dispensary.

"* * * * Dr Cole reported, as a Committee of One regarding the costs of medicines for the Dispensary* * * * stated that they would come to about fifteen dollars per month. * * * * Prof. Toland proposed to donate ten dollars per month. Prof. Cole proposed that the offer be accepted".

Vol. 1, pg 126, June 3, 1875.

Modesty Observed.

"* * * * proposed that the Dean be authorized to construct separate closets with proper keys for the female members."

Vol. 1, 127, June 3, 1877.

Pinch Hitting Absent Professors.

"* * * * was moved by Prof. Cole that Prof. Fish and himself fill the lecture hours, three to five on Saturday afternoons.

Vol. 1, pg 130, Aug 3, 1877.

Internships Proposed.

"* * * * discussion was taken up regarding the plausibility of advocating Interne Physicians at the Hospital , said Internes taken from members of the Medical School."

Vol. 1, pg 128, July 1, 1877.

Examinations Too Tough.

In April, 1877, 16 students took the finals, 6 failed. A special session of the Faculty was called and it was decided to reduce passing grade to 55%. Re-examination was made and all passed.

Vol. 1, pg 133, November 1877.

Regents Get Tough.

Regents stated they desired to improve the status of teaching and demanded the resignation of the whole Faculty and the transfer of all papers etc. The Faculty resigned and awaited a call from President le Conte.

Vol. 1, pg 135, January 6, 1878.

Courses Stiffened.

"* * * * Committee decided that the required terms of study * * * * shall be three full years. Courses in Mental Diseases, Laryngology, Ophthalmology, Hygiene and Jurisprudence were added."

Vol. 1, pg 140, February 3, 1878.

Medical Journal to Continue.

"* * * * Western Lancet be continued as the organ of the School, that it be enlarged to 48 pages and the subscription be $2.50 per year".

Vol. 1, pg 144, February 5, 1878.

University of Pennsylvania Taken As a Model.

" * * * * on motion of Professor Hewston the same requirements as those of the University of Pennsylvania were adopted".

Vol. 1 , pg 141--1878.

Fee Remitted.

Mrs. Franks, a student was given credit for fees she had paid to the Woman's College of New York.

Vol. 1, pg, 143, February 5, 1878.

Vault Gets Odorous.

"* * * * on motion Prof. Cole,the material in the vault be taken out and buried * * * **.

Vol. 1, pg 144, March 10, 1878.

It Pays to Advertise.

"* * * * on motion it was agreed to pay Dr. Grover for publishing the advertisement of the Medical College in his List of Physicians of California".

Vol. 1, pg. 155, May 19, 1878.

Close Financing.

" * * * on motion it was determined that all bills against the Faculty be presented at the monthly meeting and all deficits be met by assessment, prprata until the receipts from lectures be sufficient to meet the expense".

Vol. 1, pg. 146.

9 40

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

The Curriculum Expands.

"It was moved to invite Dr. Martinache to give a Course on Ophthalmology and Otology during the term of 1873.

Vol. 1 pg 69, April 16, 1873

(At subsequent meetings the Faculty discussed the advisability of giving courses on Pharmacy, Dentistry, Microscopy and Mental Diseases).

Out Of Town Faculty Appointed.

Dr. Hatch of Sacramento, (Materia Medica), Dr. Logan of Sacramento and Dr. Shurtliff of Stockton, (Hygiene), were appointed.

Vol. 1 pg 73,

Special Meeting.

"* * * ad eundem degrees were granted to Dr. L. Robinson, a graduate of Toland Medical College. Mr. Zanger and Malach, failing to prove qualifications were rejected. * * * * It was moved that the Finance Committee examine in regard to surplus funds and declare a dividend, unanamously carried.

Vol. 1, pg 1873.

Distinguished Visitor Arrives.

"In view of the presence in our midst of Marion Sims, it was decided proper that the compliments of the Faculty be paid to him and he be invited to meet the Faculty at dinner at their expense."

Vol. 1, pg. 106, June 9, 1975.

A Secretary Has Needs.

"On motion the Acting Secretary was authorized to provure a book for his rough notes * * * *"

Vol. 1, pg 76 April 29, 1873.

Professor of Chemistry Requires Assistant.

"The Secretary presented a proposition to employ Mr. Forbes as an Assistant to Professor Rising during the course in Chemistry* * * at the rate of twenty dollars per month during such time as his serviees be required."

Vol. 1 pg 87, July 30, 1873.

Dispensary Is Born.

"The Secretary was directed to have issued and distributed 2000 cards of announcement, together with the proper advertising in the Morning Post and Morning Call of the commencement of the public Dispensary at the College Building.

Vol. 1 pg 78 May 8, 1873.

College Has Surplus.

"Dr. ONeal moved that a dividend of three hundred fifty dollars apiece be declared, the funds of the Institution warranting such a decision."

Vol. 1. pg 110, December 16, 1875.

Student Body Gets Self-Conscious.

* * * * *the Dean presented a communication from the students asking approval of the Faculty and authority of the same that the students wear caps and gowns during College hours. It was decided that the matter be left to the students good judgment and that they be allowed to act in a manner so pleases them.

Vol. 1 pg 111, December 16, 1875.

Publicity a Must.

"The Dean was instructed toadvertise the commencement of the lectures in the Sacramento Record Union, the Alta Chronicle, Call, Examiner, Post and Bulletin.

Vol. 1, pg. 105, May 8, 1875.

Faculty Wants To Know.

"* * * * that the Faculty of the Medical School of the University of California officially inform the Regents that the regular session of 1874 is closed and that the class of students stood at 23 for 1873 and 54 in 1874; that the college has graduated 9 candidates for the degree of M. D., and 1 for ad eundem, ***that so far as is known thestudents have expressed their general satisfaction, and now the Faculty has the honor to ask the Regents to express their recognition, not only of past recognition, but also of the future and the desire of the University for further continuance of their duties".

Vol. 1,

What--Lady Students?

"The propriety of admitting ladies to the regular courses of instruction was discussed and resulted in the appointment of a Committee * * * * to report at the next meeting."

Vol 1, pg 77, May 5, 1873.

Lecture Skippers Reproved.

"Resolved that the Dean be instructed to communicate with Members of the Faculty when delinquent in lectures, when and who fail to give didactic lectures when necessary and to request them to fill their quotas".

Vol. 1, pg. 124, May 5, 1877.

Hours of Instruction Spelled Out.

Hours were assigned to Lecturers from 8 to 12 and from 2 to 5 daily, except Saturdays 3 to 5. Lectures given at the College except for 3 half-days a week at the Hospital."

Vol. 1, pg. 124, May 5, 1877.

11 4v

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Hippocratic Injunction Obeyed.

"* * * * Mr. Foulkes was admitted as a student *****half the regular fee in consideration of the fact that his father is a regular, practicing physician in good standing. (Two months later the same courtesy was extended to "the son of a Jewish clergyman").

Vol. 1. pg 158 June 2, 1878.

Costs Go Up.

"* * * * the Secretary was instructed to increase the salary of the Janitor from forty five to sixty dollars a month". (It had previous ly been thirty dollars per month).

Voll 1,161, December 1, 1878.

Tuition Fees Fixed.

" * * * * the fees are fixed at the rate that has been customary in the College, viz., first year $145.00. second year $140.00 third year no fee. Matriculation fee, $5.00. Lecture Ticket $13.00. Dissection ticket $10.00".

Vol. 1. pg ? 1878.

Momentous Decision.

" * * * * On motion of Dr. Perry, it was authorized to have the floor of the Lecture Room over the Chemistry Laboratory repaired so it would not wet the chemicals".

Vol. 1, pg. 159, July 7, 1878.

College Receives Status.

" * * * an invitation from the Board or Regents to the Faculty to attend the Commencement Exercises, * * * * no lectures that day."

Vol. 1., pg 156, 1878.

Getting Politically Conscious.

"The Dean was instructed to get in communication with the Governor and express the wish that one of the Faculty Members be appointed a Member of the Board of Regents and that it be the wish of the Faculty that Professor Toland receive the appointment". (There is no evidence that this wish were ever complied with until the appointment of Professor Naffziger late in the fifties).

Vol. 1. 143, 1878.

A Surplus Accumulates.

"* * *on motion of Dr. Bates a divident of $150.00 each was declared payable by the Secretary."

Vol. 1, pg 143, November 3, 1875.

Admissions Are Encouraged.

" * * * * unanimously decided that on proper presentations to the Faculty, that persons practicing medicine for not less than five years be admitted to the second Class of the College * * * *and that persons having attended one course of lectures and practicing medicine for not less that five years, be admitted to the third class."

Vol. 1, pg 166 1875.

Growing Pains.

" * * * on motion of Dr. Cole it was adopted that each member of the Faculty is authorized to appoint an assistant to his Chair if he desires and deems it necessary.."

Vol. 1, pg. 167 December 15, 1878.

Faculty Balks at Western Lancet.

"* * * * considering that the Western Lancet has been a great expense to the Faculty with an adequate return, they recommended that it be turned over to Professor Toland, its original owner and that the Faculty will make no more contributions in money".

Vol. 1, pg. 170, December 15, 1878.

Dispensary Limited.

" * * * motion carried that the total expense of the Dispensary shall not exceed $50.00 per month."

Vol. 1, 173, January 5, 1878.

Nepotism

" * * * * on motion Dr. Iewitt was authorized to nominate someone for the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy. (He was professor of Anatomy--he nominated his son, Dr. Wm. B. Iewitt, not a bad nomination it seems for the son afterwards became the first Professor of Pediatrics).

Ailing Professor Refuses to Resign.

" * * * owing to the continued ill health of Professor Hewston, rendering him unable to perform the duties of his Chair regularly, the Faculty Requests President Ie Cont to remand his resignation * * * * and in case of refusal solicits the Board of Regents to declare the Chair vacant."

Vol. 1, pg.185, March 2, 1879.

Discipline for Lectures Skippers.

" On motion it was determined to establish a fine of five dollars for each ommission of a Professor to fill his hour".

Vol. 1. pg. 174, January 5, 1879.

More Dividends.

"A dividend of $1500 each * ** to each member of the Faculty * * * *"

Vol. 1, pg 201, November 16, 1879.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN *President*
KARL WEISS *Vice-President* (Northern Area)
FRANCIS WEST *Vice-President* (Southern Area)
PAUL SANAZARO *Secretary*
FRANCIS SOOY *Treasurer*
WILLIAM E. CARTER *Councilor-at-Large*
CRAWFORD BOST *Councilor*
FELIX ROSSI, JR. *Councilor*
JACK D. LANGE *Editor*
FRANCES M. CARTER *Executive Secretary*

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

A Professor Is Repremanded.

"* * * * that Professor Martinache is requested, in addition to his clinical lectures, to give didactic instruction and to deliver two didactic lectures each week * * * and that he signify his intention in writing at the earliest possible convenience". (The students had complained that he did not give didactic lectures).

Vol. 1, pg 209, January 8, 1880.

Tribute to Dr. Toland.

"Resolved that in respect to his memory, the courses of instruction in this Medical School be suspended for one week and that Toland Hall be draped for one month and also that Faculty Members wear badges of mourning for the same period". (There followed three grandiose pages of tribute for the departed).

Vol. 1, pgs 212 to 214, Feb. 1880.

A Student Is Flunked.

The Faculty reported the success of every student in the first and second classes except a Mrs. Felton. She was not promoted to the Senior Class. Later she was passed. (How much of this was due to her inability and how much to prejudice against her sex--a well known state of the Faculty).

Vol. 1, pg. 223, June 2, 1880.

A Comedy C. P. Faire Faculty.

" * * * * after a discussion on the advisability of giving a banquet to the graduating class* * * * it wasfinally determined to do so with the understanding that no wine or spiritous liquors be served".

Vol. 1. pg 230, October 7, 1880.

Dr. Cole Offers His Wax Specimens.

"Dr. Cole proposed to transfer his collection of wax and other specimens to the Faculty, on relinquishing his Chair, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, three monthly payments". (Later the offer was declined).

Vol. 1, pg. 231, October 7, 1880.

Bust Made of Dr. Toland.

The Board of Regents authorized a tablet for Toland Hall and also authorized a Mr. Mazzara to make a bust of Dr. Toland. (It may be that this is the bust now in Toland Hall, though there is no information as to how it survived the fire of 1906). Also, "on motion, the bill for the entertainment , (banquet at Maison Doric), for Dr. Cole, before his departure be paid by the Secretary from the funds of the Faculty.

Vol. 1, pg 242, December 10, 1880.

Brass Got Topheavy.

"On motion it was determined to abolish the offices of President and Secretary and require the Dean to do their duties* * **".

Vol. 1, 243, January 6, 1881.

Faculty Gets Tough.

(A Mrs, Whiting apparently occupied quarters in the College building and had failed to pay her rent for one year.) "The Dean was instructed to inform Mrs. Whiting that she must either pay the rent or vacate".

Vol. 1,pg. 250, Feb. 3, 1881.

Telephone Is Retained.

"The Dean was instructed to permit the telephone in the College to remain and that the monthly rent of $5.00 be paid monthly instead of yearly".

Vol. 1, pg 253, April 7, 1881.

Disposal of the Remains.

" * * * * the debris of the Dissecting Room be disposed of by burying it in a pit which has been dug in the yard of the college".

Vol. 1, pg. 216, May 5, 1881.

Home for Inebriates buys College Property.

"* * * * A communication, addressed to the Janitor, was read which stated that the Trustees of the Home had bought the property belonging to the College * * * and he was requested to vacate the premises".

Vol. V, pg 33, December 1, 1887.

Faculty Dickers for Building Site.

" * * * Committee reported that a lot on Protrero Avenue, opposite the gate of the County Hospital, 50 by 300 feet could be bought for thirty five hundred dollars and two adjoining lots, 25 by 100 feet for one thousand dollars each."

Vol. V, pg. 51, May 3, 1888.

Flunked For Good.

(One Carlos Hereszthy had failed on finals and had petitioned the Faculty to reconsider). " * * * and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Hereszthy and inform him that the Faculty, by unanimous vote had refused to reconsider its action".

Vol. V, pg 125, December 1888.

Political Activity Begins.

" * * * * That this Faculty earnestly request the President and such Regents as may find it possible to go to Sacramento and use their personal influence for approval of a bill for appropriationing funds for the building of a Medical School in San Francisco".

Vol. V, pg 89, March 3, 1889.

15 16

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Efforts to Expand.

" * * * Professor Montgomery, Chairman of the Committee on Dispensary, recommended that a small house on the rear of a lot on Geary Street, opposite Union Square, be rented for the purpose of a Dispensary**** motion indefinately postponed".

Volume V. pg. 109, October 10, 1889.

College Gets Affluent.

" * * * * moved that $3900.00 of the money on hand be distributed among 13 Professors".

Vol. V, pg 45, January 2, 1890.

Bacteriological Laboratory Established.

" * * * on motion, Professory Montgomery was authorized to draw on the Dean for a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars for the purpose of establishing a bacteriological laboratory."

Vol. V, pg 171, 1900.

Drug Store Established.

(A motion passed that a drug store be established and a competent druggist hired at a salary of about forty dollars per month).

Vol. V, pg 89, January 1, 1891.

To Fast for a Freshman.

"On motion it was decided to excuse Freshmen students from attendance at the Hospital Clinics * * * they being required to spend the hours in the dissecting room in the study of anatomy.

Vol. 1, pg 258, May 27, 1881.

Baddy Janitors Again.

"Owing being made about the conduct of the Janitor, the dean was required to inquire into the matter, and if sufficient evidence appeared to discharge him and employ a new man in his place".

Vol. 1, pg 260, 1881.

A Professor Finally Gets the Axe.

"A communication from the Regents was read by the Dean, notifying the Faculty of the Professor Martinache discharge". (In a previous meeting it was stated that he had been giving only clinical lectures, not didactic, and this was considered bad teaching.)

Vol. 1, pg 261. June 11. 1881.

Dental Department Required New Quarters.

(The Dental Department notified the Faculty that more room was needed, i. e. the Clinic, the Green Room and the Museum. The Faculty decided that might have them if they would bear all the expense of changing over).

Vol. 1, pg 276, December 22, 1881.

Old Grads Given Univesity Degrees.

"Motion carried that any graduate of Toland Medical College may on application to the Regents, may be granted an M. D.". (Regents agreed).

Vol. 5, pg. 99, February 1887.

Seniors Rebuffed.

"A petition was read from the Senior Class that Dr. Keane deliver his lecture at ten A. M. instead of twelve, noon on Wednesdays. On motion the matter was referred to Dr. Keane to do as he pleases".

Vol. 5, pg 13, April 7, 1887.

More on Advertising.

"The Dean was instructed to make a contract with the Sacramento Medical Journal for an "ad" at the most favorable terms possible".

Vol. V, pg 17, June 2, 1897.

Spellbinders Curbed.

"On motion it was determined that at future Graduating exercises, should there but one address that it should not occupy more that 30 minutes and if two, not over 20 mimutes."

Vol. V, pg 37, December 1887.

Faculty Member to Berlin.

"Dr. George Simmons asked for an appointment to represent ehe College to study Koch's method for the cure of tuberculosis. The Dean was instructed to issue the necessary credentials and to request him on his return from Berlin, to lecture to the students."

Vol. V. pg 187, January 1, 1891.

Caps and Gowns,- Getting Ritsy.

"On motion it was resolved that members of the Graduating Classk the Members of the Faculty, including Lecturers, Demonstrators and Assistants and the Staff of the Dispensary appear at Commencement Exercises in caps and gowns". (Dr. Cole was authorized to purchase caps and gowns for $250.00).

Vol. V, pg. 237, September 1, 1891.

Pediatrics Recognized.

"Dr. D'evylin was requested to conduct an examination in Pediatrics."

Vol. V, pg. 241, October 1, 1891.

17 #6

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Significant Change.

" * * * * the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Diseases be changed to the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases".
Vol. 5, pg. 259, January 7, 1892.

Teaching Time Increased.

(A schedule was issued showing lecture periods for Seniors, Juniors and Freshmen be from the hours eight to five for five and one half days a week , February 29 to May 14 for three years).
Vol. V, pg 265, March 3, 1892.

Extention Plans.

(Professor McNutt of the Committee on New College Buildings, reported that three lots had been bought on Protrero Avenue at eighteen hundred dollars each; that there was enough money on hand to pay for two of them and that the remainder had been borrowed from the bank.)
Vol. V, pg 273, April 7, 1892.

Four Year Course Adopted.

" * * * * the four year course shall apply to matriculants of 1895 and succeeding years".
Vol. V. pg. 313, December 3, 1892.

Costs Were Less Those Days.

"* * * * close the drug store of the Dispensary and arrangements made with Dr. Meyers whereby he would compound the prescriptions for 35 cents each".
Vol. V. pg 1890).

Equipment Amplified.

" * * * * on motion it was resolved that the Professor of Anatomy be authorized to purchase a skeleton for use in the dissecting room".
Vol. V, pg. 202, August 7, 1892.

Big Purchase Authorized.

" * * * on motion, Professor Montgomery was authorized to purchase one dozen microscopes at a cost of not to exceed $40.00 apiece."
Vol. V. pg 289, August 4, 1892.

Lots Really Purchased.

(Dr. McNutt reported that the Regents had reimbursed the Faculty for the money spent on the lots above mentioned. When the school was build on Parnassus Heights in 1895, it is not clear what happened to these lots).
Vol. V. pg. 281, July 7, 1892.

(The foregoing data are abstracted from some leather-backed books which were discovered in the basement which turned out to be Minutes of Faculty Meetings, 1864 to 1932)

Chair Skin Diseases Established.

" * * * Professor Montgomery was transferred from the Chair of Medicine to the Chair of Skin Diseases".

Vol. V, June 1, 1893.

New Dispensary.

" * * * Committee reported that it had secured new quarters for the Dispen on Montgomery Street".

Vol. V, August 3, 1893.

Indelicate.

" Inmates of the Home for Inebriates complained that dissections in the Sch were done within sight of the Inmates. Dr. Cole was instructed to investig

Vol. V. August 3, 1893.

Students Get Selfconscious.

" * * * the class of 1893 asked the Faculty to approve a button for members to wear which stated Medical Department University of California. Granted".

Vol. V. August 3, 1893.

Improvements.

"The Executive Committee of the Faculty was authorized to have a sign made for the front of the building, Medical Department of the University of Cal ifornia, to purchase marble slabs for the dissecting tables and to have a cement sidewalk put in not exceeding 12 cents per square foot".

Vol. V, January 10, 1894.

" * * * * Numerous requests for benefices were coming in and Professor C proposed that such be limited to three and these reserved for sons of physicians and clergy".

Vol. V, April 5, 1894.

Interns Favored.

"Professor Montgomery was authorized to purchase a microscope for use of Interns".

Vol. V, April 5, 1894.

More Equipment.

"Professor Powers was permitted to buy a set of test-glasses for the Dispensary".

Vol. V, April 5, 1894.

Rebate.

"Mrs. Woodworth's fees were returned on the ground that she was the wife a member of the Academid Senate".

Vol. V, April 5, 1894.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501 MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST
President

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

JAMES NOBLE
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

LEON GOLDMAN
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DELAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Absent Professors Deplored.

(Scattered through the Minutes of the Faculty Meetings are to be found various resolutions deploring Professor's non-attendance at classes. They would not allow a private call to be interfered with by a lecture. Several remedies were tried but none seem to be remedial).

Vol. 6, May 6, 1889.

Internships Awarded.

(Four men with the highest grades were appointed Interns and four women Externes at the City and County Hospital).

Vol. 6, May 8, 1889.

Dispensary Asked Supplies.

(The Faculty authorizee the purchase of 50 pounds of potassium iodide, 600 yards of muslin and 600 yards of crinoline).

Vol. 6, May 8, 1899.

The Dean Reports.

(The Dean reported funds on hand, $11,626.10)

Vol. 6 , May 8, 1899.

Salaries Upped.

(The Janitor and Pharmacist were voted raises of ten dollars per month and the Dean was awarded a salary of %500.00 per year).

Vol. 6, June 6, 1899.

New Faculty Members.

((Appointed were Philip Mills Jones as Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics, Robert Legge, Instructor in Materia Medica and Wallace L. Terry, Assistand in Clinical Surgery. Alonzo Taylor was called from the University of Pennsylvania and then things began to happen. His salary was fixed at $2000.00 per year. Mrs. Hearst gave the money for fifty microscopes, twelve microtomes, glassware, etc)

Vol. 6, June 1, 1899.

Vigorous Regent Appointed.

(Chester Rowell of Fresno was appointed to the Board of Regents and a Special Regent to deal with Medical School affairs).

Vol. 6, August 1, 1898.

Regents Importuned.

(The Faculty most urgently requested the Regents to sell the college property and recompense Professor Cole for his expense in furnishing the College Building).

Vol. 6, August 4, 1898.

Students Need Living Quarters.

(Two students were permitted to occupy the Dispensary quarters at night).
Volume 6, August 4, 1898.

Donation.

(The Art Association donated forty dollars in appreciation of the Faculty's permission to their students in attending Anatomy classes.)
Vol. 6, October 10, 1898.

Librarian Appointed.

(Philip Mills Jones offered toact as Librarian for three years at no salary.)
Vol. 6, October 10, 1898.

Dr. Moffitt Resigns.

(A communication was read from Dr Herbert C. Moffit resigning from his positio as Dispensary Clinician).
Vol. 6, March 2, 1899.

Students Protest Breakage Fees.

(Students protest fees and it was resolved to allow them who had not paid be allowed to take the final examinations).
Vol. 6, March 2, 1899.

Dean Resigns.

(Dr. McLean tendered his resignation after twenty years service. Accepted and a vote of thanks passed).
Vol. 6, May 6, 1889.

Class of Eighteen ~~Eighty~~ ninety Nine.

This was a particularly good class and contained such persons as Legge, Ash, Ebright, Pope who became outstanding members of the Faculty).
Vol. 6, May 6, 1899.

X-Ray Department Established.

(The sum of $800.00 was given Dr. Moffitt to buy equipment).
Vol. 6, June 1, 1900.

Electives.

(Nose and Throat, Dermatology. G. U. Orthopedics, Neurology and Pediatrics).
Vol. 6, October 2, 1900.

27 57

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Acceleration.

(The Faculty decided to allow graduates of literary ahd scientific schools and schools of pharmacy to enter the sophomore class. And graduates of Homeopathic Colleges were permitted to enter the Senior Class)

Vol. V. April 5 and July 15, 1894.

Course Lengthened.

(The three year course of five months each was changed to a four year course, September 1, to April 30.)

Vol. V. August 9, 1894.

Admission Eased.

(A special examiner was appointed to give examinations to applicants on subjects usually included in high school courses).

Vol. V. August 5, 1894.

Woman Student Complains.

(A woman student complained to the Faculty about the conduct of medical students, one in particular which was named. Dr. Cole was appointed to investigate the class. This he did and reported later that in view of the fact that the complainant was no longer a student, that the matter be dropped!)

Vol V. September 6, 1894.

Department of Laryngology and Rhinology Established.

(Dr. W. E. Hopkins was recommended to the Board of Regents for appointment to that Chair).

Vol. V, November 4, 1894.

Agitation for Buildings Begun.

(Professors Hopkins and Cole were appointed to confer with other departments of the University regarding the advisability of requesting the Legislature for appropriations to construct buildings for the professional schools)

Vol. V, November 12, 1894.

Student Absentees Warned.

(Dr. Kerr gave notice that at the next meeting of the Faculty that he would introduce an amendment to the By Laws that any student who had absented himself from the lectures less that 75% would be denied the privilege of taking the final examinations.)

Vol. V. November 11, 1894.

Graduating Class Numbered 32.

(A full list of classmen was listed in the Minutes with grades ranging from 1056 t 1360, (scale not stated), one boy was not yet 21 and he was given a certificate u he attained that age).

Vol. V, November 4, 1894.

A Teacher's Salary.

(An "adjunct" to the Chair of Materia Medica was appointed and he was given a salary of $50.00 per month for each calendar session).

Vol. V, November 11, 1894.

Tut Tut.

(An "adjunct" teacher was using the University name in his personal advertising and he was repremanded).

Vol. V , January 3, 1895.

What's This?

(Applicants from Wiley's College and Anderson's Preparatory School were accepted but in future it was required that such colleges submit to inspection by the Facu

Vol. V, January 3, 1895.

Grant to Professor Cole.

(Dr. Cole's expenses were paid for a trip east to investigate other schools.)

Vol. V, April 4, 1895.

Advertising Curtailed.

(It was ordered that in future advertising be limited to five hundred dollars a year and out-lying newspapers be excluded and advertising in school journals be limited to Blue and Gold).

Vol. V, January 2, 1895.

Minutes are Typed.

(Previously the Minutes were hand written--usually in fine spencerial script; but hereafter minutes must be typed on the newly-purchased machine).

Vol. V. January 7, 1895.

Prize Rejected.

(A drug house in St. Louis offered a prize of excellence, but the idea was laid upon the table).

Vol. V. Feb. 7, 1895.

Appropriation by Legislature.

(A Committee reported that the Legislature had appropriated $250,000. for buildi and that it had been signed by the Governor).

Vol. V. April 4, 1895.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN *President*
KARL WEISS *Vice-President* (Northern Area)
FRANCIS WEST *Vice-President* (Southern Area)
PAUL SANAZARO *Secretary*
FRANCIS SOOY *Treasurer*
WILLIAM E. CARTER *Councilor-at-Large*
CRAWFORD BOST *Councilor*
FELIX ROSSI, JR. *Councilor*
JACK D. LANGE *Editor*
FRANCES M. CARTER *Executive Secretary*

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Departmental Grant.

" * * * * that a sum, not exceeding five dollars per month be given for the purchase of material to be used in the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

Vol. V, October 3, 1895.

McGill Suspect.

(A student applied for admission on the ground that he had taken two courses at McGill University. He was allowed to enter with the proviso that he take an examination on the subjects given during the first and second years.)

Vol. V. November 11. 1895.

"Reading Medicine" Discouraged.

(A Mr. Zobel sought admission that he had "read medicine" under a practitioner for one year. Request was denied).

Vol. V. February 6, 1896.

School Income Augmented.

(An application fee of five dollars was assessed on all applicants).

Vol. V. February 6, 1896.

Commencement.

(The Baldwin Theatre was engaged for the Commencement May 21, 1896.)

Vol. V. April 2, 1896.

Alumni Association Was Born.

(The first mention in the Minutes of an Alumni Association was that the Faculty and Alumni Association give a banquet to the graduating Class and that the Faculty be assessed $250.00)

Vol. V. April 2, 1896.

Class of 1896.

(This Class was composed of 26 members and it is stated that their grades ranged from 888 to 1284. How these figures were arrived at is not stated but it is mentioned that a grade of 75% was required).

Vol. V, May 11, 1896.

Homeopathic School Accepted.

(The application of this school was denied. However, the application must have been renewed for several years later, the College was accepted and their physical plant and endowment given to the University.)

Vol. V, October 10, 1897.

Big Deficit Building Fund.

(The Regents announced that there was a deficit in the building fund of fifteen thousand dollars and that classes would not be resumed until this deficit was taken care of. The Faculty Members pledged themselves to guarantee the deficit, but this was recinded at the next meeting. There is no records in the Minutes how this deficit was met, but it was, for the school o pened in the new buildings the next year).

Vol. V, October 10, 1897.

Rate Adjustment.

" * * * * the graduates of any department of this University should be received at reduced rates; they should pay fifteen dollars for each course".

Vol. 5, May 2, 1895.

Admissions Readjusted.

" * * * Professor Kerr introduced a resolution that, except from institutions in which physics is a part of their curriculum, that all students be required to take an examination in elementary physics not later than during their Junior year."

Vol. V. June 6, 1895.

Graduates Young.

(The Class of 1895 contained four students under age and they were given certificates until they had attained their majority).

Vol. V, July 6, 1895.

New Appointment.

(Dr. Ryfkogel was named Assistant Curator of the Museum and he was given a salary of $250.00 per year).

Vol. V. August 3, 1895.

Economy Exercised.

" * * * a fee for bandages and dressing was made and the telephone was changed to a nickel-in-the-slot type.

Vol. V. September 5, 1895.

Janitor Makes Request.

(The Janitor requested that he be allowed to take the didactic lectures and the clinical lectures at different sessions. Request denied).

Vol. V. September 5, 1895.

Admissions Tightened.

Graduates of Eclectic and Homeopathic schools were required to take examinations

Vol. V, October 3, 1895.

25 - 56

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501 MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST
President

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

JAMES NOBLE
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

LEON GOLDMAN
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DELAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Orthopedic Chair Established.

(Dr. Montgomery proposed an Orthopedic Chair be established and Dr. H. S. Sherman be appointed to fill it).

Vol. V, November 7, 1895.

Furnishing New Building.

" * * * that the Secretary send a communication to the Regents that they sell the property held by the College and use the proceeds to furnish the new building; and in the event that they refuse to do so, then Profesor Cole be authorized to furnish the building at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars."

Vol. V, January 6, 1898.

Berkeley Commencements.

" * * * * tha Commencement be held in Berkeley on May 18 in conjunction with the other departments of the University".

Vol. 6, April 7, 1898.

Pharmacist's Salary.

" * * * * that the monthly salary of the Druggist in the Dispensary be increased to sixty dollars a month".

Vol. Vl, April 7, 1898.

J. A. M. A. Advertising Rejected.

" * * * * that the request be declined".

Vol. 6, May 10, 1898.

" * * * * Committee reported that all arrangements made for a tablet with suitable inscription in honor of Dr. Toland be placed at the entrance of the Medical Building. ".

Vol. 6, June 9, 1898

Tablet for Dr. Cole.

"* * * * resolved that the Faculty cooperate with the Alumni Association in placing a tablet at the entrance of the Medical Building in appreciation of Dr. Cole's services in obtaining a home for the new Medical Department".

Volume 6, June 9, 1898.

More Interns Demanded.

"A communication was received from the Board of Health asking for four Interns at the City and County Hospital".

Vol. 6, July 7, 1898.

Assistant Janitor Needed.

(Dr. Cole was ampowered to hire one S. Sargentish, (beneficiary student), at a salary not to exceed twenty five dollars per month).

Vol. 6, July 7, 1898.

Water Supply For New Building.

(The President was empowred to put up a water tank on the hill for a sum to exceed five hundred dollars; instead he induced the city water department to put a water main up the hill).
Vol. 6, January 25, 1898,

Resigning Professor Honored.

" * * * it was resolved that in testimony of the esteem for Professor Taylor that the Dean be empowered to draw a check for the sum of five hundred dollars in favor of the Professor."
Vol. 6, October 10, 1898.

Market Street Railway Complies.

(The Company agrees to make a stop point at the foot of the building.)
Vol. 6, October 6, 1898.

Equipment Required.

(The Professor of Physiology was empowered to get a lantern for $75.00 and charts for $50.00.
Vol. 6 , October 6, 1898.

Request Declined.

(John Collins asked that his tuition be reduced to fifty dollars on the ground that he was a graduate of Stanford. Request denied".
Vol. 6, November 3, 1898.

Portrait Adolph Sutro.

(The women students presented a portrait of Mr. Sutro. Accepted,)
Vol. 6, November 11, 1898.

Book Accepted In Lieu.

(A Mr. Cosgrove gave 1000 copies of Wave, containing half-tones of the building in lieu of tuition for his daughter).
Vol. 6, November 11, 1898.

Building Insured.

(Dr. Cole was authorized to insure the building for fourteen thousand dollars for three years at a premium of one hundred eight dollars).
Vol. 6, November 1, 1898.

Faculty Men Go to War.

(Drs. Phelan and Shields were released to volunteer for military duty).
Vol. 6, August 8, 1898.

27 58

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Hospital Laboratory.

(The Board of Health gave the Medical School to build a Clinical Laboratory at the City and County Hospital provided they pay for it themselves).
Vol. 6, December 8, 1900.

Research Laboratory Iniated.

(The Faculty Room was converted to this purpose and the Dean was instructed to sell its furniture to defray the expense).
Vol. 6, December 8, 1900.

Dr. Cole's Funeral.

(Drs. Kerr, Von Hoffman, Montgomery, Taylor, Moffitt and D'Ancona were named as pall-bearers. Black bows were purchased for students).
Vol. 6, January 15, 1901.

Dean's Salary Increased.

(The Dean's salary was increased to $900.00 per year).
December 7, 1899, Vol. 6.

Dr. Moffitt Promoted.

(Dr. Moffitt was made Professor or Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Vol. 6, June 7, 1900.

College Funds Transferred To Berkeley.

(Funds, previously held in San Francisco were transferred to Berkeley).
Vol. 6, October 10, 1901.

Disposal of Furniture.

(The Dean reported that he had sold the chairs from the Auditorium for five hundred dollars and a piece of cloth for fifteen dollars.)
Vol. 7, March 6, 1901.

New County Hospital Contemplated.

(The Faculty appointed Drs. Huntington and Von Hoffman to confer with the Public Utilities Commission regarding plans for a new hospital).
Vol. 7. April 3, 1902.

Library Improved.

(A resolution was passed to the effect that college money should be spent for journals, monographs and text books, only when then contained modern material).
Vol. 7, April 3, 1902.

U. C. Hospital Idea Born.

(The Dean was instructed to appoint a Commission to work for the construction of a new University Hospital.)

Vol. 7, May 8, 1902.

Clinical Pathology Instruction.

(Students were required to attend this Laboratory Course afternoons, one to three for a period of nine weeks.)

Vol. 7, October 8, 1902.

Architect Consulted.

(Architect Maybeck submitted sketches of the new proposed hospital and he was duly thanked by the Faculty).

Vol. 7, September 9, 1902.

New Courses Inaugurated.

(Harold Brun began a course in Surgical Pathology and Philip King Brown, one in Clinical Pathology.)

Vol. 7, September 4, 1902.

Students Then As Now.

(Students asked vacation on Friday following Thanksgiving. Denied).

Vol. 7, November 6, 1902.

Dr. Moffitt Asks Assistants.

(Dr. Moffitt given Assistants "but for one term only".)

Vol. 7, January 1, 1903.

Old School Building.

(An offer of $4750.00 was made for the old building, (Toland Medical College), but it was refused).

Vol. 7, January 1, 1903.

Admissions Tightened.

Applicants were required to present Certificate from Berkeley or evidence of instruction in Chemistry, Physics, German and French).

Vol. 7, October 10 .

Cautious Regents.

(Regents warned that they would not be responsible for debts of the School).

Vol. 7, October 2, 1906.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501 MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST *President*
FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN *Vice-President* (Northern Area)
JAMES NOBLE *Vice-President* (Southern Area)
PAUL SANAZARO *Secretary*
FRANCIS SOOY *Treasurer*
WILLIAM E. CARTER *Councilor-at-Large*
LEON GOLDMAN *Councilor*
FELIX ROSSI, JR. *Councilor*
JACK D. LANGE *Editor*
FRANCES M. CARTER *Executive Secretary*

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DeLAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Electric Lights Installed.

(The San Francisco Gas and Electric Company offered to run a line up the hill from Haight Street at no cost. Resolution was passed accepting the proposal with thanks for the gift).

Vol. 7, November 8, 1906.

Benefactions.

(Dr. Terry, Huntington and Sherman each gave five hundred dollars to the School and Dr. Moffitt and General each gave unstated sums).

Vol. 7, December 6, 1906.

Non-Attendance at Dispensary.

(Non-attendance was deplored, both Faculty and patients, and efforts were made to improve the situation).

Vol. 7, January 1, 1907.

Red Cross Relief Funds.

(The sum of ten thousand dollars was received incident to fire loss).

Vol. 7, March 7, 1907.

Nursing School Contemplated.

(A Committee recomended the school with a two year high school requirement, two years course.)

Vol. 7, February 6, 1908.

Caps for Nurses.

(Dr. Rachael Ash headed a Committee which recomended the "mortor-board.")

Vol. 7, April 2, 1908.

Dr. Kerr Retires.

(The Faculty expressed regret at his enforced retirement and wished him a pleasant trip East and a happy return).

Vol. 7m October 14, 1904.

Downtown Dispensary Building Projected.

(A Gommitte recomended lease of lot on Eighth and Folsom, ground rent one hundred fifty dollars per month for a new building).

Vol. 7, April 12, 1906.

Building Opened as Hospital.

(The first two years instruction was removed to Berkeley and the space changed into a four ward hospital).

Vol. 7, May 24, 1906.

Interns at University Hospital Appointed.

(Six were appointed).

Vol. 7, April 2, 1908.

Windfall.

(One hundred thousand dollars was donated by the Massachusetts Relief Fund for the care on indigent ptients incident to the quake and fire of 1906).

Dispensary Languished.

(Due to poor attendance by both Faculty and patients, it was proposed to close the Dispensary and return it to a down town location. Dr. Moffitt demurred and insiste that better efforts be made--and this proved effective).

Vol. 7, September 3, 1908.

Obstetrical Patients Increase.

(The Department of Obstetrics reported 1492 confinements for the last ten years).

Vol. 7, June 6, 1911.

Appeal to President.

(The Faculty made a voluminous report to the President of the University, stressi the teaching and hospital needs).

Vol. 7, September 11, 1911.

Typeing Introduced.

(Up to this point, minutes were kept in long-hand; but here a machine was purchase and thereafter minutes were mechanically recorded.)

Vol 7, March 6, 1913.

More On Admissions.

((Students coming from other colleges must be declined if the level of admissions in such colleges failed to come up to the requirements of the A. M. A.

Vol. 7, March 6, 1913.

Weak Students.

(Over the years it is remarkable the number of students who had difficulty in pass work and examinations who later became prominent members of the Faculty. So me of these s tudents were working their way through school which may account for it).

Various Meetings, 1890 on.

Hospital Self-Sustaining.

(An Advisory Board urged Faculty to see that the Hospital sustain itself rather tha relying on the Faculty).

Minutes Advisory Board, November 30, 1915.

School Praised by Stanford.

(Dr. Wilbur praised the School and congratulated it on the founding of Hooper Foun

Vol 7, August 14, 1913.

31 4
62

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST
President

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

JAMES NOBLE
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

LEON GOLDMAN
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DeLAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Dr. Schmitt Named Secretary.

(Dr. Schmitt was duly nominated and elected Secretary of the Faculty and from this point on, the Minutes of the Faculty were meticulous).
Vol. 7, August 14, 1913.

Admissions Limited.

(It was ordered that henceforth private patients not accepted).
Vol. 7, January 8, 1914.

Internships Made Mandatory.

(A fifth year was made mandatory and students required to take internships either in U C. Hospital or other approved schools).
Vol. 7, January 27, 1914.

Salary Schedules.

(Ranges $250.00 to $5000.00 per year; budget $91,926.00)
Vol. 7, January 7, 1914.

Growing Pains Continue.

(A special Committee was appointed and reported that lots on Parnassus Avenue could be procured for sixty seven thousand dollars, that a new building was needed for the clinics, that a 100 bed hospital could be built for about one hundred thousand dollars.)
Vol. 7, August 14, 1916.

Children's Hospital Considered.

(An approach to the idea of utilizing the Children's Hospital as a teaching instutution was made, and committees appointed.)
Vol. 7, January 11, 1915.

Walter Alvarez Appointed.

(Dr. Alvarez was appointed special Research, no salary.)
Vol. 7, September 4, 1915.

Memorandum.

(At this point, there is a hiatus of Minutes, December 1912 to December, 1916. Search is being conducted but so far, no success.)

Toland Hall Named.

(In view of the fact that there had been a reputed tacit agreemtnt that there should be a Toland Chair of Surgery in consideration of the transfer of the property of the College to the University, but nothing had come of the idea, it was decided to name one of the amphitheatres for Dr. Toland).

Vol. 8, March 16, 1916.

Faculty Makes War Effort.

A list of teachers was made requisite to continued teaching, graduates and interns urged to enlist.

Vol. 8, May 11, 1917.

Langley Porter Mentioned.

(The first time that his name appears in the minutes was that he be named Instructor and assigned to Children's Hospital).

Vol. 8, December 24, 1919.

Hahnemann Hospital Taken Over.

(A resolution appears expressing gratitude to the trustees of the Hahnemann Hos for the donation of the hospital).

Vol. 7, December 27, 1919.

Rappele Appointed.

(Willard Rapple was appointed Chief of Clinical Laboratories at a salary of $1800.00 per year.)

Vol. 8, April 11, 1919.

Hahnemann Hospital Dangerous.

(Steam pipes reporter rusted out; arrangements were made with the Children's Hospital for piped in heat.)

Vol. 8, May 2, 1919.

Financial Difficulties.

(U. C. Hospital operating with a deficit; free beds were reduced in number and plans for financial support considered).

Vol. 8, March 3, 1919.

Economies Ordered.

(Among these was a charge of 25 cents for Faculty lunches).

Vol. 8, May 8, 1919.

Unit 30 Hospital Returns

(Arrangements made for celebration of the return.)

Vol. 8, April 26, 1919.

33 64

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

U. C. HOSPITAL, ROOM 501

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1958-59*

CRAWFORD BOST
President

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

JAMES NOBLE
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

LEON GOLDMAN
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
GUERNE W. DELAPPE
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
BERNARD GILPIN
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
STANWOOD S. SCHMIDT
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
FRANCIS A. SOOY
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL F. WEISS
FRANCIS E. WEST
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Nurses Home Opened.

(The Nurses home was made ready for occupancy).
Vol. 8, October 29, 1919.

Memorandum.

Up to this time, namely the twenties and thirties, the minutes of the Faculty meetings contained data now thought to be inconsequential or inappropriate for such meetings. They consisted even of trivia such as student troubles and even gifts of toys.

Location School of Medicine.

(About this period there was much discussion on both sides of the Bay about the location of the School of Medicine. Those members of the Medical Faculty were adamant that the school remain in San Francisco where it would be convenient for the Clinical Staff; those on the east side of the Bay, were equally vociferous that the School be situated on the University Campus where there could be closer reprochement with the other departments. During the latter part of 1920, a vote of the Faculty was taken which showed a poll of 50 to 12 that the school remain where it was. This did not end the discussion and it was not until the thirties and forties that the matter was finally settled).
Vol. 8, Dece,ber 20, 1920.

Premedical Training Increased.

(At this time the course of pre-medical training was increased to 3 years).
Vol. 8, March 2h, 1920.

Library Augmented.

(The Hirschfield Library was purchased.)
Vol. 8, April 28, 1921.

Faculty Augmented.

(Karl Meyer and George Whipple were appointed, the former Director of the Hooper Foundationand the latter Research Director).
Vol. 8, April 25, 1921.

Grading System Changed.

(The system was changed to A B C D E F; nursing course augmented).
Vol. 8, February 5, 1923.

Faculty Losses.

During 1926 three prominent Faculty Members died--Pope, Baldwin and Fleischner, and appropriate resolutions were passed.
Vol. 8, September 26, 1927.

Scathing Report.

(An advisatory committee, composed to three prominent members of the Faculty br... in a report deploring the vacuity and uselessness of Faculty Meetings which the... (Naffziger, Lisser and Franklin), stated justified the poor attendance at meeti... of the Faculty. They suggested means for improvement).

Vol. 8, February 19, 1925.

Medallion Dr. Moffitt.

(The Faculty authorized and commissioned Haig Patigan to execute a medallion).

Vol. 8, December 1, 1930.

Dr. Crummer Dies.

(Appropriate Resolutions were passed honoring Dr. Leroy Crummer who had made a contribution of valuable books on medical bibliography, and a special room in his name was set aside for housing of the books).

March 25, 1935.

Postgraduate Instuction Idea Born.

(Dr. Porter called a meeting regarding the advisabilty of establishing post-graduate instruction in the School).

December 19,,1935.

Toland Hall Murals.

(Dr. Leake outlined a proposal to ask the W. P. A. to assign an unemployed artist to do murals on the walls. Bernard Zacheim was commissioned later and did a series of murals which met with considerable objection that they were inappropriate in method though correct is subject. A few years afterward they were papered over, but as they were in marble-dust mosaic they are not damaged and may in duetime be recovered).

April 29, 1936.

Agitation for New Library.

(Dr. Leake made an appeal for a new library building on the ground that the then quarters, remodelled amphitheatre0, was inadequate and a fire hazard.

April 29, 1946.

Dr. Mariott Arrives.

(Dr. Porter introduced Dr. Marriott, the new Dean).

August 27, 1936.

Alumni Association.

(At this meeting the desirability of an Alumni Association was stressed. It appears that there was an attempt at one in the nineties. But nothing came of it and another attempt was urged.)

April 17, 1939.

35-76

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1959-60*

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
President

KARL WEISS
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FELIX ROSSI, JR.
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
GEORGE K. WEVER
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Strong Appeal.

(Dr. Herbert Evans made a strong appeal to the Faculty urging all effort be made to achieve the status of a first grade school).

March 13,,1940.

Heat Turned On.

(The Faculty urged all members as well as graduates to get in touch with State legislators, setting forth the necessity of better medical education and better facilities for teaching).

March 26, 1941.

Langley Porter Clinic Teaching.

(The Langley Porter Clinic having been built on the Campus by the State, it was natural that it should become the center of teaching psychiatry. While it was entirely separate control, it was urged that the Faculty cooperate with it in all possible manners).

April 24, 1941.

President Sproul Becomes Acting Dean.

(Dr. Porter reached retirement and President Sproul, desiring to learn first hand, about ehe needs of the School, came to the Campus and established an office and for a year or more, filled the office of the Dean. At the conclusion of that period, he appointed Francis Smyth as Dean.)

April 24, 1941.

Accelerated Teaching Schedule.

(As a war measure, the teaching program was accelerated, students were given only a short vacation and four years were crowded into three).

April 24, 1941.

Students Increased.

(As a further war measure, classes were increased to 80 each).

April 24, 1942.

Frances Smyth Becomes Dean.

(Dr. Sproul, having concluded his study, appointed Dean Smyth.

April 9, 1942.

Deaths Among Faculty.

(From 1927 to 1940 there occurred the following deaths in the Faculty: Pope, Baldwin, Maxwell, Fleischner, D'Ancone, Huntington, Holtzclaw, Moore, Shields, Hasslet, Estill, Crummer, Watkins, Adler, Heald, Marriott, Montgomery, Harris, Botsford, Mohs, Ruggles, Taussig, Miller, Podesta, Munson, Weeks, Johnson, Horner, Heim, Soley. Memorials were made for each.)

Carl Bowman Retires.

(Carl Bowman reached retirement and retired from Iangley Porter Clinic.
May 25, 1948

Final Decision Made.

(Over the years there were many arguments for and against the moving of the sch to Berkeley. At this time, a final conclusion was reached and with it, the Cam on Parnassus Heights became the permanent home and full developments began).
May 10, 1946.

Dr. Carter Retires.

(After 30 years ~~and~~ (21 as Director of the Out Patient Department,) Dr. Carter reached retirement age and appropriate reception was given).
May 21, 1950.

New Director.

(Milton Chatton succeeded to the directorship of the clinics. After four years, Dr. Chatton was called to Santa Clara County Hospital and he was succeeded by John Lagen)
June-----1954.

Richard Stull Appointed.

(After a few years as Administrator of the Hospital, Richard Stull was promoted as director of all the medical facilities of all the University Campuses).

Another Alumni Association Is Born.

(Three previous attempts at organization of Alumni Association having failed, the third was iniated by Dean Smyth, it was given proper financial support, W. E. Carter was named Counsellor at Large, and within the next ten years it became a worthy ancillary of the School). It is housed in the Millberry Union, has two full time secretaries, has nearly 1800 paying members, gives an autumnal Homecoming and an anmual Banquet to the graduating class, issued a quarterly Bulletin. It is self-supporting and has developed a sizable cash reserve.
July, 1960.

Student Union Is Born.

(During the twenties the students, particularly they of the Dental School, start a small lunch stand which grew into a worthy cafeteria. The earnings, together with that of the student-operated book store and other smaller items, grew into sizable amount. A financial "drive" was put on and some three hundred thousand dollars were added. To the total, the Regents put up a matching amount, and the present Millbury Union was built; it is nearing self-sustaining basis.
1960.

Memorandum.

There will, at present and for obvious reasons, be no further abstracts of the meetings of the Faculty. Those particularly interested should apply at the offi of the Dean where the minutes 1950 to 1960 are kept. The new Dean and Provost, J. B. deC. M. Saunders, also Librarian, is much interested in the history of the School, and his cooperation can be counted on.

CHILD PSYCHIATRY

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS, MENTAL HEALTH UNIT.

Olga Bridgman

August 19, 1960

Dear Dr. Carter:

Because I was away during July, I did not get your note promptly. Now I hope that it will be in time to be of some use to you. Sorry for the delay.

In the fall of 1913, Dr. William Palmer Lucas came from Boston to the medical school as head of the pediatrics department. He had worked with such men in Boston as Ernest Sutherland and C. Macfie Campbell and was especially interested in playing some part in community services and in the education of public agencies as to the value of a great medical school in developing comprehensive standards of care for children. He soon got in touch with agencies such as the San Francisco Juvenile Court and the Children's Agency and found them enthusiastic about his ideas.

Harvard, with the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, was already giving considerable service to that community and Dr. Lucas was anxious to see the University Hospital with its out-patient department clinics play a part in community health for children.

I had just arrived in Berkeley to do graduate work in psychology, after three years spent in Illinois institutions for delinquents and defectives, and Dr. Lucas promptly arranged for me to start work in children's problems in connection with the out-patient department. This work began in January of 1914. I worked with children referred to me from the children's clinic and worked in the juvenile court and in some of the public schools. Until July of 1915 there was no salary for such work, but I used the court and clinic cases for material for my doctoral dissertation in psychology.

Demands for service increased by leaps and bounds and after some years of this work agencies began to see the need for providing for their own needs, although even now we are called on for special problems from agencies and schools well outside of San Francisco.

The teaching during these earlier years was incidental. Internes and residents often watched examinations and cases were occasionally presented at staff rounds, but no formal teaching could be planned because of the already fixed and crowded curriculum for medical students.

In 1934, George Schade came to the pediatric department and was immediately interested in the mental aspects of children's problems, not as a paychiatrist but as a pediatrician. In 1938 he was offered a Commonwealth Fund fellowship and worked for two years with Dr. Frederick Allen at the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. (Incidentally Fred Allen had earlier taken work with me doing psychological field work in the San Francisco Juvenile Court.)

August 19, 1960

Dear Dr. Carter:

Because I was away during July, I did not get your note promptly. Now I hope that it will be in time to be of some use to you. Sorry for the delay.

In the fall of 1913, Dr. William Palmer Lucas came from Boston to the medical school as head of the pediatrics department. He had worked with such men in Boston as Ernest Sutherland and C. Macfie Campbell and was especially interested in playing some part in community services and in the education of public agencies as to the value of a great medical school in developing comprehensive standards of care for children. He soon got in touch with agencies such as the San Francisco Juvenile Court and the Children's Agency and found them enthusiastic about his ideas.

Harvard, with the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, was already giving considerable service to that community and Dr. Lucas was anxious to see the University Hospital with its out-patient department clinics play a part in community health for children.

I had just arrived in Berkeley to do graduate work in psychology, after three years spent in Illinois institutions for delinquents and defectives, and Dr. Lucas promptly arranged for me to start work in children's problems in connection with the out-patient department. This work began in January of 1914. I worked with children referred to me from the children's clinic and worked in the juvenile court and in some of the public schools. Until July of 1915 there was no salary for such work, but I used the court and clinic cases for material for my doctoral dissertation in psychology.

Demands for service increased by leaps and bounds and after some years of this work agencies began to see the need for providing for their own needs, although even now we are called on for special problems from agencies and schools well outside of San Francisco.

The teaching during these earlier years was incidental. Interns and residents often watched examinations and cases were occasionally presented at staff rounds, but no formal teaching could be planned because of the already fixed and crowded curriculum for medical students.

In 1924, George Kohaus came to the pediatric department and was immediately interested in the mental aspects of children's problems, not as a psychiatrist but as a pediatrician. In 1928 he was offered a Commonwealth Fund fellowship and worked for two years with Dr. Frederick Allen at the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic. (Incidentally Fred Allen had earlier taken work with me doing psychological field work in the San Francisco Juvenile Court.)

(38) 37 (2) 13

On Schade's return he began the development of the Mental Health Unit in the pediatric department and with it was begun systematic training of internes and residents in pediatrics along the lines of the Philadelphia Clinic, each young doctor spending three months under supervision working with clinic children.

By this time because of the excessive demand for services, it became necessary to limit the work to a relatively small number of cases which had value as teaching material.

At present with Dr. Schade in charge we have the Mental Health Unit with a psychiatric social worker, two full time psychometrists and one part time. I still spend some time in the clinic, although nominally retired, seeing some special cases, consulting with the doctors whose cases are being handled, and discussing special clinical problems with the psychometrists.

It is fair to say that this teaching program has had a large influence in training young pediatricians to recognize the social and emotional factors found in children brought to the clinic for what seem medical problems. I think we are sending out pediatricians with a far better understanding of the many sides of a child's difficulties whether mental or physical.

I hope this gives you the data you need. Please use what you want and feel free to discard anything not necessary for your purposes. This is the sketchy picture as I remember it.

Sincerely yours,

Olga Bridgman

On Sohade's return he began the development of the Mental Health Unit in the pediatric department and with it was begun systematic training of interns and residents in pediatrics along the lines of the Philadelphia Clinic, each young doctor spending three months under supervision working with clinic children.

By this time because of the excessive demand for services, it became necessary to limit the work to a relatively small number of cases which had value as teaching material.

At present with Dr. Sohade in charge we have the Mental Health Unit with a psychiatric social worker, two full time psychometrists and one part time. I still spend some time in the clinic, although nominally retired, seeing some special cases, consulting with the doctors whose cases are being handled, and discussing special clinical problems with the psychometrists.

It is fair to say that this teaching program has had a large influence in training young pediatricians to recognize the social and emotional factors found in children brought to the clinic for what seem medical problems. I think we are sending out pediatricians with a far better understanding of the many sides of a child's difficulties whether mental or physical.

I hope this gives you the data you need. Please use what you want and feel free to discard anything not necessary for your purposes. This is the skeleton picture as I remember it.

Sincerely yours,

George Daniels

HUGH H. TOLAND

Robert A. McLean

14 37

by ROBERT ARMISTEAD McLEAN, M. D., (see Title on cover)
of Berkeley, California
(Written for publication in the forthcoming "Cyclopedia of American Surgeons", now in preparation.)
about 1916

HUGH H. TOLAND 1806 - 1880

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

---oOo---

The subject of this sketch was born on his father's plantation, at Guilder's Creek, South Carolina, April 6th, 1806, the fourth child of a family of ten. His father, John Toland, emigrated from the north of Ireland, where the family had been well-to-do farmers for several generations, and came to South Carolina after the war of independence and secured a large tract of land in that part of the State, now known as Newberry Co. The land he took up he cultivated so successfully that he soon became one of the most prosperous planters of that region.

Some time in the last decade of the eighteenth century John Toland married and reared a family of ten children, of which Hugh was the fourth. As a child, Hugh was of rugged constitution and of active habits, and he had the good fortune to excape the serious diseases of childhood. At the age of four Hugh was sent to the neighborhood shcool, where he easily acquired the learning which, at that time, was thought to be sufficient for a planter's son. Greek and Latin were added to his school course which he finished at the age of sixteen.

During his school attendance, Hugh resided a portion of the time at the home of his Uncle, Hugh Toland, after whom he was named, and who lived in the same vicinity. Hugh's father

by RODNEY ARMSTRONG McLEAN, M. D., (see Title on cover)
of Berkeley, California

(Written for publication in the forthcoming "Cyclopedia of American Surgeons", now in preparation.)

about 1916

HUGH H. TOLAND 1806 - 1850

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

---oOo---

The subject of this sketch was born on his father's plantation, at Guilder's Creek, South Carolina, April 6th, 1806, the fourth child of a family of ten. His father, John Toland, emigrated from the north of Ireland, where the family had been well-to-do farmers for several generations, and came to South Carolina after the war of independence and secured a large tract of land in that part of the State, now known as Newberry Co. The land he took up he cultivated so successfully that he soon became one of the most prosperous planters of that region.

Some time in the last decade of the eighteenth century John Toland married and reared a family of ten children, of which Hugh was the fourth. As a child, Hugh was of rugged constitution and of active habits, and he had the good fortune to escape the serious diseases of childhood. At the age of four Hugh was sent to the neighborhood school, where he easily acquired the learning which, at that time, was thought to be sufficient for a planter's son. Greek and Latin were added to his school course which he finished at the age of sixteen.

During his school attendance, Hugh resided a portion of the time at the home of his Uncle, Hugh Toland, after whom he was named, and who lived in the same vicinity. Hugh's father

wished him to become a lawyer, but Hugh preferred the medical profession, and his father wisely allowed him to follow his own inclination. Hugh, accordingly, read medicine under Dr. George Ross, at the same time attending to his preceptor's drug store. After Hugh had been with Dr. Ross a year and a half, Mr. Toland was convinced of his son's earnestness in choosing medicine as a calling, and he supplied the funds necessary for the prosecution of his studies at the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, where the genius of Dudley had already attracted students throughout the South and West. In due course of time, Hugh obtained his degree while barely of age, ranking first in a class of over a hundred. In 1829, he settled at Pageville, S. C., where he practiced the two following years. During this time, young Dr. Toland performed several important surgical operations that gave him considerable reputation in the neighborhood. This circumstance gave the young doctor a desire to perfect himself in surgery, and he determined to go to Paris, which at this time was the Mecca toward which medical students throughout the civilized world directed their steps. With this object in view, Dr. Toland utilized his time while traveling to visit patients at a distance, by studying the Franch language, and he acquired a fair use of it by the time he left for Paris. The ambition to defray his own expenses there stimulated him to give close attention to his work; it also acted an an incentive to frugal habits which enabled him to save his money.

During the two years at Pageville, Dr. Toland saved about three thousand dollars over and above all expenses. The usual method of estimating the amount of medical fees, in that region, was to

charge according to the distance traveled. When it became known that Dr. Toland was expected in a patient's vicinity, a number of neighnorhood planters would make use of the opportunity to have him see members of their families that needed medical attention. In making these extra visits, the doctor would estimate his charges by the distance traveled from the home of the last patient, thus greatly lessening the cost of the extra medical attention. His habit, in this particular, soon became known throughout the region, and it was customary to form neighborhood clubs, so that the doctor could see many patients in the same vicinity when out on one of these tours, which would extend throughout several days. Although the amount received from each of these patients would be comparatively small, yet, in the aggregate, these trips yielded a good return for those times.

After practicing at Pageville two years and a half, he felt that he was prepared to realize his dream of a course of study in Paris, where Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Richerand, Boyer, Malgaigne, Velpeau and many other members of that brilliant coterie were making Paris the center of the medical world; but, desiring to perfect his knowledge of anatomy, before he went to Paris, he returned to Transylvania University for a winter's course of dissection.

In the spring of 1833, he sailed for France, arriving in Paris, after a month's voyage, and sought quarters in Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, where he lived economically for the next two years and a half, and applied his time in constant attendance upon the various clinics of the hospitals in that vicinity. Especially did he frequent the services of the above mentioned surgeons, for even at this

time, he had a decided leaning toward surgery. He did not neglect the clinics of general medicine, however, nor those of obstetrics, for he realized that the major part of his practice would consist of such cases.

Upon his return to America, he became associated with Dr. Thomas Wells, of Columbia, South Carolina. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent within the next three years.

During the succeeding twelve years, Dr. Toland practiced alone, earning an income ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars a year. About this time, he married Miss Mary Goodwin, who lived only a few years thereafter. In 1844, he married Miss Mary Avery, of Columbia, who in 1852 accompanied him to California. The exciting political campaigns of the late forties had convinced Dr. Toland that war would follow, sooner or later, and desiring to be beyond such turmoil, he determined to leave South Carolina, and seek a home in California, where the discovery of gold in 1848 had already attracted a large immigration.

Another reason for his wish to leave South Carolina, was the poor health of Mrs. Toland. The doctor hoped that a change of climate would benefit her, but in this he was disappointed, for Mrs. Toland died soon after her arrival in California.

Early in 1852, the doctor purchased a quartz mill and had it shipped to San Francisco, by sea. He and Mrs. Toland began their journey overland, in May of that year and arrived in San Francisco in September. He then took the quartz mill to Calaveras County, where he bought a claim in the vicinity of the famous Gwin gold mine. A few months trial of mining convinced him that he was better fitted for the practice of medicine. He, accordingly, sold his mining prop-

erty and came to San Francisco, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Robert McMillan, an established general practitioner; this partnership continued only for about two years, and, when it was dissolved, Dr. Toland secured the second floor of the building at the Southwest corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets, which he retained until the time of his death in 1880. Dr. Toland soon attracted a numerous clientelle, and his earnings were correspondingly large.

The frugal habits of Dr. Toland required but a moderate outlay to satisfy his personal needs, and his accumulations were invested in a tract of about fifteen thousand acres of rich land on the lower Sacramento River, to which he acquired title in 1855. Until 1860, Dr. Toland included obstetrical cases in his practice. He then determined to give up such cases, on account of the disturbance of his night's rest. At this time he married his third wife, Mrs. Mary B. M. Gridley, a talented widow of early middle age.

At the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, Dr. Toland's annual professional income was over forty thousand dollars. He had been appointed surgeon to the Marine Hospital in 1855, and the appointment was renewed yearly, until the establishment of the City and County Hospital, in which were accommodations for the patients that had formerly been treated in the Marine Hospital. To this hospital Dr. Toland was appointed visiting surgeon. Patients from the entire Pacific Coast sought the San Francisco City and County Hospital for treatment of their ailments. Because of the deflection of some practice, resulting from the prevalent distrust of all Southern

erly and came to San Francisco, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Robert McMillan, an established general practitioner; this partnership continued only for about two years, and, when it was dissolved, Dr. Toland secured the second floor of the building at the Southwest corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets, which he retained until the time of his death in 1880. Dr. Toland soon attracted a numerous clientelle, and his earnings were correspondingly large.

The frugal habits of Dr. Toland required but a moderate outlay to satisfy his personal needs, and his accumulations were invested in a tract of about fifteen thousand acres of rich land on the lower Sacramento River, to which he acquired title in 1858. Until 1860, Dr. Toland included obstetrical cases in his practice. He then determined to give up such cases, on account of the disturbance of his night's rest. At this time he married his third wife, Mrs. Mary D. M. Gridley, a talented widow of early middle age.

At the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, Dr. Toland's annual professional income was over forty thousand dollars. He had been appointed surgeon to the Marine Hospital in 1858, and the appointment was renewed yearly, until the establishment of the City and County Hospital, in which were accommodations for the patients that had formerly been treated in the Marine Hospital. To this hospital Dr. Toland was appointed visiting surgeon. Patients from the entire Pacific Coast sought the San Francisco City and County Hospital for treatment of their ailments. Because of the deflection of some practice, resulting from the prevalent distrust of all Southern

42-44

men at the time, Dr. Toland's practice decreased somewhat, but when the war ended in 1865, it rapidly increased, so that in 1868 he was earning between forty and fifty thousand dollars yearly. His investment on the Sacramento River, also yielded him a good return. He let out the greater part of this tract to tenants, retaining a farm of the traditional thousand acres of the South, which he farmed himself through the agency of his superintendent, the late Mr. Dozier of South Carolina.

In 1866 Dr. Toland founded a college of Medicine, known for the next six years as "Toland Medical College". He had secured a suitable lot on Stockton Street, near Chestnut Street, opposite to where the City and County Hospital was then located. He, alone, supplied the funds necessary to erect a substantial brick building and to furnish it with the adjuncts that were deemed requisite at that time.

Dr. Toland had, for some years previously, been publishing the "Pacific Medical Journal", which was in 1872 renamed the "Western Lancet".

The foregoing epitome of Dr. Toland's career is complied from a sketch of his life, written by Mr. A. Phelps, after the doctor's death; and from recollections of personal communications during the last ten years of his life, when the writer was associated with him in practice and in his college and hospital work.

What follows is a condensed estimate of Dr. Toland's personality and character, as interpreted by the writer.

Dr. Toland was over six feet in height, well proportioned, appearing to be rather slender in build, although his weight was

man at the time, Dr. Toland's practice decreased somewhat, but when the war ended in 1865, it rapidly increased, so that in 1868 he was earning between forty and fifty thousand dollars yearly. His investment on the Sacramento River, also yielded him a good return. He let out the greater part of this tract to tenants, retaining a farm of the traditional thousand acres of the South, which he farmed himself through the agency of his superintendent, the late Mr. Dozier of South Carolina.

In 1868 Dr. Toland founded a college of Medicine, known for the next six years as "Toland Medical College". He had secured a suitable lot on Stockton Street, near Chestnut Street, opposite to where the City and County Hospital was then located. He, alone, supplied the funds necessary to erect a substantial brick building and to furnish it with the adjuncts that were deemed requisite at that time.

Dr. Toland had, for some years previously, been publishing the "Pacific Medical Journal", which was in 1872 renamed the "Western Lancet".

The foregoing epitome of Dr. Toland's career is compiled from a sketch of his life, written by Mr. A. Phelps, after the doctor's death; and from recollections of personal communications during the last ten years of his life, when the writer was associated with him in practice and in his college and hospital work.

What follows is a condensed estimate of Dr. Toland's personality and character, as interpreted by the writer.

Dr. Toland was over six feet in height, well proportioned, appearing to be rather slender in build, although his weight was

nearly two hundred pounds. He was very erect in carriage and walked briskly with a rather short, quick, step. He had a large head that required a number 7½ hat, which was a high crowned silk with a rather broad and flat brim. A large chest evidenced the vitality that enabled him so easily to get through his exacting work.

Dr. Toland wore high-topped boots of size No. 7, which were always neatly polished. He always dressed alike summer and winter, in the style that was in vogue about 1850, a frock coat and trousers of heavy black broad cloth, and a low-cut black velvey vest when indoors; while outdoors, he wore over all, a short broadcloth cape in military fashion. He never drank strong liquors nor smoked tobacco. He had very regular features, which were always cleanly shaven, excepting a fringe of beard, behind and beneath the jaw. His hair, scarcely touched with grey, was worn long in the fashion prevalent about 1850, and parted on both sides of the head, a few locks from each side being brought over the crown to cover a slight tendency to baldness which affected the vertex, only. A firm mouth and lower jaw with a high square forehead, evidenced a determined nature that was, at times, even obstinate.

His habits were very regular, as was necessary in order that he should get through his exacting work. His daily routine, kept up for several years before his death in February, 1880, was as follows: He arose at six o'clock, and after a full bath and a light breakfast in the French style, he walked from his residence to the medical college, a distance of nine blocks, where he arrived at 8

o'clock, and began his regular tri-weekly didatic lecture on surgery of one hour's duration, at the conclusion of which his cafriage came to the college for him, taking him to his office, where he worked for an hour. The balance of the morning was devoted to visiting outside patients. He reached home about twelve o'clock and had a substantial mid-day meal, after which he would take an hour's siesta. At half past two he was again at his office where he remained until five o'clock, when his carriage would call for him, and for an hour he was again visiting patients. At six or half past, he was home and partook of a generous evening meal. A nap followed until time to leave for the evening session at his office, which lasted from half past eight until ten o'clock. He then walked home, a distance of five blocks, and by half past ten he was usually in bed. This routine he kept up for years with little variation, and it was to this regularity of life that he attributed his evenly good health.

Although Dr. Toland was accredited with some steyness of manner when dealing with men patients, his manner toward women and children was exceedingly gentle and sympathetic, and though thirty years have passed since his death, I often meet patients who still remember his kindly traits. This popularity of Dr. Toland was touchingly shown at the time of his funeral, when Grace Church was unable to contain the crowd that came to pay a last tribute of love and respect. Even at this late date, it is not unusual to find hanging upon the knob of his tomb's door, a fresh wreath of flowers; the offering of some appreciative recipient of his professional bounty.

45 gw

Dr. Toland always demurred to the idea of surgery being his only field. While he was in Paris, as we have seen, he gave equal attention to clinics of internal medicine, and from his observations there he deduced a singularly direct and practical system of therapeutics. He confined himself to a short list of remedies of incontestable power, and he eschewed all drugs of uncertain action. For instance, I have known of a number of cases of dropsy resulting from alcoholic liver that he restored to active life and comparative health by the administration of compound jalap powder of the pharmacopia, beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them until free watery evacuations resulted, materially diminishing the abdominal fluid. Then he would prescribe a tonic of nux vomica and digitalis, with a view of improving the strength of the heart muscles, his idea being to increase the force-pump action of the heart in propelling the blood through the diseased liver.

During the Seventies there was much written about the power of the iodids in the cure of the later symptoms of syphilis. Dr. Toland vigorously combatted this idea and insisted that mercury, and mercury only, was really curative in syphilis at any stage.

He admitted the action of the iodids, in increasing the activity of the absorbents, and he usually prescribed iodine and mercury together after secondary sumptoms had appeared. His views at that time were regarded almost as heretical, but they are now in accord with those of the best teachers of to-day.

As a surgical operator, Dr. Toland was rapid, direct and abundantly resourceful in the presence of unexpected developments. To the disinterested witness he, perhaps, might not appear to be especially

Dr. Toland always demurred to the idea of surgery being his only field. While he was in Paris, as we have seen, he gave equal attention to clinics of internal medicine, and from his observations there he deduced a singularly direct and practical system of therapeutics. He confined himself to a short list of remedies of incontestable power, and he eschewed all drugs of uncertain action. For instance, I never knew of a single case of dropsy resulting from alcoholic liver that he restored to active life and comparative health by the administration of compound jalap powder of the pharmacopia, beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them until free watery evacuations resulted, materially diminishing the abdominal fluid. Then he would prescribe a tonic of nux vomica and digitalis, with a view of improving the strength of the heart muscles, his idea being to increase the force-pump action of the heart in propelling the blood through the diseased liver.

During the Seventies there was much written about the power of the iodide in the cure of the later symptoms of syphilis. Dr. Toland vigorously combatted this idea and insisted that mercury, and mercury only, was really curative [illegible]

He admitted the action of the iodide, in increasing the activity of the absorbents, and he usually prescribed iodine and mercury together after secondary symptoms had appeared. His views at that time were regarded almost as heretical, but they are now in accord with those of the best teachers of to-day.

As a surgical operator, Dr. Toland was rapid, direct and abundantly resourceful in the presence of unexpected developments. To the disinterested witness he, perhaps, might not appear to be especially

dexterous, but he always knew exactly what he meant to do, and he did it in the most direct way. Never did I know him to hesitate, or exhibit any doubt about the steps of an operation, nor show the least sign of panic. He was in no sense an antiseptic surgeon, according to the modern idea, but he always insisted upon the importance of absolute cleanliness. He was an earnest advocate of the necessity of drainage in all cases where suppuration, or even free exudation were to be expected. He did not seek to make a record as a rapid operator, yet he was accounted quick by men having the advantage of large observation at various clinics in this country as well as in Europe.

Dr. Toland took especial pleasure in operating for urinary calculus, and he always used the lithotome cache double of Dupytren.

As illustrative of Dr. Toland's conscientiousness regarding his charges for operations, I shall here mention a circumstance following a successful operation for stone, upon a wealthy Mexican banker. The operation was done early in the month, and at the commencement of the following month the book-keeper made out the bill for five hundred dollars, in accordance with Dr. Toland's instructions, but it was not to be posted until the first of the next month. In the meantime, the patient, glowing with appreciation, posted a letter to Dr. Toland, with a check inclosed, for one thousand dollars. The letter stated that the writer felt impelled to discharge, at least a portion of his obligation and had sent the check merely as an advance partial payment on account, for which he would be glad to send a check in full whenever he should receive the bill. As the bill had not yet been posted, it would have been an easy matter to have suppressed it and to have sent a larger bill instead. Dr. Toland,

however, inclosed the banker's check with the original bill, together with a short note expressing appreciation of his patient's liberality, but firmly declining to accept a larger sum for the operation than his customary fee. In a few days, the banker's wife called at Dr. Toland's office and begged him to accept a sum that would cause her husband to feel that he had partially, at least, discharged his obligation. The doctor still refused to accept more than the amount of the original bill. Before the lady left the office a compromise had been agreed upon, to the effect that the banker might satisfy his conscientious scruples by donating to some charity any further sum that he might think proper. This apparently Quixotic act was but a single example of numerous instances of like character; nor were such acts so Quixotic as they might appear to be at first glance for it was a well known fact that Dr. Toland's charges were moderate, and the establishment of this reputation for moderation in charges, no doubt, brought him many cases that would have suffered without relief if a large sum had been necessary to meet the surgeon's demands.

In lecturing to his students Dr. Toland had them about him at the bedside, within easy ear-shot, so that the small class of ten to twenty could hear distinctly all that was said. Although the lecture was delivered in a conversational tone of voice, so distinctly was it delivered that even an indifferent listener could not fail to hear. To no lecturer was closer attention given. Even the few careless members of the class would be all attention, for Dr. Toland was apt to call upon any one of the students to explain some obscure symptom of the morning clinic. The brighter men were seldom quizzed, but to the watchful eye of Dr. Toland, the listless student

was revealed, and to him was directed the question. It may be imagined that close attention at Dr. Toland's clinics was the rule.

Dr. Toland indulged but sparingly in social recreations. All such diversions were delegated to his accomplished wife. He was essentially a worker. Sundays saw him at his office during his usual hours, as on week days. Not because of the fees he might receive, did he scrupulously keep regular office hours week days and Sundays, as well, but because of a conscientious feeling of obligation to patients who sought his advice; for, from the vastly larger portion of his patients he received no fee. A sense of duty alone actuated him.

Dr. Toland had often expressed the hope that he would not die a lingering death. This hope was realized, for when the final summons came, he was about to go down stairs to begin his daily round of work, when he fell to the floor, expiring at once. Although no autopsy was performed, it was understood that a fainting fit had caused him to fall, striking his forehead violently upon the floor, and causing a cerebral hemorrhage. His death caused sindere mourning in many a humble home.

CLINICAL LABORATORIES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS

Jessie E. Stickel

September 8, 1960

Miss Lila J. Cunningham
Veterans Administration Hospital
San Fernando, California

Dear Miss Cunningham:

This is a reply to your letter, Reference No. 5104-113, which was addressed to Mr. H. H. Hixson, Administrator of the University of California Hospitals in San Francisco.

We trust the following outline contains the information you desire concerning the history of our Hospital Clinical Laboratories.

1. The University of California Hospitals are auxiliary to the School of Medicine of the University in San Francisco. The development of Clinical Laboratory work has been an integral part of the growth of the medical school.

2. Era prior to 1917. An organized Department of Clinical Laboratories did not exist. Routine tests were run by resident physicians and interns. Consultation and specialized work were obtainable in teaching departments and research laboratories. A few examples:

A. The set-up of the late Dr. Lionel S. Schmitt for Wassermann tests.

B. The George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research established in 1913 with Dr. George H. Whipple as Director.

C. The Hooper Foundation Laboratory of Dr. Karl F. Meyer. This has been and continues to be a source of consultation and specialized work in microbiology.

D. The late Dr. Howard Morrow's facilities for the study of fungus diseases of the skin.

E. The late Dr. Ernest L. Walker's Hooper Foundation Parasitology Laboratory

3. In 1917, Department of Clinical Laboratories was established. The plans were drawn up by Dr. Karl F. Meyer and his colleague, Dr. Samuel H. Hurwitz.

Staff consisted of:

Samuel H. Hurwitz, M. D. Director
Lionel S. Schmitt, M. D., Serologist
Helen Bruckman, Assistant Serologist
Jessie E. Stickel, M. A., Bacteriologist and Assistant to the Director
Mr. Blackwell, Laboratory Assistant

September 8, 1960

Miss Cunningham

This is a reply to your letter, Reference No. 5104-113, which was addressed
M. H. Hixson, Administrator of the University of California Hospitals in
Francisco.

We trust the following outline contains the information you desire concern-
the history of our Hospital Clinical Laboratories.

1. The University of California Hospitals are auxiliary to the School of
dicine of the University in San Francisco. The development of Clinical
boratory work has been an integral part of the growth of the medical school.

2. Its prior to 1917. An organized Department of Clinical Laboratories
d not exist. Routine tests were run by resident physicians and internes.
nsultation and specialized work were obtainable in teaching departments and
ivate laboratories. A few examples:

A. The set-up of the late Dr. Lionel S. Dodwell for Wassermann tests.

B. The George William Hooper Foundation for Medical Research
tablished in 1913 with Dr. George H. Whipple as Director.

C. The Hooper Foundation Laboratory of Dr. Karl F. Meyer. This has been
continuous to be a source of consultation and specialized work in microbiology.

D. The late Dr. Howard Morton's facilities for the study of fungus
ases of the skin.

E. The late Dr. Ernest L. Walker's Hooper Foundation Parasitology
oratory

3. In 1917, Department of Clinical Laboratories was established. The plans
re drawn up by Dr. Karl F. Meyer and his colleague, Dr. Samuel B. Kurwitz.

Staff consisted of:

Samuel B. Kurwitz, M. D. Director
Lionel S. Schmidt, M. D., Serologist
Helen Druckman, Assistant Serologist
Jeanie E. Stokely, M. A., Bacteriologist and Assistant to the Director
Mr. Blackwell, Laboratory Assistant

Until 1953, these laboratories were tied closely to the Department of Medicine. The late Dr. Herbert C. Moffitt, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and his successor Dr. William J. Kerr were both keenly interested in laboratory work.

4. After about two years, Dr. Hurwitz left the University to engage in private practice.

Williard C. Rappeleye, M. D., was appointed Director of Clinical Laboratories. In association with Lovell Langstroth, M. D., he was instrumental in strengthening the chemistry and clinical pathology divisions of the laboratory.

5. After about two years, Dr. Rappeleye left California to begin his distinguished career in Administrative medicine. His successor, Irving C. Schumacher, M. D. was Laboratory Director until he entered the army at the beginning of World War II. Dr. Schumacher made important contributions in the fields of Clinical Pathology and Allergy.

6. Directors during the War Period:

Theodore L. Althausen, M. D.
John W. Brown, M. D.
James Hopper, Jr., M. D.

Dr. Hopper was largely responsible for formulating plans for clinical laboratories in the Herbert C. Moffitt Memorial Hospital.

7. 1953. Department reorganized. Placed under the aegis of Department of Pathology, School of Medicine. James Rinehart, M. D. was chairman of the Pathology Department at that time. Warren L. Bostick, M. D. became Director of Clinical Laboratories.

8. 1955. Clinical Laboratory headquarters moved to Herbert C. Moffitt Memorial Hospital.

9. 1960. Dr. Bostick is Director of Clinical Laboratories and Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine. Henry D. Moon, M. D. is chairman of the Department of Pathology, School of Medicine.

Laboratory headquarters are in Moffitt Hospital with branch laboratories in U. C. Hospital and the Outpatient Building. From the figure of five department employees, in 1917, the census has increased to eighty-three.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie E. Stickel
Assistant Director, Clinical Laboratories
University of California Hospitals

JES:jb

Until 1953, these laboratories were tied closely to the Department of Medicine.
late Dr. Herbert C. Moffitt, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and his
successor Dr. William J. Kerr were both keenly interested in laboratory work.

4. After about two years, Dr. Burchis left the University to engage in
private practice.

William C. Happelaye, M. D., was appointed Director of Clinical Laboratories.
association with Lovell Langstroth, M. D., he was instrumental in strengthening
chemistry and clinical pathology divisions of the laboratory.

5. After about two years, Dr. Happelaye left California to begin his
distinguished career in Administrative medicine. His successor, Irving C.
Schumacher, M. D. was Laboratory Director until he entered the army at the beginning
World War II. Dr. Schumacher made important contributions in the fields of
clinical Pathology and Allergy.

6. Directors during the War Period:

Theodore L. Althausen, M. D.
John W. Brown, M. D.
James Hopper, Jr., M. D.

Dr. Hopper was largely responsible for formulating plans for clinical lab-
ratories in the Herbert C. Moffitt Memorial Hospital.

7. 1953. Department reorganized. Placed under the aegis of Department of
thology, School of Medicine. James Hiesbert, M. D. was chairman of the Pathology
partment at that time. Warren L. Boettel, M. D. became Director of Clinical
boratories.

8. 1955. Clinical Laboratory headquarters moved to Herbert C. Moffitt Memorial
spital.

9. 1960. Dr. Nostick is Director of Clinical Laboratories and Professor of
thology, School of Medicine. Henry D. Moon, M. D. is chairman of the Department
Pathology, School of Medicine.

Laboratory headquarters are in Moffitt Hospital with branch laboratories in
C. Hospital and the Cutaneous Building. Plans the Figure of Five Department
Surveys, in 1917, the census has increased to eighty-three.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Stiehel
Assistant Director, Clinical Laboratories
University of California Hospitals

S.F. Chronicle June 13, 1961

Jessie Stickel, UC Medical Staff, Dies

Funeral services will be held in Sonoma tomorrow (Thursday) for Jessie E. Stickel, assistant director of clinical laboratories and lecturer in pathology at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco.

Miss Stickel, a member of the Medical Center staff for 43 years, died at the Center Monday after a short illness. She was 67.

She was in charge of the microbiology section at the Center and was an instructor in bacteriology and serology at the time of her death. She was graduated from the University of California in 1915.

She is survived by a brother, George B. Stickel of Agua Caliente, Sonoma county. Funeral services will be held at 11 a. m. in the chapel of the Bates, Evans and Fehrensen Funeral Home in Sonoma. Burial will be in Mountain Cemetery in Sonoma.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(REVIEW)

Time Magazine
October 17, 1960

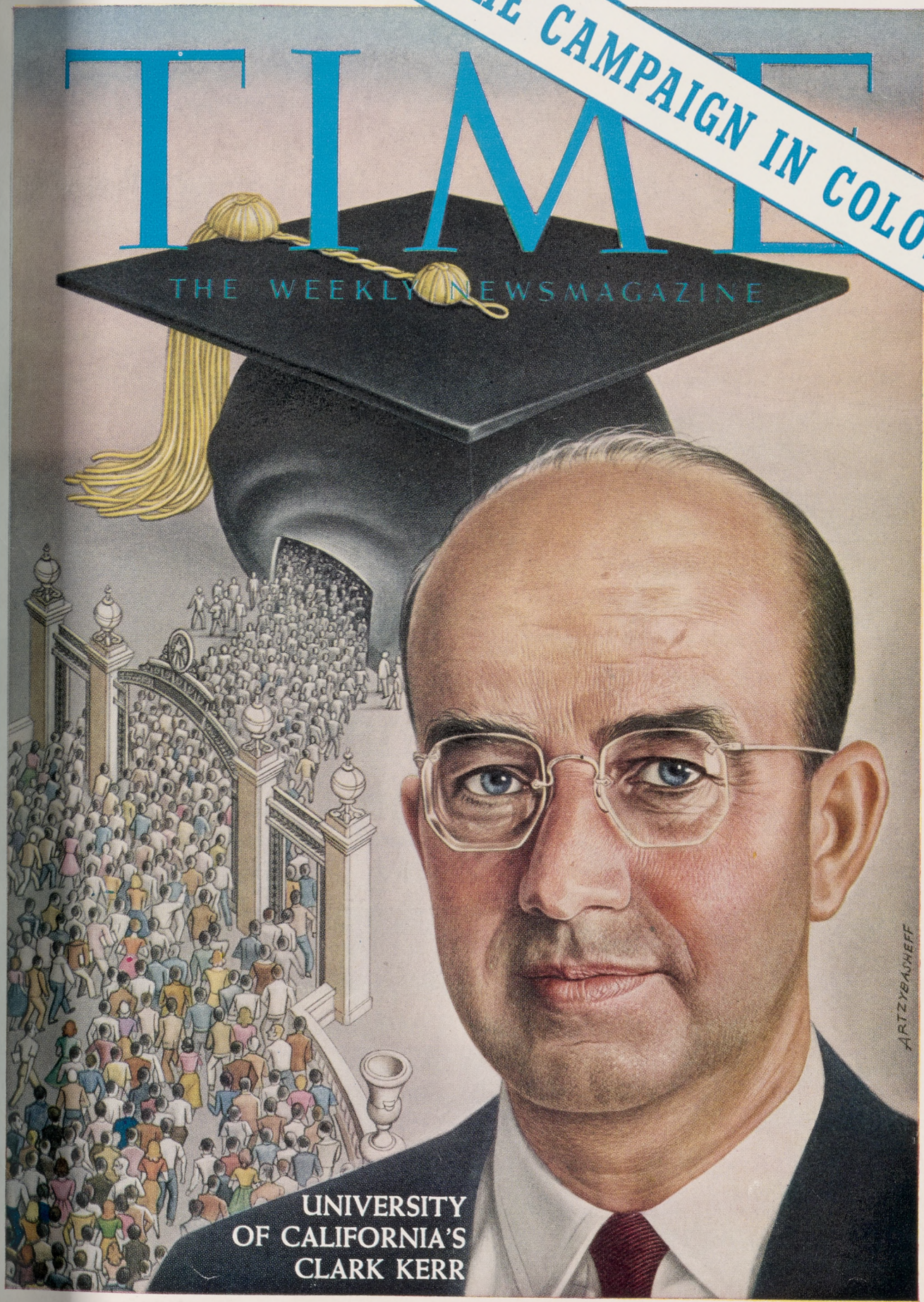
WENTY-FIVE CENTS

OCTOBER 17, 1960

THE CAMPAIGN IN COLOR

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S CLARK KERR

.00 A YEAR

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

VOL. LXXVI NO. 16

PLEASE KEEP YOUR TWO CENTS OUT OF THIS!

Robt. Burns Panatelas are now 2 for 25*¢ (were 2 for 27¢)

Now you don't pay a premium to enjoy America's best-selling premium panatela—the Robt. Burns Panatela. Same fine blend of Havana tobacco, same trim shape, same mild smoke. New price: *2 for 25¢*. Probably the best cigar value in the land.

*plus tax in some states

Another fine product of

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: STUDENTS ON THE BERKELEY CAMPUS
The problem is to distinguish mass from mob.

Joern Gerdts

...ister Planner

(Cover)

...ven in the days before the U.S. Civil ... Vermont's farm-bred Congressman ...n Smith Morrill looked about him ...saw an ill-trained nation speeding to... "decay and degradation." His bold ...osal: launch land-grant colleges in ev...state to educate farmers, mechanics "those at the bottom of the ladder ...want to climb up." On a tense day in 1862—as McClellan frittered away ...Union Army at Malvern Hill—Lin...signed the Morrill Act that gave 17.4 ...n acres to "people's colleges." So ... the biggest effort in the history of ...to hand higher education to anyone ...wanted it.

Harry Redl

CAL'S KERR & STUDENTS
With sleekness, strategy.

EDUCATION

Just as they revolutionized U.S. agriculture—and helped sow the farm surplus—state universities have reaped millions of students. In the 1930s, Harvard's President James Bryant Conant predicted: "During the next century of academic history, university education in this Republic will be largely in the hands of the tax-supported institutions. As they fare, so fares the cultural and intellectual life of the American people."

One a Minute. How do they fare? As 3,567,000 students jammed U.S. campuses last week—with nearly twice as many due by 1970—the problem was numbers. From 4% in 1900, the proportion of college-age Americans who go to college has soared to 39% (five times as much as in Russia). In the past decade, three-quarters of the rise has gone to public campuses, which last year enrolled 58% of all U.S. college students. In 1970 they may enroll 65%, and in Western states already enroll up to 96%. This year state colleges and universities will confer 55% of all undergraduate degrees, 60% of masters' degrees and 54% of doctorates. The U.S. academic economy has clearly shifted to the public sector.

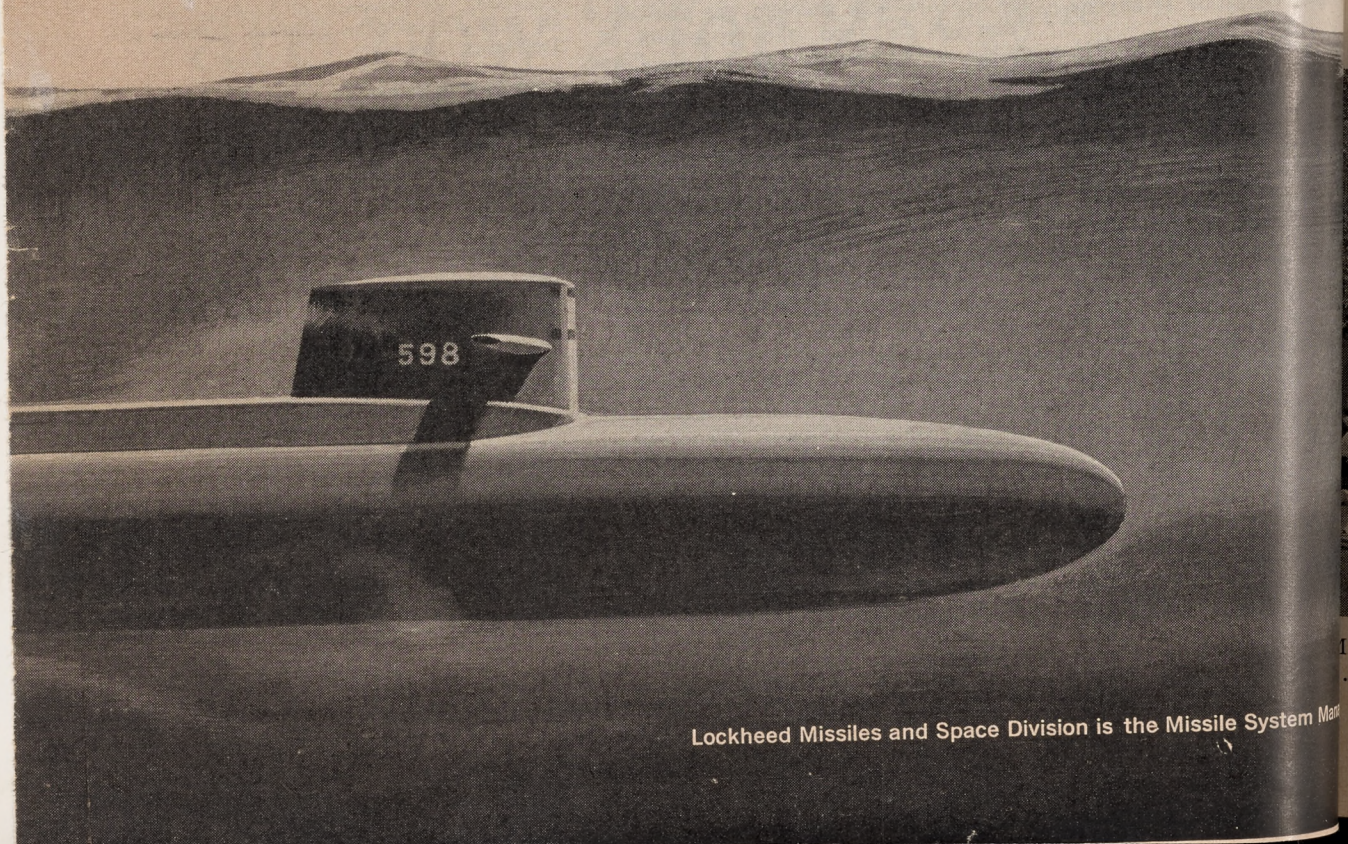
The increasingly higher cost of higher education is one explanation: tuition has jumped 165% at private colleges since 1950. According to one recent estimate, the cost of four years at an average private college in 1970 will be $11,684, on an Ivy League campus $15,216. By then the four-year cost at state universities is expected to be only $5,800.

What happens when the vast generation of war babies (now 15-19 years old) really hits the public campuses? Nobody has spent more hours seeking precise answers than Clark Kerr, president of the mammoth, seven-campus* University of California (47,895 students), the largest college complex in the U.S. Few states are growing faster than California: whether by birth or by migration, the population increases by one a minute. Each year California's growth matches the size of San Diego. Each day it needs one new school. Already it has the nation's biggest public school system (3,300,000). Already it has the nation's highest number

* The seven: Berkeley, Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.), Santa Barbara, Davis, San Francisco, Riverside, La Jolla. No kin to the University of California and not state-supported: Stanford University (Stanford), the University of Southern California (Los Angeles), the California Institute of Technology (Pasadena).

STATE SENIOR COLLEGE:
With green ink . . .

successfully launched a Polaris
Westinghouse had a double part in the
that powers the submarine
You can be sure . . . if it's **Westinghouse**



Lockheed Missiles and Space Division is the Missile System Ma

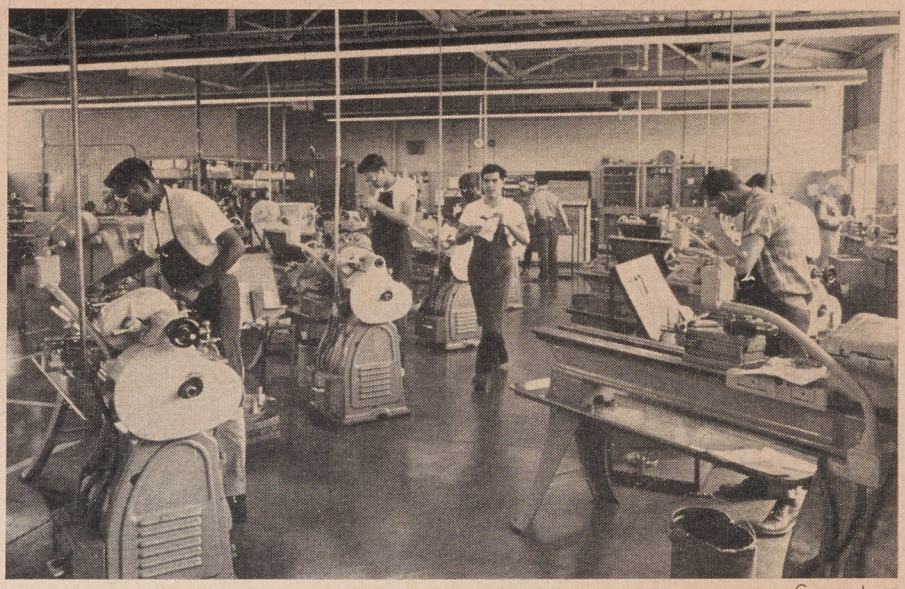
of collegians (234,000 fulltime), and 80% of them are on public campuses.

Freeze & Fry. Californians are proud of their university network, and well they might be. It is huge, young, brilliant, aggressive, progressive. It colonizes everything from the atom to outer space. At the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Cal's physicists run one of the world's famed atom smashers. At the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, Cal astronomers scan the galaxies. Thanks to Cal's engineers, California's farms are the most mechanized in the U.S. The university runs the atom-bomb city of Los Alamos, N. Mex. It owns ranches, apartment buildings, forests, hospitals, vineyards, movie studios and seven oceangoing ships. On its 25,877 acres, a man can freeze or fry without leaving the premises. The university employs 3,000 professors, parks 19,200 cars and offers 7,900 courses. This year Cal will cost $360 million to run—and it is only the beginning.

By 1975 Cal expects to add three new campuses and to educate 118,900 students. To do this, it must spend $700 million to build three times as much physical plant in the next 15 years as it has in the last 90. With awe, Harvard's President Nathan M. Pusey calls Kerr's job "one of the most difficult and exacting posts in the whole history of higher education."

Collision. The job of running the biggest university in the country involves a lot more than mailing a budget to Sacramento. In no other state is there such hot competition among so many public campuses. In no other state is there such need for coordination among them. California has a good record in this respect. But ascetic, Pennsylvania-born Economist Kerr has made it better. This year's top education news in California is the "Master Plan"—an academic armistice largely fashioned by onetime Labor Mediator Kerr, who in 500 major labor negotiations developed the subtle skill that makes aides call him "the Machiavellian Quaker."

The armistice came after a head-on collision between Cal (with its seven campuses) and the 15 state colleges, which are also state-supported but owe no allegiance to Cal. State colleges used to concentrate on teacher training, but California's exploding technology has given them a whole new direction—vocational training on an enormous scale. They now teach, besides teaching itself, everything from judo and fly-tying to aeronautics, electronics, semantics, penology and oenology (wine growing).



George Long

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE: METAL-WORKING SHOP AT COMPTON
The range is from judo to semantics.

Growing at a dizzy rate, the state colleges have added eight new campuses since 1946 and more than quadrupled enrollment. They now have 68,000 students, more than Cal itself. Example: San Fernando Valley State opened in 1956 with 700 students, now has 3,415. By 1973 it expects 20,000.

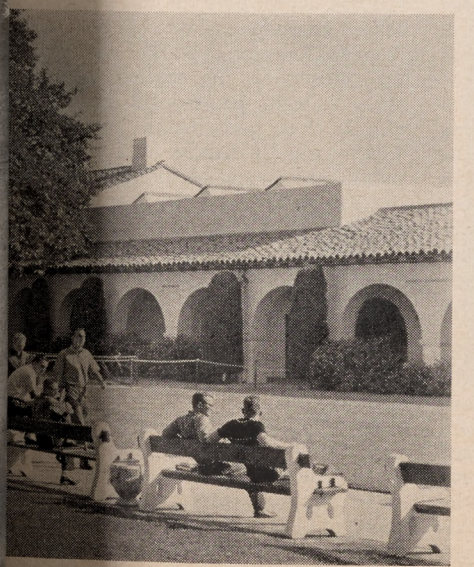
Admission at these state colleges is lenient (the upper 44% of California high school graduates), though many who go there are among the upper 15% in their class, and are eligible for the university. They go to state colleges because the campuses are close to home and because they think Cal is too big for learning and too devoted to research. Also, state colleges cost as little as $66 a year. And they are far from backwoods institutions. The top three:

San Francisco State (12,000 students), a flourishing liberal arts school, boasts a $1,000,000 theater for drama students, a $2,000,000 science building, the championship football team of the Far Western Conference and 300 foreign students. S.F. teaches everything from engineering to skindiving. Most impressive feature: a topflight creative writing department including Novelist Walter van Tilburg (*The Oxbow Incident*) Clark. Another noted facultyman: Semanticist S. I. Hayakawa.

San Diego State (8,191), strong in science and math, is geared to the area's aviation-electronics complex (Ryan Aeronautical, General Dynamics). S. D. boasts 26 major labs, hopes to get a nuclear reactor. Last year it had half the physics majors in the state-college system. The average freshman IQ: 120-125. The faculty Ph.D. rate: 63%. By 1970 S.D. expects 25,000 students. Says President Malcolm Love, onetime boss of the University of Nevada: "Though we are called a college, we are in deed and in fact a university."

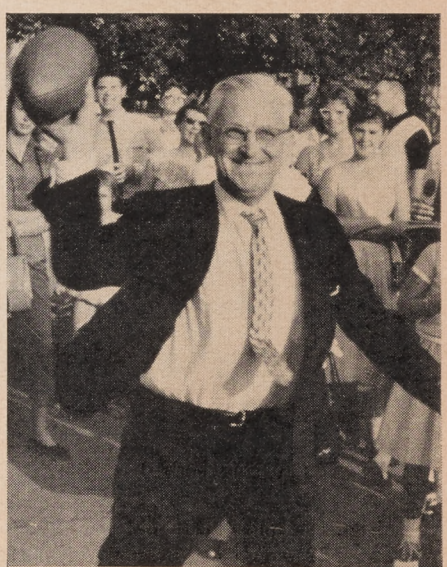
San Jose State (18,000), another feeder for the aviation-electronics industry (Ampex, G.E., Lockheed). S.J. has a $4,000,000 industrial-arts building, an expanding $9,000,000 engineering center. Highly "diversified," it has 108 majors, from psychiatric technology to a full four-year course for policemen. (This is supposedly why San Jose cops are so "gentlemanly.") Biggest and oldest (1857) college* in the system, S.J. is growing so fast that it is now the nation's 25th biggest institution of higher learning.

* Among alumni: Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Poet Edwin Markham.



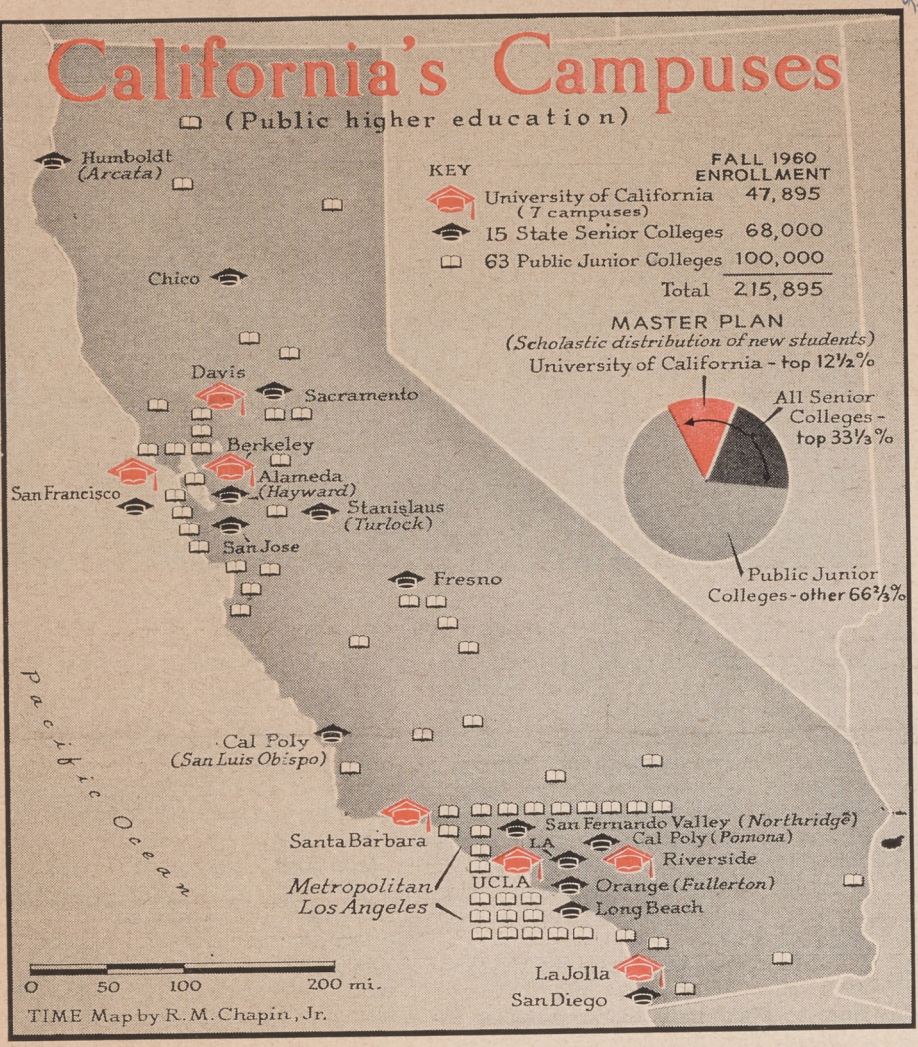
Charles Aqua Viva

MAIN QUAD AT SAN DIEGO
. . inner logic and hope.



Grey Villet—LIFE

OCCIDENTAL'S COONS & STUDENTS
With scissors, pride.



Pecking Order. In so vast a barnyard, the academic pecking order is inevitably at work. Academicians rarely believe that doing a topflight job on a less prestigious level is sufficiently rewarding. All of the schools want to rise higher. Junior colleges want to be four-year colleges. State colleges want to be universities. Since all must battle for a dwindling share of the tax dollar, competition can be vicious. And with so many separate claimants, state legislators come to think with their scissors, and budgets end in ribbons.

This would be more alarming if the pride were not there. "Brother, you're talking about the greatest system of public education in the world," cries one state official. In recent years, Californians themselves have loudly agreed, and politicians have listened. Into the hopper at one session of the Sacramento legislature went 18 bills for new state colleges. The state-colleges system threw rings around Cal's campuses—four colleges around U.C.L.A. alone.

As the new colleges multiplied, Cal's alumni among the state legislators (now 35 out of 177) tried to hold down their budgets by line-to-line scrutiny. Tempers flew. Already restive at being weakly administered by three different agencies, the state colleges in 1958 demanded Cal's kind of constitutional fiscal autonomy (which only six other state universities in the U.S. enjoy). They also demanded the right to confer doctorates—and to be universities.

At the time, Kerr had just stepped up from the chancellorship to the presidency at Berkeley. He has an entirely different style from his gregarious predecessor, Californian Robert Gordon Sproul. An able politician, Sproul wanted to pick off the state colleges one by one and make Cal campuses out of them (Cal got Santa Barbara that way in 1944).

Kerr had a different strategy. His favorite phrase, and occupation, is finding every situation's "inner logic" (from the Quaker "inner spirit"). Kerr saw Cal's future in a codification of the state's entire higher-education system—an order of excellence from top to bottom. With roles properly specified in the state constitution, each level could grow without hurting the others.

Blue & Gold. "We could have gone along with guerrilla warfare except for growth," says Kerr. "But it would have cost too much, and there was the problem of quality." That problem is symbolized by a treasured piece of cloth: the blue and gold hood of Cal's doctorate; had he let anyone else give it away, Kerr's faculty might have hanged him. Having been a Berkeley professor himself for 15 years, he knew its feelings. Cal's faculty is one of the most doctorate-minded in the country, and also one of the most democratically run. No new courses, deans or professors can be approved without action by the powerful Academic Senate. "The faculty can't be driven," Sproul said once. "It can only be persuaded."

Kerr himself is an exceptionally persuasive man. With his bland face, rimless glasses and inevitable blue suit, he does not look the part until the "inner logic" begins to pour out ("He could pluck the feathers off a bird," says one defeated regent). Says Political Scientist-Author Eugene Burdick (*The Ugly American*), who was Chancellor Kerr's academic assistant at Berkeley: "If I made an Organization Man, he would be it. That sleek, seal-like look. In a crisis no one would see him. He has the reputation of being terribly cool. But then he's got this other thing of always being at the right time."

Fair Trade. Kerr stepped into the college battle on the day that the state higher-education Liaison Committee was trying to decide how to bring peace. He took everyone to lunch, sold them all the inner logic of bringing in a top private-college man to adjudicate the issue. No one had thought of doing that before. The choice was able President Arthur G. Coons of Los Angeles' Occidental College, a good friend of Kerr's. From then on, things went well.

From his efforts emerged last spring's complex fair-trade pattern for California's higher education. Calling for $1 billion worth of building by 1970, Coons' recommendations specified the roles of the three college systems: the university, the 15 state colleges, the 63 junior colleges. State colleges do not get constitutional autonomy or the right to confer doctorates, but they get a strong new governing board, and their students may earn doctorates under Cal supervision.

The formula raises the University of California's academic standards still higher—while at the same time allowing more Californians to go to college. The top Cal will accept only the top 12½% of high school graduates; state colleges will take from the upper 33⅓%. The two-year junior colleges—to be swelled to 85 state colleges pause—will get everyone else. In sheer quantity, the junior colleges will eventually handle 80% of the total public enrollment—leaving Cal and the 214,000 students by the year 2000. Without the plan, Cal could easily top 250,000.

All this is supposed to work under a super-coordinating committee, which met last week for the first time. But there is one big trouble: the legislature passed the plan as simple law, not a constitutional amendment, so future political meddling is inevitable.

Dead Level. The problem of all state universities in the 1960s is to keep mass education from becoming mediocrity. It is a problem created in part by the state universities themselves, who, with their motto "The state is our campus," opened their doors wide, and inside (along with the valuable) taught fatuous courses, from baton twirling to picnic pot-

The result is vast educational empires, and an impulse towards empire building. Too often, state universities become amiable places with imprecise standards. Many a state university still fuzzily follows one of John Dewey's fuzzier utterances: "Since growth is the characteristic of life, education is all one with growing; it has no end beyond itself."

Letting boys and girls in to grow as they will, many state universities often ignore the special needs of the bright. The true honors society is the football team; the real classroom is the fraternity house.

Opportunity. As enrollment goes up, state universities now have a chance to grow up—not just to grow. All they have to do is grab the chance. Across the country, their entrance standards are rising. Only five states (Kansas, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Wyoming) still require state universities to admit all high school graduates. Admittance tests are even becoming fashionable. And the great sleeper in U.S. education is the phenomenal rise of public two-year junior colleges,* which now enroll 25% of all college students (40% in California).

These low-cost† schools spell opportunity for millions, and they also help state universities escape their four-year rhythm: the high cost of admitting inept freshmen, then weeding out and flunking out, leaving upper classes half filled. By sending on only their ablest students, two-year colleges can lessen the pressure on universities.

Diversity. The way state universities can beat the numbers game is through such expansion of higher education on lower levels. With better students, they can set better standards, and many already have. Impressive honors programs have spread to 87 public campuses under the influence of the Carnegie-financed Inter-University Committee on the Superior Student. At Michigan State and Wayne State, separate colleges are devoted to gifted students. Honors courses have galvanized jaded professors—and suddenly given dullards a glimpse of "what a university stands for."

Actually, the standard possible for state universities was never invisible: it was always there on the graduate level. While panty raiders giggled under the elms, the labs hummed with research by scholars. After fattening U.S. farms, state universities went on to pioneer the TV tube (Purdue), discover streptomycin (Rutgers), develop anti-coagulants (Wisconsin), invent the cyclotron (California), provide instrumentation for U.S. satellites (State University of Iowa) and give sex a new name (Dr. Kinsey's) to conjure with (Indiana).

If much "research" is not all it might be, and is sometimes at the mundane level that most impresses state legislators, there

* An unfortunate diminutive coined in 1901 by the University of Chicago's first president, William Rainey Harper, when he helped launch the first public junior in Joliet, Ill. A more grown-up name is now preferred: community colleges.

† Free in California.

PROTECT THEM ALL UNDER HERE!

Life, health, home, car—no matter what insurance protection you need (business or personal)—The Travelers can supply it.

You can get it all through *one* man, your Travelers Agent or broker. And you can pay for it with *one* modest monthly check.

This is umbrella protection, the modern way to own insurance. Why not talk it over with The Travelers man. You'll find him listed in the Yellow Pages.

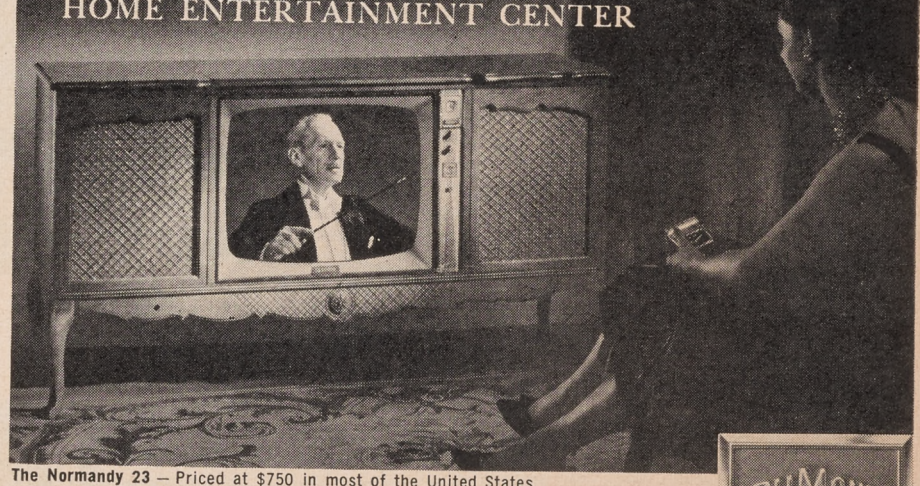
THE TRAVELERS
Insurance Companies
HARTFORD 15, CONNECTICUT

"One plan, one man, one monthly check to pay—that's the modern Travelers way!"

ANNOUNCING...THE ELEGANT ALL INCLUSIVE

DuMont

HOME ENTERTAINMENT CENTER



The Normandy 23 — Priced at $750 in most of the United States.

For those who treasure enduring style and quality

So fine an instrument, only a relatively limited number can be made to meet DuMont's unequalled standard of quality. DuMont brings you the excitement of superb 23-inch* television viewing and the amazing realism of concert hall high fidelity music.

The Normandy is the ultimate in craftsmanship — hand wired for long life, dependability and crafted of certified quality Fruitwood in authentic French Provincial styling. *overall diagonal measurement

DUMONT

First With The Finest In Television

DuMont Television — A Division of *Emerson Radio*

Own a DuMont for as little as $198 to $1250. See The Collector Series in Traditional, Provincial & Contemporary Styles. When in New York, Visit The DuMont Exhibit Salon, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York • Write for DuMont Product Brochure

Jon Brenneis

BERKELEY'S CHANCELLOR SEABORG
Virtue at 50 feet.

are signs of improvement. With huge budgets, state universities can lure and equip more top researchers. With lower tuition than private schools, they attract more graduate students. At the University of Michigan, 40% of the enrollment is graduate students. At Cal, it is 43%. Many state universities are moving in the direction of the exclusively graduate institution that the rest of the world calls a university—even though they will always have undergraduates.

Fandango. No public campus in the country has moved faster in that direction than California's Berkeley, the Buckingham Palace of Clark Kerr's empire, across the bay from San Francisco. Few campuses boast an odder beginning. Berkeley's impecunious parent was a Congregationalist academy launched in 1853 by a Yale clergyman from Massachusetts. The campus was a fandango dance hall, but Founder Henry Durant in a letter home glowed over the "beauty and salubrity" of the place. He hoped to educate gold miners, and believed in looking on the bright side.

Later the Rev. Mr. Durant bought 160 acres out on Strawberry Creek, named it after Philosopher George Berkeley, the poetic Irish bishop of Cloyne ("Westward the course of empire takes its way"). The westward course was a poor one until Governor Frederick Low put tax and land-grant money into the campus, and 92 years ago started the University of California.*

Berkeley's salubrious beginnings were not to everyone's taste. Politicians complained that it neglected such useful arts as carpentry and blacksmithing. But it had the enormous defense of constitutional autonomy. The regents were also temporarily tamed by tempestuous President (1899-1919) Benjamin Ide Wheeler, a white-mustached autocrat who wore cavalry boots and galloped about campus on a white charger. Wheeler unintentionally created another freedom. His highhanded ways provoked a faculty revolt in 1919 that established the strong Academic Senate.

Neck & Neck. When Robert Sproul took over in 1929, he gave the faculty the best of academic prizes: prestige. Sproul raised cash for young Physicist Ernest O. Lawrence to build the first cyclotron, and Berkeley was suddenly the nucleonics hotspot of the world. Uplifted by its physics stars, the faculty began raiding other faculties across the country. Cal now has eight Nobel prizewinners (seven at Berkeley, including the chancellor, Chemist Glenn Seaborg) and more Guggenheims than any other U.S. university (1960 crop: 33).

The only other U.S. campus Cal cares to be compared with is Harvard. In one important rating of the academic world—memberships in the National Academy of Sciences—Cal and Harvard are neck and neck (63 to 63). In astronomy, German, physics, and Romance languages, Cal's departments are tops. In humanities, it is far behind. Bob Sproul figured that few legislators read Milton or Shelley. He sold them on science instead.

As Sproul cheered on the physical sciences, so Clark Kerr has pushed social sciences. In 1945 he started Berkeley's Institute of Industrial Relations to mesh socio-economic studies. As chancellor, he boosted the sociology department to first rank. He also went on teaching and writing. His second book, *Industrialism and Industrial Man* (Harvard University Press), will be out next week; his bibliography is now 13 pages long. As president, he goes on refining his hopeful world theory of "industrial pluralism" (that high technology in time tears down dictatorships instead of strengthening them). Some day, he wants to quit administering and teach again.

Apples & Greek. Scholar Kerr first reached Berkeley in 1934 as a doctoral student. He had grown up on a Pennsylvania farm near Reading, gone to a one-room school. Clark's farmer father had an academic bent himself. First of his Scots-Irish line to go to college (Franklin and Marshall), Samuel Kerr spoke Latin, Greek, German, French and owned a master's degree from the University of Berlin. He spent his life raising apples, and his afterhours stimulating and roiling young minds. Recalls Clark: "He believed that nothing should be unanimous. If he found everybody else for something, he'd be against it on principle."

At Swarthmore ('32), recalls Kerr, "I was a green country kid with a lot of people who had gone to private schools." He learned some social graces, became captain of the debating team, president of the student body, a Phi Beta Kappa and a Quaker. He never learned to drink; only years later did he first taste liquor. "As

* Explorers from Berkeley settled the southern colony at U.C.L.A. in 1919.

BOTANY 500® SUITS, tailored by Dan
at these fine stores:

Albany ..... Steefel Bro
Atlanta ..... Rich
Baltimore ..... Hutzler
Baltimore ..... Kavanaugh
Boston ..... Kenned
Buffalo ..... Kleinha
Chicago ..... Lytto
Cincinnati ..... H & S Pog
Cleveland ..... Higbee C
Columbus ..... F & R Lazur
Dallas ..... A. Har
Denver ..... Denver Dry Goo
Detroit ..... Hughes & Hatcher–Suff
Ft. Worth ..... Clyde Campbe
Ft. Worth ..... Monn
Hartford ..... Brown-Thompso
Houston ..... Battelstei
Indianapolis ..... L. Stra
Jacksonville ..... Rosenblu
Kansas City ..... Emery-Bird-Thay
Kansas City ..... Jones Sto
Los Angeles ..... Harris & Fra
Los Angeles ..... The Broadw
Memphis ..... Julius Le
Miami ..... Jordan Mar
Milwaukee ..... Schuste
Milwaukee ..... Schmitt, Or
Minneapolis ..... Juster Bro
New Orleans ..... La Biche
New Orleans ..... Maison Blanc
New York ..... Weber & Heilbro
New York ..... Saks 3
New York ..... A &
Philadelphia ..... Gimbe
Philadelphia ..... John Wanamak
Pittsburgh ..... Gimbe
Portland, Ore. ..... Meier & Fra
St. Louis ..... Greenfie
San Antonio ..... Wolff & Ma
San Diego ..... Marston C
San Francisco ..... Empori
Seattle ..... Bon Marc
South Bend ..... Gilbe
Tampa ..... Maas Bro
Toledo ..... B. R. Bo
Washington, D. C. ..... Rale

Finish dinner... with a flourish!

After coffee...enjoy the drier liqueur

B AND B

BENEDICTINE BRANDY

There is only one proper blending of Benedictine's exquisite flavor with cognac's superb dryness. It is achieved in Benedictine's own bottled B & B, made at Fecamp, France. The result is perfection . . . always uniform, always delicious!

JULIUS WILE SONS & CO., INC., NEW YORK. 86 PROOF. • Let this seal be your guide to quality

Julius WILE SONS & CO. INC. 2 PARK AVE. N.Y. IMPORTERS SINCE 1877

a negotiator, I learned that whisky was a tool of my trade. You use it like a plumber uses a wrench." He can still barely stand the stuff.

With his new-found Quakerism, Kerr found a social conscience, in the '30s preached peace on street corners for the American Friends Service Committee during Swarthmore vacations. Kerr took his master's at Stanford, went on to Berkeley for his Ph.D. (thesis: "Productive Enterprises of the Unemployed"). One day he attended a student congress near U.C.L.A., sat beside a striking auburn-haired girl named Catherine Spaulding, an engineer's daughter and a Stanford graduate. As they silently watched some party-liners dominate the meeting, Kay scribbled a note: "Are you a Communist?" Clark scribbled back: "No." She scribbled: "I'm not either." Eight months later, having found other attributes in common, on Christmas Day Kay and Clark were married.

Skill & Courage. Going in for labor economics, a new field then, Kerr taught a year each at Antioch and Stanford, five years (1940-45) at the University of Washington in Seattle. When the operating engineers and the Pacific Coast Coal Co. stalemated on wage increases, they heard that there was a labor professor over at the university, asked him to arbitrate. He got both sides together in short order, launched a highly successful sideline. Until he became Cal's president, Kerr was the busiest arbitrator on the West Coast, became noted as "tough, fair and expensive" (fee: $200 a day). He deliberately picked the toughest industries, gave himself remorselessly and settled as fast as possible. His most notable effort: a long, painful arbitration in 1946-47 between longshoremen and shipowners. Said usually intractable Dock Boss Harry Bridges: "The assignment was not an easy one. He performed it with skill and courage."

Heretic & Conspirator. Kerr's courage became well known at Berkeley in 1949, four years after he returned to set up the Industrial Relations Institute. That was the memorable year when the university regents outraged the faculty by threatening to fire anyone who refused to sign a loyalty oath. Professor Kerr signed, as did most members of the embittered faculty eventually. But he got himself elected to the hottest spot on campus—the Academic Senate's privilege and tenure committee. When the committee went before the angry regents, Kerr delivered the first and strongest blast at the notion of firing nonsigners of the oath (26 were fired; 37 resigned). He won faculty-wide respect for this act (later he won back pay for the expelled). When a faculty committee was asked to nominate Berkeley's first chancellor in 1952, he was the man. In his inaugural speech, he made sharp distinction between "the honest heretic and the conspirator."

Commonwealth. During five years in the chancellorship, while also teaching and writing, Kerr gave some cohesion to the sprawling Berkeley campus. He built eight

THE SUIT: THERMOSTAT 2/80'S MADE OF 55% "DACRON" POLYESTER FIBER, 45% WORSTED WOOL.

THE FLAWLESS LOOK FOR FALL

DACRON®

POLYESTER FIBER

The look in suits this fall is luxurious, comfortable, impeccable ... the Flawless Look of "Dacron"* polyester fiber. Suits containing "Dacron" scoff at wrinkles, tenaciously hold their press, are an ideal weight for fall. This fall choose a suit containing "Dacron" and be assured of the Flawless Look.

*Du Pont's registered trademark. Du Pont makes fibers, does not make fabrics or clothes.

Enjoy THE DU PONT SHOW WITH JUNE ALLYSON, on CBS-TV.

DU PONT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...*THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

BOTANY "500"®

tailors the "Thermostat" suit (shown) in fall's most pleasing patterns and sh
opposite page for the fine store nearest you or write to: H. Daroff and So
Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the name of your local store.

new dormitories and a student union, proposed a clear plan to junk vocational departments and use the space for research. When Bob Sproul announced retirement in 1957, U.C.L.A.'s football-puffing Chancellor Raymond E. Allen seemed to have the inside track to the presidency. The regents polled the nation's top educators for other candidates, and opinion was nearly unanimous: "You already have Clark Kerr at Berkeley."

President Kerr runs the University of California on green ink, inner logic and hope. These days he has too little time for his children (Clark, 18; Alexander, 14; Caroline, 9). Each night of his 90-hour week he sends home a 14-in.-thick stack of letters in a grocery carton. Each morning he rises at 6:30 and pens answers for three hours in a tiny green-ink scrawl. The notes spread like green scripture throughout the empire: Decentralize, make the big small, use your own small head. If the inner logic of the Master Plan is really working, freeing Cal from state-college competition, he expects by 1975 to have a mighty commonwealth of universities. Cal's growth plan:

¶ By 1965: **Berkeley** (now 21,563 students) and **U.C.L.A.** (16,512) will stop at 27,500 each. Berkeley will have more graduate students, an even more luminous faculty. U.C.L.A. will also have more graduates, more dormitories, and solider courses to stave off the encircling "commuter" state colleges.

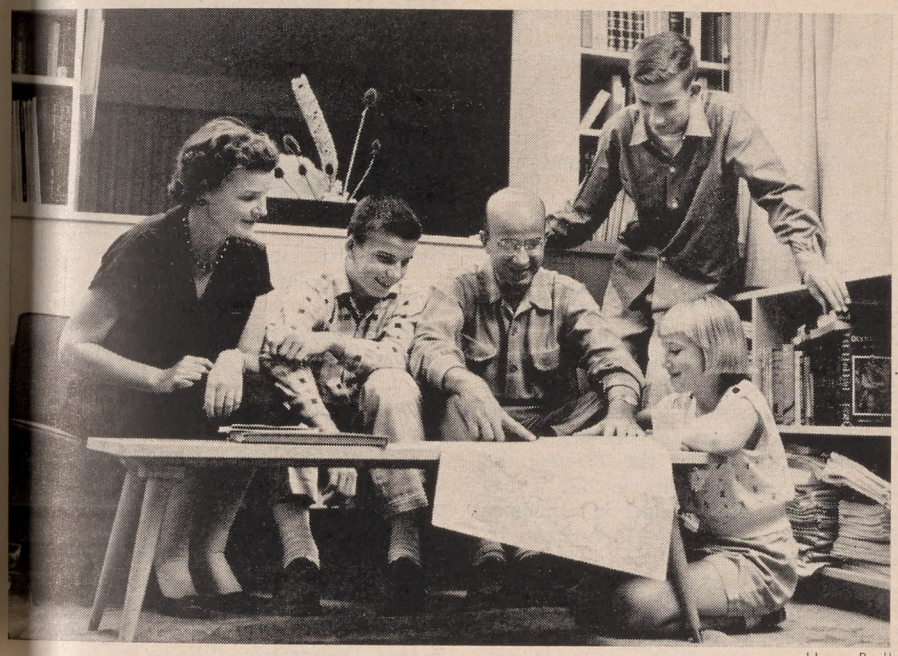
¶ By 1970: **Davis** (4,950) will hit 10,000. A changing cow college (cheer: "Bossie, cow cow, honey bee bee, oleomargarine, oleo butterine, alfalfa—hey!"), Davis will soon be a general university on a 3,000-acre farm-campus. **Santa Barbara** (3,504) will hit 10,500. **Riverside** (1,633) will hit 7,250. Converted from a citrus experimental station, it aimed to be a Western Oberlin, but will soon be bigger.

¶ By 1975: Three new campuses must be built, on their way to 27,500 students apiece. Near the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in **La Jolla**, imaginative Director Roger Revelle has 14,000 acres for a cluster of small residential "universities" grouped around each subject, is building a faculty from the top down this year, with an advance guard of Nobel Prizewinner Harold Urey and twelve other members of the National Academy of Sciences. Up the coast is the 1,000-acre **Orange County** site, donated by the vast Irvine Ranch. Somewhere south of San Francisco in the state's **North Central** area, another site must be acquired.

¶ By 2000: A fourth new campus, for 15,000 students, will probably rise in the **San Joaquin Valley** because the whole system will still lack room for 24,000 students eligible to go to the University of California.

Last month those who were eligible for Berkeley were greeted at their first "orientation" by a fairly chilly official statement: "We assume you are adults. We won't check up on you to see that you are in a given place at a given time. We won't make sure you ask questions if you need answers, and we won't make sure you seek outside help if you need it. Come to think of it, we won't do much of anything for you. We assume you can take care of yourselves."

How good an education will they get? It all depends on them. The schooling on Cal campuses is on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Berkeley's brightest faculty lights have long been more interested in their own research than in undergraduates. Still, there is a saying around Berkeley that it is better to be 50 feet from a great man than five feet from an ordinary one.



Harry Redl

KERR & FAMILY*
Mail in the grocery box.

* Left to right: Mrs. Kerr, Alexander, Dr. Kerr, Clark Jr., Caroline.

WEBCOR IS BUILT

to capture snapshots in sound

If you keep a photo album, your family history is only half complete. Round out the picture with imperishable snapshots in sound—captured and played back on a Webcor Tape Recorder. The Webcor *ROYALITE II* is engineered to take sharp-focus push-button snapshots of all the sounds of life. It records and plays back in all 3 speeds . . . has two elliptical speakers . . . powerful amplifier . . . and wide-range microphone. Truly portable, it weighs only 19 lbs. in its scuff-resistant case. Also available in a self-contained stereofonic model. Webcor tape recorders start at $139.95—slightly higher South and West.

Webcor TAPE RECORDERS

tape recorders, portable and console fonografs, radios

THE ROLE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Francis Scott Smyth

THE ROLE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Francis Scott Smyth, M.D.

Professor of Pediatrics and
Coordinator, Airlangga University Project
University of California School of Medicine
San Francisco, California

THE ROLE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Interest in health is universal. All countries and cultures recognize its importance. The viability and energy of a people is obviously translatable in terms of health. Hence, health becomes of economic and global significance. This is the more obvious in these days of rapid transport and communication. Relationships are close.

The Health Sciences and the educational programs for the health professions therefore constitute a natural bond of interest. This interest is not unselfish - who knows but for the understanding and exchange of information and techniques, from half-across the world, the Asian Flu might have swept unchecked by vaccine.

Medicine enjoys an appeal as a biological science. Drawing from roots of several sciences (physics, zoology, chemistry) it has become increasingly important in the curricula of educational programs. Finally, if knowing life is a measure of education, then the field of medicine becomes one of the best cultural disciplines.

It follows then that the field of medicine is one of the best bridges between two widely divergent cultures. In underdeveloped countries acceptance of modern medicine may require some adjustment with indigenous folklore medicine, caste or village protocol but the benefits of modern medicine in antibiosis, preventive immunization and surgical repair are so readily demonstrated as to overcome any initial suspicion or resistance. At the same time, the underdevloped countries - especially those with tropical or equatorial location - offer a unique field for visiting scientists of the temperate zone. I do not refer so much to diseases as Malaria, Yaws, and Tuberculosis as to those related to yeasts, fungi and viruses; genetic factors, etc., all challenging to

the investigative mind. (One of our visiting teachers has reported on the altered reproductive cycle of batrachians in the tropics.)

Psychologically, the manner in which the University of California became involved is important. We were invited - we did not initiate the proposal nor were we the first university invited. Let me relate the background.

In 1950, as Dean of the School of Medicine at University of California, I became acutely aware of the number of foreign nationals seeking various opportunities for advanced study in medical sciences. Our American schools, while not devastated by war and with accelerated research programs, were nonetheless unprepared to accept the responsibilities as leaders in medical education and research. Our facilities were crowded and our own nationals, especially returned servicemen, taxed both faculty and accommodations. I remember a Christmas party of 1950 when we entertained forty-two foreign students from twenty-one different countries. And we were giving these students pretty much the program that would fit the American scene. At the Association of American Medical Colleges I spoke for a more studied responsibility on the part of our Universities - to specialize in serving an area of the globe on which we became better informed. I was rewarded by being asked to initiate my suggestion and establish their Committee on International Relations in Medical Education. Shortly after returning home, I was presented with a formal invitation from the University of Indonesia and its Government. While this was quite in accord with the idea of a more realistic program for the role of medical education, our initial reaction was more of surprise than pleasure. Little was known, on our part, regarding Indonesia - half a world away - its institutions, language and facilities. On their part, they had the mistaken idea that the United States had not only boundless material wealth but also a

plethora of medical faculties eager to assume global responsibilities.

Without any commitment I visited Java. There I was appalled with the magnitude of the problem - 1500 M.D.'s, 80 million people. Malnutrition, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Yaws, etc., etc. As a colony of the Dutch, few Indonesians were educated, few were prepared for leadership. Yet the determination of those ambitious Indonesians won my admiration and support. In my first reaction to the realities of overpopulation, ignornace, disease - Cultural Shock - I suggested to the faculty that they develop a substandard profession - High School graduates trained in nutrition, sanitation, inoculation. I was politely informed that they had tried such a scheme - The Mantri. But that when these male nurses went to teach the use of latrines or smallpox vaccination, the villagers would listen only after their acutely ill - the lame, the halt and the blind had been treated. As a result the Mantri were given simple therapeutics and became third-rate practitioners! "No", said the faculty, "we did not ask you, Dr. Smyth, to establish a School of Public Health. Our experience convinces us that the historical pattern must be followed - i.e., we must first have an able profession in the healing art, before we can develop a sound preventive, public health program."

Briefly - I came back to the U.S.A. convinced that the University of California should undertake this task - despite the obstacles of red-tape, 12,000 miles distance and profound differences in historical and cultural backgrounds. Not all the Regents were impressed; not all the faculty. But we were encouraged by China Medical Board who underwrote the salary of Dr. Ed. Schultz, Professor of Pathology at Stanford, while Dr. Burbridge was given a commission in the United States Public Health Service assigned as a teacher in Pharmacology. These were our advanced agents until the contract was signed

and operative July 1, 1954.

Our contract was intended to be the instrumentation of a program by which the University of California furnished faculty and teaching aids to an institution founded by the Dutch and of course modeled after the European curriculum. The effect of three hundred years of Dutch supervision are not easily erased. There was skepticism and sabotage on the part of the few remaining Dutch - there were suspecting critics among the Indonesians.

Nevertheless, having initiated the affiliation, the Indonesian leaders were willing to develop a workable affiliation by the initial trial and error technique. I believe it is philosophically important that we were not establishing an American school such as Peking Union or the American University at Beirut, but rather aiding the development of an Indonesian responsibility. This was not an adoption but an affiliation. The American Field Staff were visiting faculty, proposed by the University of California but invited and appointed by the Indonesian Dean as integral members of his faculty (and subject to recall if requested by the Indonesians).

The finding of suitable personnel is not simple. Not only is there a shortage of doctors in the U.S.A. but also of basic science teachers. Until recently American universities have not been interested in our foreign aid program and they still do not make it easy for a faculty member to absent himself for a two-year tour abroad. I am happy to say that the University of California now recognizes field service as University pursuit, although promotion committees are yet adequately to recognize the contribution in terms of academic advance.

American candidates for the field staff were at first often puzzled by the lack of a clear-cut outline of duties or job description. Actually

it would have been difficult beyond saying that "under the Dean's jurisdiction, the appointee is expected to aid the teaching and administration in any way that was feasible." No two situations were alike. Some positions, e.g. in Pharmacology, represented a new and additional development. As such, the American had to assume full responsibility for establishing and developing the department, its teaching program, laboratories, equipment, etc. For some Americans on the field staff, their position might be more in the nature of a consultant's; still others might replace the Indonesian while the latter was on leave for advanced study in the United States. In most instances, where there was an incumbent Indonesian, there was a necessary period of observation during which the member of the field staff and his Indonesian counterpart became acquainted and reached the mutual trust on which the program could develop. Finally, there were those Americans who served in technical capacities and whose duties were not only to instruct laboratory technicians but also to introduce new methods and render technical service to a wide range of teaching departments.

We believe a two-year appointment is ideal. While a few short lectureships have been given, we feel that a longer tour of duty is essential for most field staff. This tends to favor the appointment of emeriti faculty. Indeed from both Government and other counsel we were advised not to send "young men." They were too apt to pose a threat to the older Indonesians, they were too energetic in pursuing reforms. Our experience suggests that it is not a matter of age but attitude. We have had tactful, adaptable candidates in the younger aged faculty and we have had some cantankerous or too sessile emeriti. However, the Chairman of Field Staff as Adviser to the Indonesian Dean should be an American of experience and judgment who in a sense becomes the "Father Image" to the Dean. The ideal American is one versed and enthusiastic

in his field, experienced in teaching, who respects people, their customs and religion, not satisfied with "status quo" but not too eager a reformist. The best measure of his effectiveness is his training future doctors and potential successors from among his students.

The initial request for about 60 American faculty was pared down to ten of the highest priority. When priority number one could not be filled, a candidate from the second group was substituted. No Americans were sent until the Government of Indonesia had provided adequate housing for them. The figure of ten in the field staff was also realistic since there would be less tendency for the Americans to separate clanishly from their Indonesian colleagues.

Of great importance was the decision of Indonesia to make English their second tongue. This was instrumented by the Ford Foundation subsidy to train teachers in English for the secondary schools. For our program it meant that we could use American texts and teach in English. In some areas where English is not widely known, American texts are inept if not relatively useless and teaching through interpreters a tedious obstacle.

Early in our program a few of the younger men learned Bahasa Indonesia by dint of their own efforts. The rapport established both socially and in the classroom was immediately manifest. We now have contract support to provide lessons in the language for our new appointees.

Sharing our initial inexperience our Government agency Point IV, Mutual Security Administration, Technical Cooperation Administration and International Cooperation Administration successively sought to define their relations with our contract educational program. This was not always consistent or logical, as, for example, when it was thought that an educational program

could be part of a quick, limited impact program or that no contract money could be spent for research. Yet universities hold that the best teaching is associated with the spirit of inquiry and investigation. We were most fortunate in the encouragement given us by research donations from China Medical Board, Pfeiffer Research Foundation, Asia Foundation, and Caltex. Thus we were able to some extent to encourage research in a hardship post, preserving not only the tradition of academic endeavor but transmitting the spirit of inquiry to our Indonesian colleagues. Monies so donated were administered by a research committee of the faculty - local rupiah donations in Djakarta, while at U.C. dollar funds were available for foreign purchased aids and instruments. I should also emphasize that besides the donation for research, China Medical Board gave the Chairman's salary, a comprehensive library subsidy, and funds for building and equipping library and biological science building. Above all, the encouragement and advice from this private group experienced in the field of Medical Education in the Far East has meant the liberalizing of the program from some of the inherent rigidity of governmental regulations.

In San Francisco we maintain the Coordinator's office through which American personnel - academic and non-academic - are processed, using the University of California personnel rules and regulations. While adjustments are made as for example regarding hours of work in the tropics, Indonesian holiday schedules, etc., the salary scale and status prerequisites follow the University of California pattern. Teaching aids, textbooks and laboratory equipment are approved by the Chairman of our field staff, the Dean, and the Stateside office. Purchase is through the U.C. Purchasing department. Stateside we are also concerned with the Indonesian students selected jointly by our field staff and the Indonesian faculty for advanced study in the States.

These trainees, also subsidized by International Cooperation Administration, return as teachers. It was obvious very early that our best contribution would be in increasing the number of Indonesian physicians by expanding and improving the program and facilities and personnel for the teaching of medicine. It is our conviction, that the health problem of underdeveloped populations is too vast to be touched by attempting to service the immediate needs through sporadic visits of foreign health professionals. Our best investment is in the education and training of their own practitioners. Thus we feel the role of the trainees as the teachers and leaders of the future is very much our concern. We must place them in the most favorable media. This is not always at the University of California - often it will be with a former member of the field staff, e.g. from Columbia University or the University of Utah. Meeting them as they arrive in San Francisco and seeing them again in Indonesia establishes more than casual acquaintanceship. Some are timid and fearful but blossom under favorable handling. Intellectually they need no alibis. (Story of Nani.)

When we first arrived on the scene we found the idealism of the newly independent nation was offering education to all who desired. This was not limited to the primary schools but to advanced curricula such as medicine. Thus we found the School of Medicine at Djakarta taking in 700 students per class, giving them lectures and allowing them to interrupt their course as their economic situation might require. As you might expect, so many failed or did not continue that no more than twenty were graduated. An academic mortality such as that is a costly waste; likewise we felt that the students should learn by doing - not alone by recording a lecture or reading a textbook. Hence we persuaded them to screen admissions, to provide laboratory, ward space and equipment for student experience under supervision, and to require that

students stand for examinations by calendar, progressing through the curriculum without interruption. The Government of Indonesia generously enabled us to enlarge the laboratories and clinics so that students themselves performed experiments or examined patients under supervision. Last year, at this time, I attended the commencement and convocation of our first class, 150, on the revised curriculum.

We as a University were inexperienced and unprepared for this overseas role. But so were the agencies of both the United States and Indonesia, as well as our affiliate - the University of Indonesia. Exchanges between countries with similar institutions and economic levels are relatively smooth. Sabbatical leaves, research and living conditions pose no hardship; candidates compete for Fulbright or Rhodes scholarships. The need, however, is greater where the underprivileged, underdeveloped country seeks proudly to lift itself out of relative chaos.

In the field of medical education, we have made a beginning in Indonesia. A strong Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health has been fostered. This may ultimately prove to be the nucleus for the development of an independent School of Public Health. With the school at Djakarta, a bell-weather, a leader, we are sending out well-trained doctors with Public Health orientation. The Government exacts two years of service in Military or Health Services for the subsidy, especially from those who had advanced study in the U.S.A. A major recognition has been the Government granting the University 30% of the graduates for the needs of the teaching of Medicine. Thus, we can expect to staff the schools of medicine now on paper - Makasar, Djogjakarta, Medan. There will still await the more adequate infiltration of remote villages and kampungs with Western medicine. Chinese medicine and

folklore medicine with considerable superstition still play a part but I believe there will be better acceptance of modern medicine when the Health Services no longer hire foreign nationals but replace them with Indonesians.

A very significant factor contributing to the success of our project has been our personalizing of relationships. I constantly remind our International Cooperation Administration that the University of California is not engaged in this as an employment agent for foreign service - rather we are conducting an educational program with our colleagues in medicine. True - there are many roadblocks and frustrations but the friendships established between faculties and their wives and with the students and their American hosts have provided a hard core of understanding. We have in the potential educated leaders of tomorrow a group of strong friends and admirers of America.

I have kept a series of letters. Some day I hope to publish them in a brief entitled "The Twain Shall Meet." May I read you two examples:

"Today we will celebrate our Lebaran (fiesta after month of Ramadan fasting) which makes us think of all our dear friends and relatives, and that is why I am writing to you this evening. We have had guests and we have been visiting the older people these two days and we have been doing everything ourselves as the servants have their two days off."

Or again, as the Djakarta Program ended, to Mrs. Smyth from the wife of the Professor of Obstetrics:

"The California family is spread over all parts of the world." (She refers to the American staff whose staggered departure from Djakarta and return to the States both via Pacific and via Atlantic.) "It breaks my heart into pieces to see them go. We have known eachother for a long time and I cannot say how much we appreciate the friendship. I won't exaggerate if I tell

you we shall miss them. I have one hope that Dr. Smyth will send them back to Surabaja so we may see them once in a while."

Finally, I should like to plead for long-term support of such affiliations. Educational programs require careful planning and slow development. While we wished neither to create dependency nor to wear out our welcome, some thread of continued support and relation should be maintained. It was anticipated that the University of Indonesia could carry on without our aid but that did not anticipate the political, social and economic turbulence of this newly independent country. We have an investment in a high standard of education; we have an investment in friendship and understanding. Continued support for a visiting professorship in Djakarta and for trainees as future faculty and investigators is urgently indicated.

I would like to close with a quotation which seems peculiarly appropriate - from Harvard's "South-East Asian Studies":

"Whether the outcome is chaos and communist expansion or viable societies with democratic values will depend on many factors. One fact stands out. The creation of conditions for the mellowing of communism and for constructive progress in less developed countries will require long-term, consistent, dedicated effort by the democratic states. Neither the mature democracies nor the newer nations are likely to persist in the essential effort and sacrifice unless these can be seen within a framework of shared purpose and common destiny."

Nov. 2, 1960

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE

Frances Baker
Gregory Bard

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE

Preston Bates
Gregory Bard

110

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO

by

Frances Baker, M. D.

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO

It is of interest that Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is the newest specialty to be recognized by the American Medical Association. The American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation was formed in 1947. This field of medicine has come a long way since the Fall of 1933 when the clinic building was dedicated and the Department of Physical Medicine was started. Previous to this time two departments of physical therapy were providing care for patients. One was located in the hospital where patients in the hospital and private patients were treated. Miss Grace Benson was the physical therapist. It is well to remember that physical therapy made itself recognized during the First World War. Miss Benson was trained at Reed College in Portland where a program had been arranged to prepare therapists for treatment of war wounded. Miss Benson came to the University of California Hospital at the close of the war. In the basement of the old library building, now destroyed, was the Department of Physical Therapy for out-patients where two physical therapists were employed. With the opening of the Department of Physical Medicine in the new clinic building a physician was in direct charge of the activities for the first time. I was that physician. At that time, as has been stated, there was no American Board of Physical Medicine. There were no residency programs training doctors particularly interested in physical medicine. I had

completed my year of internship in 1930 and had had two years of orthopedic surgery as resident at the University of California Hospital, under the direction first of Dr. George Hensel and later of Dr. LeRoy C. Abbott. Since I had been asked to prepare to direct the department when the transfer to the new building should be made, I spent a third year in travel, visiting and studying in the various clinics of the East, where physical medicine had become a part of the program. This was my preparation when I became the director of the department as a part of the Orthopedic Service in 1933.

During the year that I had spent studying in the East, some one-fourth of the time had been spent largely in the study of fever therapy. Some work in this field was carried on, but as we know, most of this died long ago with the advent of new biotics. A special study was made of the treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease by the use of diathermy and circulating hot water. Though it seemed of value at the time, this has long been discarded.

Soon after the opening of the new building with its new Department of Physical Medicine, the Arthritis Clinic was established. Good medical treatment combined with good physical therapy made a very interesting and valuable plan for the patients with arthritis. Patients were treated, too, for the various low back conditions, problems relating to painful or frozen shoulders, mobilization following fixation of fractures, various neuromuscular diseases such as anterior poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, multiple sclerosis, etc. Treatment for respiratory diseases was instituted and found valuable. Improvement in diagnostic procedures, in techniques, and in methods developed over the years, but the revolution in the treatment of anterior poliomyelitis was most striking. In 1940 Sister Kenny came from Australia to the United States. She described her new method of hot packs for the relaxation of the spastic muscles. She discussed alienation. Finally, orthopedists and physiatrists connected with the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis decided that they must study this new method.

Previous to this, patients were never seen in a physical therapy department until after six weeks had elapsed. Paralyzed limbs were placed in casts or in braces. Withering away occurred in the spastic muscles as well as in the paralyzed ones. We went to Minneapolis and studied the procedures in 1941 and gradually the new method evolved which has changed the whole outlook for the patient with infantile paralysis. Fortunately, with the development of the Salk vaccine far fewer patients are seen with this disease.

With the Second World War, Physical Medicine was recognized as it had never before been recognized. More physical therapists were needed and it was possible at last to develop a school for physical therapists at the University of California Hospital. This was carefully planned. Dean Francis Scott Smyth recognized that this ancillary program must be a part of the Medical School. Excellent cooperation was found in the Department of Physical Education at the University of California in Berkeley. Students interested in physical therapy were permitted to spend three years in physical education and to receive the Bachelor of Science degree at the close of the fourth year in San Francisco, or graduates in physical education were permitted to enter the school and to receive a certificate at the close of training. Since this department was a part of the Medical School, necessary training in science and in clinical work was made available. Mrs. Marjorie Wagner became the first and only technical director to date of this school. It is recognized as one of the very fine schools throughout the country.

The need for residency training in Physical Medicine was recognized by the Medical School. Dr. Lucile Eising had spent a year in the Department of Physical Medicine as an intern 1935-36 before taking a position at Children's Hospital but it was not until July of 1946 that the residency program was established and Dr. S. Malvern Dorinson became the first resident. In the next year (1947) the American Board of Physical Medicine was established and the practice of

Physical Medicine was placed on a sound basis. I resigned in 1948 but Dr. Lucile Eising had returned to work with the new program made possible by legislation for the study of cerebral palsy. She became the director and when the new Moffitt Hospital was completed with much larger space provided for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Dr. Gregory Bard joined the staff.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been called the Third Phase of Medicine. It is that phase of medicine which attempts to restore people handicapped by disease, injury or malformation as nearly as possible to a normal physical and mental state.

124 116 alls

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

CHOOL OF MEDICINE

November 21, 1960

William E. Carter, M.D.
Alumni-Faculty Association
School of Medicine

Dear Doctor Carter:

Doctor Eising and I have read the attached paper with interest. Doctor Eising has suggested that the first sentence on page four be changed to read as follows: "In October 1948, Doctor Lucile Eising was asked to replace me transferring from her position as Medical Director of the Cerebral Palsy Diagnostic and Treatment Center".

I have added the following information to bring the history up to date.

In 1959 Doctor Gregory Bard was appointed Medical Director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Doctor Lucile Eising continued in the capacity of Medical Director of Physical Medicine. This program operated under the aegis of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery. During this period, Occupational Therapy was added to the program primarily as a service in rehabilitation. This latter constitutes the utilization of various arts and crafts by patients for therapeutic purposes. The two chief byproducts of this service are improvement of function and diversion from anxiety.

The resumption of a three-year residency program was approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals and in July and August of 1959 two residents were added to the staff, Doctor Howard Liebgold and Doctor Frank Blumenthal. In the meantime, Doctor William Bierman and Doctor Walter Treanor were appointed to the clinical teaching staff to assist in training the residents. In July 1960, Doctor Allen Schmidt joined the residency training program.

With the development of a rehabilitation program, it became evident that for long-term patients it would be desirable to transfer such patients

to a more suitable facility. Negotiations were undertaken with May T. Morrison Center so that these patients could complete their rehabilitation program there and still be followed by our students and residents. At present this arrangement is working very satisfactorily .

Sincerely yours,

Gregory Bard

Gregory Bard, M.D.
Medical Director
Physical Medicine
and Rehabilitation

GB:lb
Enc.

MEMOIRS

(NEUROLOGY)

Milton B. Lennon

As given to Howard Mayberry

Dr. Milton B. Lennon, Clinical Professor Emeritus of Neurology, gave me the following recollections on October 5, 1960.

He graduated in 1901 in the same class with Dr. Harold Hill who became one of San Francisco's best internists and a member of the Cooper-Standord faculty. Dr. Lennon had his first six months of medical school at the old site on Stockton. He says it was not at the corner of Chestnur but below it at a small street between Francisco and Chestnut. In the first six months lhe did anatomy. An instructor was Dr. Sam Tuggle. Then, the present San Francisco Campus was opened. Anatomy was continued on the top floor of what is now called the Medical School Building. This was the center building with the clock. During his student days and up to the time of the earthquake and fire, the Out-Patient Clinic was at Montgomery and Howard Streets. Hospital work was at the C. & C. Hospital. Dr. Lennon took his internship at the County. Then, he went abroad for two years. His interest was in internal medicine and only later drifted into neurology. During his time abroad he spent time at Queens Square. ~~Risiers~~ RISIEN (?) Russell was there. He had one lecture from Gowers. Batten was active and Taylor who was essentially an eye man, was on the staff. Later in Berlin, he saw a lot of Oppenheimer. He had pathology with Orth, a successor of Virchow. He also was in Vienna. Neusser was the greatest teacher. On returning to California for the first five years, he tahght internal medicine at the County.

Of the staff and teachers while he was a student, he relates(and this is the period as a student and up to the time of the fire in 1906) Dr. Thomas Huntington was Professor of Surgery. He had come down from Sacramento a short time before and Dr. Hugh Lagan (OLAHP?) did the surgery for a year or so before he took over. Huntington's teaching was bedisde and operating room work -- rarely lectures. However, he had a great command of language and was a very ~~imposing~~ imposing figure. His assistant was Terry who had just returned after spending time with Kocher in Berne. Sherman who centered his activities at the Children's Hospital, gave lectures at the present San Francisco Campus. Dr. Wm. Watt Kerr gave medical lectures. He was

very skilled in physical examinations, particularly in percussion. When he came here from Edinburgh, he also did obstetrics for a time. He was the first to wire an aortic aneurism. Dr. Moffitt who was new here, gave medical lectures and took the medical service for a month while Dr. Kerr was away.

As a student, Lennon received lectures in obstetrics from Beverly Cole and McCone (?) whom he describes as charming, able and a fashionable dresser. He drove a double team of horses as did Drs. Kerr and Von Hoffman. McMonigle lectured in gynecology and Von Hoffman had the gynecology at theCounty. McCone in obstetrics, had a T.B. hip and later died of miliary T.B. Says he was born in Virginia City and was a nephew (this can't be right) of McCone who now heads the A.E.C. McCone was a great story teller and top man at a banquet. Charles Minor Cooper an Edinburgh man, was out at the County under Dr. Kerr. Cooper was later on the Stanford staff. He was in the Boer War. J. Wilson Shiels also an Edinburgh man, gave therapeutics — a striking character, as much an actor as a physician, but a good one. He had been a demonstrator of anatomy at Edinburgh. Dr. Sherman lectured on surgery and was very thorough. He was really an orthopedist and a good one, but later went into general surgery.

Dr. Brunn gave some work in histology.

Dr

Dr. Ker

was thr

Langley

till h

Wm. Fo

gave w

Lennon

Forward to Dr Wm E Carter Room 244
Millberry Union
2940 Parnassus Ave —

Dear Bill — You may keep and use this
if you wish H.C.R. Howard de Roffigue

Howard,

I should much like to have this, as is.

I asked Milt for a resume, but poor, pain-stricken man that he is, he has been unable to give it.

With a bit of editing, this can be used as written.

W E Carter

very skilled in physical examinations, particularly in percussion. When he came here from Edinburgh, he also did obstetrics for a time. He was the first to wire an aortic aneurism. Dr. Moffitt who was new here, gave medical lectures and took the medical service for a month while Dr. Kerr was away.

As a student, Lennon received lectures in obstetrics from Beverly Cole and McCone (?) whom he describes as charming, able and a fashionable dresser. He drove a double team of horses as did Drs. Kerr and Von Hoffman. McMonigle lectured in gynecology and Von Hoffman had the gynecology at theCounty. McCone in obstetrics, had a T.B. hip and later died of miliary T.B. Says he was born in Virginia City and was a nephew (this can't be right) of McCone who now heads the A.E.C. McCone was a great story teller and top man at a banquet. Charles Minor Cooper an Edinburgh man, was out at the County under Dr. Kerr. Cooper was later on the Stanford staff. He was in the Boer War. J. Wilson Shiels also an Edinburgh man, gave therapeutics -- a striking character, as much an actor as a physician, but a good one. He had been a demonstrator of anatomy at Edinburgh. Dr. Sherman lectured on surgery and was very thorough. He was really an orthopedist and a good one, but later went into general surgery.

Dr. Brunn gave some work in histology.

Dr. Lew Newmark, excellent neurologist, was never on the staff but at Dr. Kerr's invitation, went to the County at times. Dr. Kerr had a serious accident, was thrown out of his carriage, and injured his head, but made a full recovery. Langley Porter worked at Cooper and the Polyclinic but had no connection with U.C. till he became Dean. Douglas Montgomery and Howard Morrow gave dermatology. Wm. Ford Blake gave ophthalmology andDr. Nagel who had been assistant to Von Graefe, gave work later at Ingleside. Barbat (?) OK gave some lectures in surgery to Lennon's class.

FRANK HINMAN, M.D.

(UROLOGY)

John Homer Woolsey

1 V0

June 13,1958.

This reprint was presented to John Homer Woolsey when he was an Interne on the Surgical Service at the University of California Hospital 1915-1916 by the Author. As I recall Dr. Hinman joined the Staff in charge of Urology in the Spring of 1916.I wished to know what he desired in his patient care and so he gave this reprint. Notes as made by me are left just as I summed up his writing.

He was the "Bull-dog" of the Staff--demanded and expected completeness in attention to detail;possesse d a temper and at times his anger was displayed.He was a fine man to work with and shared opportunities of practical training with his interne. He attended his patients at the University promptly in the a.m. and again between 5:00-6:00 p.m. and expected his interne to be prepared always. If anything went untoward with his patients he insisted on being called any time of night or otherwise.

Three things stand out in my memory: we had a cardiac urological patient on whom a perineal prostatectomy had been done and had lingered along for 10 days or so on the strength of caffein were repeatedly injecting when Dr. Terry would ask day after day"whose patient is that" and when he learned what we were doing suggested that we not prolong the patient's agony --Dr. Hinman would endeavor to the last and with everything known to preserve the life of a patient; one patient had had a suprapubic prostatectomy with failure to close of the incision wound - -at that time our facilities were limited so a coffer-dam about the wound was constructed and thru the keyhole with a #14 catheter suction was connected up with a laboratory faucet pump and the patient was kept relatively dry for days until I was called urgently to the Ward and here was water bubbling out of Monk's (patient(s name) wound,spilling out of his water-filled-bed and running across the ward floor to the door of the fire exit--the janitor had pulled off the tube from the side arm and connected it on the vertical arm of the pump and poor old Monk was thoroughly flushed with Spring Valley water--I was greatly alarmed and phoned Dr. Hinman immediately but he did'nt seem to be much disturbed--peculiarly whereas no healing had occurred

(over)

Oakdale.

Miss Mary Lambeth

very little before rapid progress ensued thereafter, and lastly perhaps the greatest event was our hiring of a new orderly upon whom I had to pass first . .his name was Nicholas May, a German fresh from Chicago and totally unexperienced. At first he would forcefully restrain patients as during the excitement-stage of anestheia and used his brute-strength rather than gentle persuasion. The "perineal-board" used by Urologists for years presented May with the opportunity to lift and bring the patient down and bend him about his lumbe-sacral level with very audible cracking of his stiffened spine and May would come to me and "The Professor gets awful mad if I do'nt get the patient down and I am so afraid I break something! May, because he would answer questions that Dr. Hi did not hear became known as "Dr. Hinman" to many May was sponsored by Dr. Hinman and I during the First World War and became one of the most valuabl cogs in the working group of the Surgical suite. Twice I know of his saving mistakes being made re sterilization of supplies.

Dr. Hinman's characteristics were: great industry perseverance, attention to detail, orderly thinking and recording, loyalty to duty and a good sense of humor.

This reprint, concrete evidence of some most enjoyable days in the development of the University of California Medical School, is presented to Prof. Donald Smith, significant with modern development of Urology beginning with the coming of Dr. Hinman

Sincerely,

John Homer Wooley M.D.

THE PREPARATORY TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL OPERATIONS.

By Frank Hinman, M. D.,
Resident Genito-Urinary Surgeon, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

[From The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Vol. XXVI, No. 291, May, 1915.]

THE PREPARATORY TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL OPERATIONS.[1]

By Frank Hinman, M. D.,
Resident Genito-Urinary Surgeon, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Surgical risks may be considered as both operative and [158]
clinical. The important operative circumstances that influence the recovery of the patient are the surgical sense and technique of the operator, the character and extent of the operation, the operative complications, the choice and nature of the anesthetic, and the resultant degree of operative shock. Of clinical conditions, the mental and physical state of the patient, his bodily resistance, and his power of reaction to operative and post-operative complications, determine the outcome. For most operations, perhaps for all, the first group of circumstances is the more important. Nevertheless, the surgeon, who neglects the careful consideration of clinical risks, proper preparatory treatment and the selection of a favorable time for operation, fails to reduce his mortality to the minimum.

In urological surgery the group of clinical conditions attains equal importance with the operative. This is due to the fact that a majority of urological cases have urinary involvement, of one kind or another, with resultant danger to or loss of renal function; and, also, to the frequency of urological conditions in old men whose resistance, frequently, has already been reduced by renal or cardiac burdens.

These clinical risks do not, as a rule, occur singly, but are more often associated with each other, with relative de-

[1] Read October 7, 1914, at the exercises of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Martin

[158] grees of importance, one or more, possibly, being secondary to the primary clinical disturbance; and in their correct estimation a familiarity with many clinical and laboratory methods of examination is demanded. After the diagnosis and the clinical condition of the case have been determined by these means, the question arises, is the case a safe operative risk? And if not, what special line of preparatory treatment should be instituted in order to make it a safe risk? To meet this question this clinic has adopted certain routine and special methods of study and treatment in order to wisely estimate the surgical risk, to institute preparatory treatment intelligently, and to select the most favorable time for operation.

Urological operative risks may be clinically grouped under five headings: (1) renal, (2) cardiac, (3) cardio-renal, (4) hypertension, and (5) infections. Each group may be again subdivided: the renal into chronic nephritis, uremia, renal injury from back pressure due to enlarged prostate, stricture, etc.; and surgical kidney, unilateral and bilateral, as tubercular, polycystic kidney, renal calculus, etc.; the cardiac, into endocardial, myocardial disease, and cardiac involvement with or without chronic passive congestion of the kidneys; the cardio-renal, into combinations of the above conditions; hypertension, into the many different conditions causing it; infection, to include septic kidney and acute nephritis, pyelonephritis, pyelitis, cystitis, epididymitis, prostatitis, etc., and infectious diseases, as bronchitis, pneumonia, etc. There are also other clinical risks such as anemia, diabetes, etc.

In determining these various clinical associations, the routine history and physical examination are of first importance. This early study indicates special lines of investigation that will probably prove most fruitful, and eliminates others as needless in estimating the true clinical condition. A careful determination of the chemical and microscopical constituents of the urine is demanded in every case, no matter what the genito-urinary diagnosis may be; and is, of course, included in the routine physical examination; and specimens of urine are collected for examination every day during the treatment preliminary to operation. A blood-pressure estimation and a phthalein test are also considered to be an essential part of

the routine physical examination. A case found to be negative after the above examinations, with a good history, sound organs, normal urine and satisfactory blood-pressure and phthalein test is considered an excellent clinical risk—a risk in which clinical conditions will not add to the operative dangers. In case the above routine examination reveals abnormalities in any part, lines of special study are then followed by which their character and extent may be known, and with this study, as indicated by it, are combined routine and special methods of preparatory treatment. If the heart is found to be the cause of the symptoms, daily blood-pressure readings and repeated physical examinations are made, and electrocardiogram records are taken as a control of treatment. Where the kidneys are indicated as responsible, regular urinary studies are undertaken, of which repeated phthalein tests are the most important, it being the routine procedure to make regular bi-weekly observations upon all cases. Where the phthalein is low the amount of blood urea or blood nitrogen is determined, and where nitrogen retention is present, these estimations are made every week at least, sometimes oftener. The fluid intake and the urine output for each 24 hours is carefully measured. The presence of chloride retention or renal acidosis is determined in special cases. In many cases of renal involvement, even with a very low phthalein output, the urea, chlorides and acids of the blood will be found to be normal, so that a repetition of these tests will not be necessary, reliance being placed upon the phthalein test alone, for the control of treatment and the selection of a favorable operative period. A static phthalein, that is, a phthalein output which upon repetition remains practically unchanged, is the state to be particularly sought for. Where the function of the kidney is gradually improving or failing, the latter obviously, an operation is not as safe as when it is stationary. No percentage limit can be fixed below which an operation is contra-indicated. It is the picture of repeated tests that counts. [158]

The preparation of chronic nephritis for operation necessarily varies with the character and extent of the disease. Forced feeding of water is invaluable in most cases, but it must be carefully controlled, particularly in cases with cumu- [159]

. Martin

[159] lative phenomena, as shown by the fluid and urine chart and the nitrogen and chloride tests. Where nausea or vomiting is present the necessary water should be given per rectum or by infusion. Free catharsis is extremely important in these cases and the average of each individual cannot be too carefully watched. A daily bowel movement is essential. The regular daily ingestion of a mild laxative is preferable to an irregular strong purge following a series of ciphers. When edema is present the regulation of the salt intake, or even a salt-free diet for a time is indicated. Where there is retention of nitrogen, the regulation of the meat ingested and often a complete non-protein diet, are indicated. In the presence of an acidosis, soda bicarbonate, in massive doses, will often give most gratifying results. The alkali may be given by mouth, by rectal feedings or by infusion, and should be vigorously pushed until the urine becomes alkaline and then continued in smaller amounts. The giving of lactose or glucose is very advantageously combined with it and supplies a harmless and often much needed food. Sweat baths, and in certain cases bleeding by venous puncture, are of distinct assistance. The practical application of Abel, Rowntree, and Turner's method of plasmaphæresis (plasma removal with return of corpuscles) in these cases offers brilliant possibilities. The extreme importance of the above brief outline is indicated by the fact that several old men (recently admitted to the hospital in pronounced uremia, persistent vomiting, delirium, and convulsions) have so responded to the treatment as to become reasonable risks for operation and have been operated on for enlarged prostates, and discharged well, so far as the operative condition was concerned; and in no instance, in the last two years, has there been a case of post-operative uremia.

In the preparation of patients with renal disturbance, produced by back pressure from obstruction to urination, the first essential is to relieve the obstruction. In the case of prostatics with residual urine this, in most instances, can be satisfactorily effected by the insertion of a retention catheter in the bladder. This may be allowed to drain by a rubber tube connection directly into a bottle beside the bed, or the catheter may be stoppered with a cork and the bladder

emptied every two to four hours by the patient or an orderly. [159]
The care of the catheter is important. As a routine measure the bladder is irrigated twice daily with boric acid, and every third or fourth day the catheter is removed, cleaned and boiled, and left out for several hours, the urethra, meanwhile being irrigated. In some cases a retention catheter cannot be borne by the patient owing to a sensitive urethra or bladder from stone, infection, polypus, etc. A few of these cases may be prepared by periodic catheterization every four to six hours; in others, a rapid suprapubic cystotomy is demanded in order to establish free drainage.

A valuable adjunct in the preparatory treatment of these cases is the administration of urinary antiseptics. Of these, hexamethylenamin is the best, and is given three times a day after meals in 15 grain doses to all cases. The urine reaction is watched, and when faintly acid or alkaline acid sodium phosphate, up to as much as 120 grains three times a day before meals, or sodium benzoate, from 15 to 40 grains, is given, in order to insure the conversion of the drug into formalin. As a matter of fact hexamethylenamin is given in this way as a routine procedure in all urological cases, both as a prophylactic and curative measure, and should not be mentioned as confined, in particular, to prostatics. Where the urine is alkaline, hexamethylenamin is useless, and boric acid, in 15 to 30 grain doses with one of the acid-producing drugs just mentioned, may be given until the urinary reaction changes.

Familiarity with the significance of infection in cases with residual urine is of considerable importance. A prostatic who has been long using a catheter and has a chronic cystitis in consequence, is a much safer risk than another prostatic who comes with a large amount of residual urine, has never been catheterized and has an uninfected urine. In the former case an immunity and a certain degree of resistance to the infection have already been acquired; in the latter case, in whom the danger of infection either from a beginning catheter life or following the operation is extremely grave, an acute infection added to the operative burdens may greatly increase the risk. The case should be put upon preliminary catheter

. Martin

[159] treatment to accustom the urinary tract, both kidneys and bladder, to the unusual condition of freedom from residual
[160] urine, and, if infection occurs, to give time for the acquisition of an immunity to catheter infection. The gradual reduction in the amount of residual urine in the attempt not to relieve the kidneys too suddenly has not been found practicable or at all necessary in this clinic. A second essential in the treatment of these cases is to force the intake of water. Unless contraindicated by associated uremic conditions, as above mentioned, each case should get from six to eight ounces of water every hour. Where the water is not taken well by mouth it should be given per rectum by the Murphy method, or by rectal feeding every two to four hours, according as it is retained, or, if necessary, by repeated infusion. The improvement of such cases as indicated by the phthalein tests and clinical symptoms is sometimes remarkable, when put upon forced water feeding combined with the use of a retention catheter. The water flushes the stagnant kidney stimulating it to increased activity and in addition, in certain cases, seems to act as a medium for the excretion of waste accumulations. This is particularly noticeable in some cases with nitrogen retention from injury due to back pressure without pronounced nephritis, the urea and other nitrogenous substances being excreted in increased amounts with an increase in water output. An old man, 81 years old, weak, nervous and miserable, on admission, recently with 1300 cc. of residual urine and a phthalein output of only a trace in three hours and 18 minutes, and almost two grams of blood urea to a liter, in less than two weeks, under the above routine, became strong, cheerful and active. His phthalein had increased to 30 per cent in two hours and there were only about 600 mg. of urea to the liter of blood.

The preparatory *care of surgical kidney,* other than to definitely fix the diagnosis, is rarely indicated, as cases of surgical kidney demand operation as direct treatment for the condition, and the risk is, therefore, purely operative. Owing to the occurrence of troublesome obstipation or pseudoparesis of the bowels following kidney operations, the result, possibly, of trauma to the sympathetic centers from traction on the

renal pedicle, a routine preparation of all kidney cases has been instituted. Within the last two years there have been three cases on whom colostomies had to be performed for this complication. All cases are now given an ounce of castor oil the night before the operation, an enema in the morning and 1/50 gr. eserin hypodermatically one-half hour before going to the operating room. [160]

The *preparation of cardiac cases* for operation may be briefly stated. Lack of compensation, marked fibrillation and acute conditions contra-indicate operative intervention, except where it becomes absolutely necessary. Rest in bed, regulation of the fluid and food intake, and the judicious use of digitalis and strophanthin constitute the preparatory treatment. Chronic passive congestion of the kidneys may occur in these cases, and be of such degree as to produce marked reduction in function. Improvement in the renal condition with betterment of the cardiac symptoms, indicates that the heart is responsible for the kidney disturbance.

In cardio-renal risks combined cardiac and renal studies are directed towards the determination of which factor, heart or the kidneys, is the more responsible for the severe symptoms, and the proper treatment instituted accordingly.

Cases of hypertension occur with, apparently, no cardiac or renal disturbances. Hypertension, in itself, is no contra-indication to operation, but it is well to allow these cases a few days of rest in bed and a lowering in blood-pressure frequently follows. The administration of drugs, as nitroglycerine, the nitrites, etc., is rarely indicated and, very frequently, strongly contra-indicated. Blood-pressure and cardiogram records before, during, and following operation show a fall of the pressure during the operation, when nitrous-oxide—oxygen—ether anesthesia is used. Several cases have been operated upon in the lithotomy (head-down-position) which tends to increase pressure, with a pressure of over 210 before the operation in which not a single complication, due to hypertension, has resulted.

Acute infections of all kinds are definite operative contra-indications, unless the operation is directed primarily against

. Martin

[160] the infection, as in an acute septic kidney, or an epididymectomy for suppuration of the epididymis. The danger of sudden recurrences in the presence of chronic infections should always be carefully considered. Chronic infections of the urinary tract demand careful watching to prevent their becoming acute, and urinary antiseptics, bladder and urethral irrigations and even ureteral and pelvic lavage, when indicated, should be rigorously followed.

Urological operative Risks

I Renal.

Chronic nephritis, uremia (renal from back pressure, surgical kidney (TB, cystic, renal calculus etc)

II cardiac

endocardial, myocardial, etc (pa

III Cardio-renal

IV Hypertension

V Infections

How to determine

1. clinical History
2. Physical Exam.
3. Lab. Exam.
4. Blood-pressure
5. Phthalein tests
6. Blood Urea N.
7. non coagulable N.
8. Fluid intake output.
9. Chloride
10. urine cult
11. cystoscop

daily

bi-weekly

Treatment

1. get B.P. steady
2. " Phthalein steady
3. Relieve back pressure -
4. Hexamethylenamin - acid

s - Force fluids

MEDICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT

(U. C. HOSPITALS)

Helen B. Martin

HISTORY OF MEDICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT

In 1914 plans were formulated for a new hospital building to be added to the Affiliated Colleges. A model Medical Records Department was included. Dr. Clifford Sweet, who had recently completed his residency at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, suggested to Dr. Herbert Moffitt, Dean of the Medical School, that he send for a Medical Record Librarian from that institution.

At that time the eyes of America were turned toward California because of the Panama Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco, in 1915. Miss Genevieve Clark, having completed three years of instruction in the Medical Record Department at the Massachusetts General Hospital became the first trained Medical Record Librarian to be entrusted with the medical records at the University of California Hospital. Miss Clark brought samples of medical record forms from the Boston Hospital but decided that the forms in use at U.C., as well as the records themselves, were superior. At that time, however, due to lack of index, the valuable information contained in these excellent records was inaccessible for teaching and research.

During the years between 1915 and 1918 the department was organized and developed and was ready for business when the new hospital opened in 1918. At that time we were very fortunate to have two physicians on the Staff who were especially interested in medical records and far sighted enough to devote time and effort to perfecting them. Eugene Kilgore, M.D., composed an outline for history-taking and instituted the first "punch-card" idea. James L. Whitney, M.D., compiled a "List & Classification of Diagnoses and Operative Procedures". This was tried as an experiment from 1915 until 1918 and then was printed and used permanently. It sold for 50¢ and was the foundation for the Diagnostic Index until 1937.

The Medical Records Department was then located in the Medical Library on the first floor of the Medical School Building. The library was open from 9:00 a.m., until 9:00 p.m., daily and hours of duty were shared evenly by Miss Clark and Mrs. Nelly Latham Snyder, the Librarian. Mrs. Snyder was a protegee of Mrs. Phoebe

Apperson Hearst and, in addition to her library duties, Mrs. Snyder was official hostess during week-ends at Mrs. Hearst's hacienda in Pleasanton. This arrangement existed until 1918 when Miss Clark left U.C. Hospital to train Medical Record Librarians in other hospitals in the Bay Area.

Upon the return of the U.C. Hospital Unit #30 from overseas, at the conclusion of World War I, Miss Anne Moody, who had kept the Unit's medical records in France, was placed in charge of the Medical Records Department. Miss Moody, who later became Mrs. Green, was responsible for the department until 1923 when Miss Martha A. Buck transferred here from Mt. Zion Hospital to be head of the Record Room.

At that time two Medical Records Departments were maintained. The clinic records were housed in the Ivy covered, clinic building with the well known clock on the facade and the department was supervised by Miss Ada Buckley. The first clinic record was assembled in 1912.

The hospital Record Room, which was located on the main floor of the hospital building, progressed steadily under the leadership of Miss Buck and with the cooperation of Dr. Wm. J. Kerr, who was Chairman of the Department of Medicine. The records were filed numerically under the serial system. Every two years the hospital records were segregated into the four major Services and bound into 775 page volumes at the Berkeley Press. These volumes, which dated back to 1906, lined a 9' x 12' room from top to bottom when the department moved in 1933.

When the clinic building was completed in 1933 the two Medical Record Departments incorporated. Miss Buck retained her position as Medical Record Librarian and Miss Buckley, now Mrs. Burg, became clinic cashier. The department was on two levels connected by a circular staircase. The File Room with the vertical Lamson Conveyor, for dispatching records to the clinics, was on the lower level.

In 1928 the personnel in charge of Medical Records Departments throughout the United States became organized in an effort to standardize records and procedures. Within five years a registration examination was instituted by the American Association and if the applicant was successful he was known as a Registered Record Librarian. Later schools were established in various States offering one year

courses in Medical Record Library Science and Management to students with the necessary pre-requisites. Upon graduation the student is eligible to write the American Association's examination. The association has been affiliated with other countries for the past twelve years. The third International Congress convened in Edinburgh, Scotland in April of 1960. Five countries participated and thirteen countries, without professional associations, observed.

On January 1, 1937 the Unit System of numbering medical records was instituted at U.C. Thereafter upon each patient's first admission to the hospital or clinic a Unit number was issued and retained for all his subsequent entries. All pre-existing clinic records were combined under the Unit number. On January 1, 1961 we assigned Unit number 315774. Also in January of 1937 the detailed Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations, published by the AMA in 1932, was adopted to replace Dr. Whitney's Classification and the cataloging of diagnoses and procedures on clinic patients was included in the Diagnostic Index. The posting is done on 3x5 printed cards with the use of a Gothic typewriter. The cards are filed according to the Nomenclature and are housedin three horizontal wheels. The fifth edition of the Nomenclature will be available this Spring, 1961.

One week-end in May of 1948 a crew of Medical Record employees attached glued, color coded tabs to 100,000 existing Unit covers. This system has been successful in the pulling and filing of records accurately and now the color code is part of the pre-printed Unit number tab on the Unit cover.

In the succeeding years plans were made by Miss Buck and her staff for a new Medical Records Department which would be located in the anticipated Medical Sciences Building.

Miss Buck retired, after thirty years of successful, loyal service to the university, in May of 1954 and Miss Helen B. Martin became Acting Principal Medical Record Librarian until July 1st when she was placed in charge of the department officially.

In June of 1954 the tremendous task of moving 500,000 medical records was accomplished in four days - business as usual during two - by the department personnel and General Services' porters. The File Room is equipped with shelving to accommodate twenty years of medical records. Shortly following the move the Lamson Pneumatic Tube System was operating between the Medical Record File Room in the Medical Sciences Building and the five floors of the clinic plus two floors in Moffitt Hospital. Metal containers, 3" x 12", whisk the records to the clinics, the X-ray and Physical Medicine Departments, in Moffitt Hospital, within seconds.

With the advent of the Pneumatic Tube it became necessary to pre-pull all records for the following day's clinic appointments and references. The initial load is delivered by messenger starting at 7:00 a.m., and the individual requisitions are requested and dispatched by tube during the day.

In order to gain shelving space for the rapidly growing records in September, 1959 we moved 93,170 medical records, bound in volumes, to Bekins Van & Storage. It is possible to have a record delivered here within 15 minutes in an emergency.

Microfilming of medical records when the patients have not been treated for twenty years was started in November 1960. The Unit System is maintained by inserting the film into an acetate jacket which is filed numerically in a vertical card file. This will be a continuing process each year to create space for new records and the expansion of the existing ones. A reader is available in the Medical Records Department Study.

From a total of 10 employees at the time of consolidation of the two departments in 1933 we have increased to 43 persons. For the last four years we have been open every day of the year. From 7:00 a.m., until 12:30 a.m., five days a week and from 8:00 a.m., until 5:00 p.m., on week-ends and holidays.

At present, in January 1961, several of our personnel have worked for the University for many years and have received service pins and twenty-five year certificates. Two have earned thirty year pins, one a twenty-five year pin and three ten year pins. Four will receive ten year pins shortly. Three Registered Medical Record Librarians and one Accredited Record Technician are employed.

ANIMALS

HOOPER FOUNDATION

Paul Valdes

It has been quite a few years since I started to work for the University of California Medical Center. However, I did not start working in the Hooper Foundation, which was under the directorship of Dr. K. F. Meyer, until 1935. Many things have happened since then, some humerous and some very serious. I have seen a large turn-over in personnel throughout the years. One of the first secretaries that Dr. Meyer had was a Miss Eleanor Rankin. I didn't know it but Miss Rankin had a great fear of snakes. One day, to my astonishment, I caught a beautiful garden snake near the Hooper Building. I decided to keep the snake as a pet. One day someone with a bright idea told me that Miss Rankin had a fondness for snakes and so I took my pet to her office and asked her if she would like to see something beautiful. Her answer was "yes, what is it?". I presented her with the snake, making sure that I put it close to her in case she would like to hold it. To my surprise and consternation Miss Rankin collapsed in a dead faint! This stunned me so that I ran out of her office as fast as my legs would carry me, with the laughter of all the people in her office ringing in my ears. Miss Rankin was revived and later I was called into the office to explain my prank. Because I was the guilty person, even though I was the dupe of someone else, I was told never to bring another animal to the office.

Another incident that I remember concerned a technician who had been with Hooper for a very short time. She was always asking silly questions. One day while I was taking guinea pig's temperatures "Miss Questionaire" came along and wanted to know how to kill guinea pigs. I suppose I was in one of my prankish moods so I told her that the easiest and most painless way was to grab a hold on a guinea pig's tail and pull, this would stop it's breathing and cause its eyes to pop out. The funniest part of this is that guinea pigs don't have tails! I also suggested that some day if she wanted to kill one I would be glad to stand by and supervise. Well, she believed every word and got so excited that she rushed to Hooper and told everyone about the new method she had learned of killing guinea pigs. She was the butt of many jokes because of her gullibility and she did not last much longer at Hooper.

Monkeys have been a constant problem throughout the years, especially since they were always escaping from their cages. One incident that stands out in my memory concerned an experiment where we had to take temperatures of monkeys on Saturdays and Sundays. When we would arrive to start work we would find every monkey except one out of it's cage. This happened so often that we decided some mean person was letting the monkeys out just so he could watch us catch them, cussing all the while. After several weeks of chasing monkeys we decided to set a trap for the culprit. One Friday night we stayed later than usual. Around 10:00 P.M. we heard noises, but instead of investigating immediately we waited for about a half an hour. Imagine our surprise when I finally turned the lights on and we found all the monkeys loose and then saw one monkey in his cage just pulling the door shut! We put two and two together and decided that we had found our culprit. We remembered that this monkey was the one that we always found still in his cage, sitting on his haunches

and looking innocent. It seems that he was an expert at getting his own door open, then he would go from cage to cage, letting all the other monkeys out, and then he would return to his own cage and shut himself inside. We wired his door shut and everything ran very smoothly for a few weeks until one of the caretakers thoughtlessly forgot to put the wire on the door. Our culprit escaped, let all of the other monkeys out, and then he somehow managed to open the door of the room. He went to another room and opened the doors of the large cages where 100 normal monkeys were being housed. You can imagine what we found on Monday morning. Monkeys were everywhere, even in back of the Hooper Building and up in the forest that is behind the University. Phone calls started coming in from the surrounding area, residents were seeing monkeys all over the place. The Fire Department, the Police, reporters and photographers from the local papers got into the act trying to catch the monks. Apples, oranges, and bananas were put out for the monkeys but the Police and newspaper people ate all of the fruit. We couldn't catch any of the monks so as a last resort someone suggested that we shoot them. I was certain that I could catch them myself if I could just get rid of the crowd of people. I asked all of the "helpful" people to go home and when they had all left I opened the doors of the cages and put fruit in each cage. It was just a short time later that every monkey was back in his cage. Another time some monkey escapees were trapped with rope near the Ferry Building and in the Olympic Golf Course.

Monkeys, I believe, have likes and dislikes and their own particular characteristics, just like human beings. Once, I had a red-haired monkey that I christened with the name of Herbert, after Dr. Herbert Johnstone, a red-haired Professor. Herbert had a great dislike for female humans. Every time a woman entered the room the monkey went after her. Herbert always had the run of the room when I took temperatures. He liked to lift the bottom of my pants and pick my legs. One day a female technician entered the room the pay Herbert a call. Herbert took one look, ran after her, grabbed her skirt and pulled her slip off. That poor technician really made tracks and never came back to the Animal House. Herbert wasn't the only monkey that didn't like women. I distinctly remember Josephine, who would even help us catch other monkeys, but had a very mean disposition when she was around female humans. Josephine was always trying to jump on the women and pull their hair and bite them. We finally had to sacrifice Josephine.

I have cared for thousands of animals, including mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, birds, rats, etc., but I have had only one skunk. Three baby skunks were abandoned by their mother so I took one and fed it with a bottle. I had Dr. Hobmaier deodorize him for me and "Skunky", as I named him, became a wonderful pet. One day Mr. Lang, of the Fish Department, asked me to bring skunky to his laboratory by 8:30 A.M. Not knowing what he was up to I had Skunky there early in the morning. Mr. Lang took Skunky and put him under his secretaries desk so that when she arrived at nine o'clock and started to sit down Skunky came out from under her desk to greet her. That was the end of that

secretary for three days. I was almost fired but Mr. Lang saved me by taking all of the blame.

Looking back through the years I can see many other animals that I adopted as pets. One was a parrot that I really loved, but he was an experimental animal and was sacrificed. I was so upset that I swore that I would never have another pet. However, I weakened and I now have a yellow-headed Amazon parrot, but this time I am keeping my pet in the Office of the Vivarium where no one can take him away.

Paul Galdes

1 v ba.

ANIMAL CENSUS

1934

Mice	50
Rats	150
Rabbits	50
Guineapigs	250
Dogs	660
Cats	15
Monkeys	60
Birds	10
Coyotes	10
Deer	1
Ferrets	12
Goats	8
Total	1,126

1940

Mice, (breeders)	3600
Mice, (experiment)	15500
Rats	4000
Rabbits	400
Monkeys	600
Dogs	300
Birds	100
Sheep	8
Goats	30
Guineapigs	2000
Turkeys	30
Chickens	50
Hamsters	200
Cotton rats	300
Calves	6
Hogs	3
Total	26,777

1961

Mice	9,982
Breeders	3,000
Rats	4,911
Rabbits	400
Guinea pigs	800
Dogs	330
Cats	25
Hamsters	180
Monkeys	193
Chicks	100
Birds	111
Goats	15
Sheep	6
Turkeys	6
Doves	6
Pigeons	20
Total	20,085

Paul Valdes, Animal Keeper
March 19, 1961

OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT

ADMISSIONS OFFICE

Irene E. Schoenig

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

ADMISSIONS

The history of the Out Patient Department of the University of California School of Medicine from the early days of 1864 when the school was established in downtown San Francisco is vague and shadowy. The salient facts however, can be deduced by occasional entries in the Minutes of Faculty Meetings from 1864. (See Volume 111, Tales and Traditions in the History Room of the Library.

At that time apparently, the only full time employes were the Janitor and perhaps the Pharmacist, though there is some reason to believe that the latter person also worked in a down-town drug store. There is no record of the taking of a social history to establish eligibility, and the janitor's judgment determined that point. Patients were required to buy their own medicines however. The Janitor's salary was thirty five dollars per month.

In 1898 the Medical School was removed to its present position on Parnassus Heights. However the "Clinic" was retained in its down-town position for the reason that transportation was difficult and expensive for the poor. Then there were two competing "clinics, (Policlinic and Cooper Medical College), both of which were situated in the down-town area.

Early in the twentieth century however, the Out Patient Department was established in the basement of the Medical School, the building of which still stands,

The growth of the Clinic was slow and painful; and at one time, it was seriously proposed and considered at a Faculty Meeting, that it be returned to its old site. This was strongly advocated by the attending staff, many of whom did not have horse and buggy to go out to the clinic. But for the strong opposition of a group, headed by Dr. Herbert Moffitt who exhorted the faculty members to make the sacrifice and be more regular in their attendance, it is like that the retrograde move would have been made. This unsatisfactory attendance, both by Faculty and patients, continued but little improved until about 1916, at which the situation became fairly tolerable, and a moderate degree of teaching became possible.

At about this time Dr. William P. Lucas, who had been brought west from Harvard to head the Pediatric Department, was named as Chief of the Clinic. About 1920 Dr. Harry Ford, a Colonel of the Regular Army was detailed to teach Military Medicine in the Medical School; and within a short time, he was retired from the Army for physical disability. He was named Director of the Clinic. He was followed by Dr. William E. Carter in 1929 who had been a member of the Department of Pediatrics under Dr. Lucas and later Dr. Langley Porter. Dr. Carter served until his retirement in 1950.

Under Dr. Carter's incumbency, it was recognized by the Faculty, then headed by Dr. Porter who was Dean, that the future development of the School depended to a very large extent, on the good-will among practicing physicians throughout the State, particularly its own graduates. This attitude was noticably absent even among Alumni. Even bitter vituperation was occasionally heard. Under Dean Porter's administration, Dr. Carter was assigned the task of overcoming this disadvantage.

For the next twenty years and more, in addition to developing a feeling of rapport among attending members of the staff, Dr. Carter visited many County Medical Societies, often taking with him some member of the Faculty who was working on some subject of interest among practicing physicians. He reminded the members that the School of Medicine of the State felt an obligation to the men who

bore the brunt of taking care of the sick, often with very inadequate facilities and consultive aid.

at the Clinic itself, Dr. Carter, with the assistance of the Social Service Department, saw to it that inexpensive housing in the neighborhood of the clinic and in down-town hotels became available. Everything possible was done to expedite the study of the patient's disorder; and on his return to his home, the referring doctor was given a full report with promptitude.

The result was most gratifying. The number of patients referred by practicing physicians from San Diego to Siskiyou grew from about 600 the first year to over 6000 at the time of his retirement; and the situation prevails to this day. The good-will thus engendered was a dominant reason for the passage of the first appropriation in the late thirties of two million dollars; and it was this bit of legislation that was the head-in-the-tent that iniated the multi-million support of today.

The clinic was at first housed in the basement, the first and second floors of the old hospital, the one utilized until the building of the University of California Hospital in 1917. In this inadequate quarters, much make-do was improvised. Cubicles were created by hanging up of bed-sheets, closets were turned into dark-rooms and laboratories. Park benches were utilized for seats of halls which did service as waiting rooms. In the basement clinics, (urology, dermatology, neurology, psychatry) hissing steam-pipes and drippy water pipes added to the confusion. And it is to the eternal credit of attending men and lay associates that the Clinic became an integral part of the teaching program.

On the first and second floors, at least there was light. The Social Service Department, the Director's office and the Record Room were here located. There was no Pharmacy but prescriptions were sent to a single room of the third floor of the new hospital which served as a Pharmacy under the direction of a single pharmacist who had a boy to call-for and deliver. This was exceedingly slow, much to the disgust of Clinicians and patients alike. Attending men often advised patients to take their prescriptions to a neighborhood drug store; these they marked PP, (pauperissimus), to insure a minimal charge.

At first, there was no visit charge in the clinic; but later this was changed to a nominal sum. But many could not pay at all or at least very little. It was decided therefore to graduate the charges from five to fifty cents a visit. Cards were marked A. B. C. D. E, (five, ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents). Charges for x-rays and clinical laboratory procedures were from one to three dollars if the patient could pay, otherwise they were passed free.

During the early days of the School, the only income was from clinic and hospital fees and student tuition. Deficits were underwritten by assesments to faculty members with an occasional windfall from some some benign member of the community.

During the early days, the Admission Office was called on to do the Social Service Department's work, which division came into being much later. Even so late as the twenties, thirties and even the forties, the Medical School budget contained a sum, divided among the four departments, for the purpose of paying the hospital expenses of patients whose condition made them good teaching material. It is needless to say that early of each quarter when these funds were available, they became depleted within a week or so; and admission workers were inclined to carry a weeping-towel. It was not until the late forties that a Medical Social Service Department was established, much to the relief of admission workers.

Personnel.

Among the earliest of the workers of the department was Miss Rose Steinhart, a sister of Regent Jesse Steinhart. She had had no special training but was a woman of good intent, learned as she went and was retired for age just a few years ago.

During the nineteen twenties Mrs. Olive Coxon, a woman of great head and heart, organized a Volunteer Corps which did yeoman service for the clinic and hospital. In addition to working in the wards, these Volunteers served as Clinic Secretaries when no funds were available for paid help. Later some of these girls and women were given a half-time stipend of twenty or twenty five dollars per month.

Among these Volunteers was Mrs. Audrey Hayward, later Mrs. Harris, who came as a Volunteer in 1932. Later Miss Olive Keenan and Nellie Anderson were employed as half-time assistants to Mrs. Hayward. As the clinic grew Mrs. Judy Clausen, Mrs. Burgess Cogill and others employed at half-time, and Mrs. Harris was advanced to full time andworked faithfully until her retirement in the fifties. For many years Miss Ada Burg was Cashier, her first office in the hall of the old clinic and later in an appropriate cage in the Admission Division of the new clinic building.

On Mrs. Burg's retirement, Mrs. Irene Schoenig was appointed and was commissioned by the Administration to set up and staff a Central Appointment Desk. She now serves as Administrative Assistant, Out Patient Department. All patients are now issued appointment slips at the main office rather than in the various clinics as previously. This is a great improvement as patients take their appointments seriously and the attendance has been great augmented.

In 1936 the new Out Patient Department was moved to the first floor on the new clinic building. Rooms were set aside for the Director, the Hospital Administration, the Medical Social Service workers, the Admitting Physician. The Pharmacy was on the ground floor, later moved to the new Moffitt Hospital and Pharmacy Window for the convenience of patients and staff, as well as an Information Desk, were provided.

The clinic load has gradually increased over the years and now stands at upward of 130,000 visits a year.

In 1952 Dr. John Lagen was appointed to succeed Dr. Milton Chatton who had resigned to take over the superintendancy of the Santa Clara Hospital. With the correlation of Medical Director and Hospital Administration many formerly perplexing problems were simplified, greatly to the advantage of the clinic as a whole.

Admission workers have increased from three to five full time all under the supervision of a Senior Admission Worker.

There are now 25 major and special clinics in the Out Patient Department. Ordinarily patients are accepted who are unable to pay private medical fees. However whenever a patient is referred by a physician, elegibility is eased somewhat, and this is also true whenever a patient is of especial teaching value. These are accepted for study and returned to their family doctor afterward.

About 30% of patients now carry some kind of insurance which is most helpful to a strained budget as these funds at least help to defray the cost of x-rays, clinical laboratory procedures, medicines, etc. For others, especially those of great teaching value, clinic costs are advanced by the department from a subsidy for the purpose.

Under the above mentioned program more than half of the clinic patients come from places other than San Francisco. This is satisfactory to clinic staff, to patients and to citizens of the state as a whole.

MARCH 10 1961

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

AS TEACHING HOSPITAL
AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

Mae Owens

130

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

March 23, 1961

Dear Doctor Carter:

Enclosed is the outline of the University Hospital in which I have attempted to sketch (1) the establishment of the teaching hospital by the Regents' action in 1907 and the ensuing provision of the facilities to accomplish the teaching program and the care of patients and (2) the responsibilities of the Administrator and the development and change in the scope of his office.

It was a pleasure to work in your "private office" in the Library. However, it was a temptation just to sit and read your volumes of recollections and then indulge in a few of my own. I hope that sometime I may read the entire collection. One day I walked down the corridor and looked at the pictures of Drs. Porter, Lynch, Evans, Rosencrantz, and many others and recalled with gratitude that I had the privilege of knowing all of them. It has been my constant contention that the principal compensation I have received from the University is the privilege of knowing so many great people.

Sincerely yours,

M. Owens

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL
A BRIEF HISTORY

In the following outline of the growth of the University of California Hospital, no attempt shall be made to enumerate the individual accomplishments of each administrative officer in the span of his University service. Each man has contributed his skills and vision in the development of this great institution. The men responsible for the formulation of the ideals, the plans for development and the achievement thereof are:

H.T. Sumersgill, M.D.	Appointed Director in 1914
W.E. Musgrave, M.D.	Appointed Director in 1918
L.S. Schmitt, M.D.	Appointed Director and Acting Dean of the Medical School in 1922
F.S. Durie	Appointed Superintendent in 1933
W.B. Hall	Appointed Acting Superintendent in 1947, Appointed Superintendent July 1, 1949. Title changed to Administrator later in 1949.
H.H. Hixson	Appointed Administrator in 1956.

In 1906 it was found necessary to establish a teaching hospital in the Medical School on Parnassus Heights. To accomplish this first hospital space problem, the Departments of Anatomy, Pathology and Physiology were moved to the Berkeley campus. The Regents' action establishing the hospital was taken February 14, 1907, by the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, in nearly all the leading universities of the United States and Europe, where medical instruction is now given, hospitals are maintained as necessary to said medical instruction: and

"WHEREAS, it is indispensable to the adequate and necessary instruction in medicine in the Department of Medicine of the University of California that a hospital be established as necessary to said department for the purpose above stated

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Regents of the University of California that there be established and maintained a hospital on the Affiliated College Site in the City and County of San Francisco, as a constituent part of the course of instruction in the College of Medicine; said hospital to be conducted and maintained in accordance with such rules as the Regents of the University of California from time to time adopt, and subject to the conditions of the deed of trust of Adolph Sutro to the Regents of the University of California of date the 8th day of October, A.D., 1895."

The location of the hospital in the Medical School Building was on a temporary basis to meet the needs in San Francisco following the earthquake and fire. Therefore, for several years consideration was given to plans for (1) erecting the Medical School near San Francisco Hospital with an Out-Patient Building and a hospital or (2) establishing the school in Berkeley and erecting a 200 bed hospital in that city. On May 11, 1912, a letter to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler from the Medical School Faculty and signed by Wallace I. Terry, Herbert C. Moffitt, and Frederick P. Gay outlined proposals and requested a decision on the location of the Medical School and Hospital. President Wheeler at once recommended the plan and on April 9, 1912, the Board approved the plan and at the same time voted to consolidate the Medical Department in San Francisco. In the plan of reorganization is the statement: "The work of the Dean will at present include superintendence of the University Hospital, but as soon as funds can be raised for a suitable hospital it will be necessary to secure the services of a properly trained Hospital superintendent. For the coming year, the Dean of the Medical School is to be Dr. Herbert C. Moffitt."

Toward the end of 1913, a special Regent's Committee was appointed to work on plans for the erection of a new hospital. Some of the handwritten lists by Faculty members of prospective contributors to the building fund are on file in the History Room. This building was financed by the voluntary contributions of friends of the University. In January, 1915, Lewis P. Hobart was appointed as Architect by the Board and in 1917 the University Hospital was completed and occupied.

In 1918, Hahnemann Hospital was accepted from the Homeopathic Foundation and a plan was adopted for its operation, which plan was an extension of the general policy and regulations governing the existing University Hospital. The Assistant Director of the University Hospital served as Superintendent of Hahnemann Hospital from the time of its acceptance to the demolition of the old Hahnemenn Hospital following its being condemned by the Fire Department of San Francisco. The property was returned by the Regents to the Homeopathic Foundation and is the site of the present Hahnemann Hospital.

The attached series of photographs, taken over a span of years, shows the development of the facilities on the Medical Center campus. Briefly, the buildings established for the direct care of patients are as follows:

In 1933 the Clinics Building was completed and occupied. This building, which we understand is the first on the San Francisco campus financed on appropriation by the State of California, permitted the

transfer from the Medical School Building of all of the Medical Clinics and from the Dental/Pharmacy Building the Dental Clinics. The 6th and 7th floors of the Clinics Building are devoted to the activities of the College of Dentistry.

Long before the Clinics Building plans were formulated and the facility constructed, there were discussions and proposals for increasing the bed capacity of the University of California Hospital. At one time the proposal was that two additional floors be constructed on the five story hospital building and the feasibility of such a plan was checked out by architects and others. Then we heard proposals of a "private pavilion" nearby the University Hospital. All suggestions were discussed and checked for workability and eventually it was decided that the only answer to the needs of the rapidly developing Medical Center was a new hospital. In the late thirties, a definite and organized drive was made by the Faculty and Administrative Officers of the University to obtain funds from the State of California for the construction of a teaching hospital on the Medical Center campus. As a result of the efforts, which included cavalcades of doctors to Sacramento to present the needs for a teaching hospital, funds were granted in July of 1941. Because of the war and the restriction on building materials for such a long period, the appropriation and the plans lay dormant. At last the day did come when the old files and plans could be dusted off and the building program was activated. However, during this lapse of time building costs had risen so that the original appropriation would not build a hospital. The first step, therefore, was to obtain additional funds.

Also, in the passage of time, new ideas were being developed to increase the efficiency of rendering care to patients by drastic changes in the mode of hospital construction. Architects, Administrative Officers, and Hospital Personnel visited newly occupied hospitals in various parts of the United States to obtain information concerning new installations and to learn the favorable and unfavorable aspects of the equipment. The Lamson pneumatic tube and the Trayveyor were innovations and are examples of the types of installations that were inspected in the newly activated hospitals in other cities and checked out carefully before being recommended for inclusion in the plans for the new University Hospital. The architects, doctors, administrators, nurses, technicians, and everyone at the Medical Center joined forces to use their knowledge and experience in building a hospital to provide the best and most efficient care of patients. Finally, from the excavation that for a time looked like the largest outdoor pool in San Francisco, we began moving into the Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital for the shakedown period before admitting patients. There were some amusing experiences such as

pushing the elevator button to go down one floor to the basement (hadn't found the stairway yet) and finding yourself rising majestically to the 15th floor. We were definitely smalltown folks in a big city but we adjusted rapidly to luxury. On June 15, 1955, all of the patients were moved from the University of California Hospital to the Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital on a well-organized plan which soon had everyone in the new hospital with a minimum of disturbance to his medical care.

University Hospital space, after evacuation of the patients and the hospital operational offices, was utilized by private patient offices, the Personnel Office, Office of the Business Manager, etc. Many activities are still housed on an interim basis, dependent upon the renovation plans for the hospital. Some funds were appropriated for the renovation of University Hospital but were inadequate to do the entire job. Decision was reached to proceed with certain areas which would provide more hospital beds and therefore help to meet that need. Work was accomplished and the first area was open for patients in April, 1960. Alumni, former employees and patients who knew the old U.C. Hospital should see the new facilities which bear no resemblance to the old. As additional funds are made available, the renovation will continue to completion of the program.

Although Moffitt Hospital has been in operation but a few years, there are structural changes in process, such as the nursery area and the intensive care unit. Because of the rapid development of new technics in caring for the sick, our facilities will always be in process of change or plans will be in the making to accommodate some new piece of equipment or new method of treatment.

The responsibilities of the Administrative Officer in charge of the University Hospital were outlined as follows by the Regents in 1916:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
REGENTS' COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

EXCERPT:
"THE MEDICAL BOARD

1. The Medical Board shall be advisory in character and shall consist of the men occupying the following positions. They may make such recommendations to the Hospital Committee of the Regents as would, in their opinion, add to the comfort of the patients and the welfare of the institution:-

Chief of the Department of Surgery
Chief of the Department of Medicine
Chief of the Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics
Chief of the Department of Pediatrics
Director of the Hooper Foundation
Professor of Pathology
The Superintendent of the Hospital

"2. The Superintendent of the Hospital shall act as the Secretary of this Board.

"THE SUPERINTENDENT

1. The Superintendent shall be appointed by the Board of Regents and shall reside in the Hospital, or in some place adjacent thereto. He is the executive officer of the Regents' Hospital Committee, and is responsible to them for the good order of the Hospital. He shall have under the direction of the Regents' Committee the control of all departments - subordinate officers, nurses, employees and patients, except so far as concerns the medical treatment. He shall have charge of the grounds, buildings and appurtenances; and, subject to the approval of the Regents' Committee, shall make all regulations for the government ~~for the government~~ thereof.

"2. He shall have the power to engage and dismiss all officers, nurses and employees of the Hospital, and it shall be his duty to dismiss any such officer or employee guilty of conduct detrimental to the discipline of the Hospital.

"3. Residents and House Officers shall be appointed or dismissed by the Superintendent following the recommendation of the Hospital Medical Board.

"4. He shall have control of the house staff, externes and out-patient assistants and see that they comply with the rules and regulations of the Hospital with the orders of the Visiting Staff and the Directors of the Dispensary Staff in the treatment of patients.

"5. He shall admit patients to the Hospital and assign them to the several wards thereof and shall decide the rate to be charged for their board.

"6. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, for the inspection of the Regents' Committee, a record of the names of the patients, with their age, residence, employment, nativity, date and terms of admission, date of discharge or death.

"7. He shall collect and receive all fees from patients and shall deposit all Hospital moneys received by him in a depository selected by the Regents. He shall have at his disposal a contingent fund in cash to be used for emergency purposes; the amount to be decided by the Regents from time to time. He shall keep in books, provided for that purpose, the amount of money received by him on behalf of the Hospital, which books with the vouchers shall be laid before the Regents' Committee, the Comptroller or the Auditors whenever requested.

U.C. Hospitals, Cont'd.
Page 5

"2. The Superintendent of the Hospital shall act as the Secretary of this Board.

"THE SUPERINTENDENT

1. The Superintendent shall be appointed by the Board of Regents and shall reside in the Hospital, or in some place adjacent thereto. He is the executive officer of the Regents' Hospital Committee, and is responsible to them for the good order of the Hospital. He shall have under the direction of the Regents' Committee the control of all departments - subordinate officers, nurses, employees and patients, except so far as concerns the medical treatment. He shall have charge of the grounds, buildings and appurtenances, and, subject to the approval of the Regents' Committee, shall make all regulations for the government ~~of the~~ thereof.

"2. He shall have the power to engage and discharge all officers, nurses and employees of the Hospital, and it shall be his duty to discharge any such officer or employee guilty of conduct detrimental to the discipline of the Hospital.

"3. Residents and House Officers shall be appointed or dismissed by the Superintendent following the recommendation of the Hospital Medical Board.

"4. He shall have control of the house staff, externes and outpatient assistants and see that they comply with the rules and regulations of the Hospital with the orders of the Visiting Staff and the Directors of the Dispensary Staff in the treatment of patients.

"5. He shall admit patients to the Hospital and assign them to the several wards thereof and shall decide the rate to be charged for their board.

"6. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, for the inspection of the Regents' Committee, a record of the names of the patients, with their age, residence, employment, nativity, date and terms of admission, date of discharge or death.

"7. He shall collect and receive all fees from patients and shall deposit all Hospital moneys received by him in a depository selected by the Regents. He shall have at his disposal a contingent fund in cash to be used for emergency purposes; the amount to be decided by the Regents from time to time. He shall keep in books provided for that purpose, the amount of money received by him on behalf of the Hospital, which books with the vouchers shall be laid before the Regents' Committee, the Comptroller or the Auditors whenever requested.

"8. He shall promptly submit all bills and payrolls to the Comptroller of the University.

"9. He shall not permit any instruments, apparatus or other property belonging to the Hospital to be taken therefrom without his consent, and he shall keep a record of all things so taken.

"10. He shall supervise all expenditures and purchase or direct to be purchased all furniture, provisions, medicines, surgical instruments and all other supplies and materials, and shall satisfy himself as to quality and price.

"11. He shall upon the death of a patient immediately give written notice to the family or friends thereof, requesting them to make arrangements respecting the body. He shall keep a copy of the notice sent to the family or friends of the deceased and of all official correspondence.

"12. He shall see that no autopsy is made unless with the written consent of the family or friends of the deceased.

"13. He shall take inventories of all supplies and equipment and other property belonging to the Hospital, at least once a year, and submit same to the Comptroller or the Regents' Committee on request."

In the preceding rules, it is noted that the Superintendent is responsible to the Regents' Hospital Committee. During the years, this line of responsibility has changed to the Comptroller, the Director of Hospitals and Infirmaries, and the local Administrative Officer or Provost.

The first three Directors operated the hospital in accordance with their experience and knowledge of the hospital business. There were no local, state and national hospital associations for exchange of ideas and the resolution of common problems. Incidentally, the living quarters which were furnished to the Director in the early days were on the third floor of the hospital, the area which became the Faculty Club and later the Radiology Department. The third Director of the Hospital, Dr. Schmitt, also served as Acting Dean of the Medical School with one office force carrying on the duties for the Hospital and the Medical School. By the acceptance of the recommendations outlined in the Comptroller's letter of September 13, 1932, (attached) the consolidated office of Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of University Hospital was established. This change, resulting in the creation of one office for the Dean of the Medical School and another for the Hospital Superintendent/Assistant Comptroller, was effective

Copy for Mr. Durie

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
FORM 168

137

September 13, 1932

Dean Langley Porter
Medical School
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Dean Porter:

This will reply to your letter of September 2, concerning steps to be taken in effecting the necessary economies on the San Francisco campus as pointed out to us by the California Taxpayers' Association. In order to make reductions in a systematic and orderly way, it is my opinion, and I believe that you will agree with me, the first step is to reorganize the administration of the University Hospital. I therefore present the following plan of reorganization for your consideration.

Recommendations:

1. That the office of "Director of Hospital" be abolished.

2. That a new consolidated office of "Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital" be established.

3. That the present duties and responsibilities of the Director of Hospital be transferred to the new office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital.

4. That a new office of "Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department" be established.

5. That the present Director of Hospital be appointed to the newly created office of Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department, and that the resignation of the present Director of the Outpatient Department be accepted.

6. That the position of one of the Assistant Directors of Nursing be abolished, and that the duties of this office (largely supervision of equipment and supplies) be transferred to the newly created office of the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department.

7. That the office of the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department be made subordinate to the consolidated office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital, in order that all Hospital personnel and work may be coordinated and controlled; instruction to all Hospital personnel, including the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department, to emanate from the Superintendent's Office. All Hospital activities are to be so conducted as to

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1932
COMPT. OFFICE, S. F.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
FORM 168

Copy for Mr. Davis

September 15, 1932

Dean Langley Porter
Medical School
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Dean Porter:

This will reply to your letter of September 2, concerning steps to be taken in effecting the necessary economies on the San Francisco campus as pointed out to us by the California Taxpayers' Association. In order to make reductions in a systematic and orderly way, it is my opinion, and I believe that you will agree with me, the first step is to reorganize the administration of the University Hospital. I therefore present the following plan of reorganization for your consideration.

Recommendations:

1. That the office of "Director of Hospital" be abolished.

2. That a new consolidated office of "Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital" be established.

3. That the present duties and responsibilities of the Director of Hospital be transferred to the new office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital.

4. That a new office of "Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department" be established.

5. That the present Director of Hospital be appointed to the newly created office of Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department, and that the resignation of the present Director of the Outpatient Department be accepted.

6. That the position of one of the Assistant Directors of Nursing be abolished, and that the duties of this office (largely supervision of equipment and supplies) be transferred to the newly created office of the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department.

7. That the office of the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department be made subordinate to the consolidated office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital, in order that all Hospital personnel and work may be coordinated and controlled; instruction to all Hospital personnel, including the Medical Director and Director of the Outpatient Department, to emanate from the Superintendent's Office. All Hospital activities are to be so conducted as to

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1932
COMPT. OFFICE, S.F.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
FORM 168

serve the aims and needs of the Medical School, in accordance with the principles and policies outlined by the Dean of the Medical School.

8. That the newly created office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital be directly responsible in all business and financial affairs concerning the operation of the University Hospital, to the Comptroller of the University.

It seems to me that the organization as outlined above will be a distinct step in the direction of effecting sound economies and will establish a foundation upon which other savings can be built. I shall appreciate having your approval of the plan proposed, or suggested modifications as soon as possible in order that I may take the next step of presenting the proposal to the President and Regents at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. Nichols

L. A. Nichols
Comptroller

LAN:ER

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1932
COMPT. OFFICE, S. F.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
FORM 108

serve the aims and needs of the Medical School, in accordance with the principles and policies outlined by the Dean of the Medical School.

8. That the newly created office of the Assistant Comptroller and Superintendent of the University Hospital be directly responsible in all business and financial affairs concerning the operation of the University Hospital, to the Comptroller of the University.

It seems to me that the organization as outlined above will be a distinct step in the direction of effecting sound economies and will establish a foundation upon which other savings can be built. I shall appreciate having your approval of the plan proposed, or suggested modifications as soon as possible in order that I may take the next step of presenting the proposal to the President and Regents at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. Nicholas
Comptroller

LAN:NH

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1932
COMPT. OFFICE, U. C.

July 1, 1933.

The duties of the consolidated office were varied. As the office of the Hospital Superintendent there were included all phases of patient care (except the standards and practice of Medicine which consistently remains the responsibility of the Dean of the Medical School) ranging from the admission of patients for clinic or hospital care, provision of nursing and dietary service, maintenance of suitable and properly equipped facilities as well as the financial aspects of operating the hospital. The office was further concerned with financial matters of the campus due not only to the Superintendent also serving as Assistant Comptroller of the campus but the Assistant Superintendent was also appointed Accountant. As a result of the dual positions of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, the office engaged in interviewing and employing clerical personnel for the campus, maintaining personnel records of all non-academic employees on the campus, preparation of payrolls and issuance of checks, matters of building maintenance and repair, handling of student fees and loans, compliation of budgets and financial reports, responsibility for building maintenance of University-owned property in San Francisco such as the Extension Building, San Maurice Apartments, etc., and further items too numerous to mention. This outline of the varied responsibilities of the office is meant to portray this "general office" which was the nucleus of so many separate departments as the campus grew.

Following are some of the responsibilities that were detached from the office of Hospital Superintendent/Assistant Comptroller during the ensuing years and set up as separate offices (this is not intended as a complete listing of the reallocation of duties):

1. Separation from Hospital of student nurse training and the formation of a School of Nursing
2. Retention of Accounts Receivable under Hospital but segregation of accounting matters on a campuswide basis with local Accounting Officer responding to Berkeley Accounting. With recent decentralization, however, the Accounting Officer now reports to the Provost.
3. Formation of Campus Personnel Office with transfer of all existing personnel records
4. Transfer of payroll processing to Accounting Department
5. Establishment of Purchasing Department on this campus with assumption of control of campus purchases and interpretation of University purchasing regulations - many of these problems had been handled by the Assistant Comptroller
6. Division of duties and establishment of separate offices for the Hospital Administrator and the Business Manager.

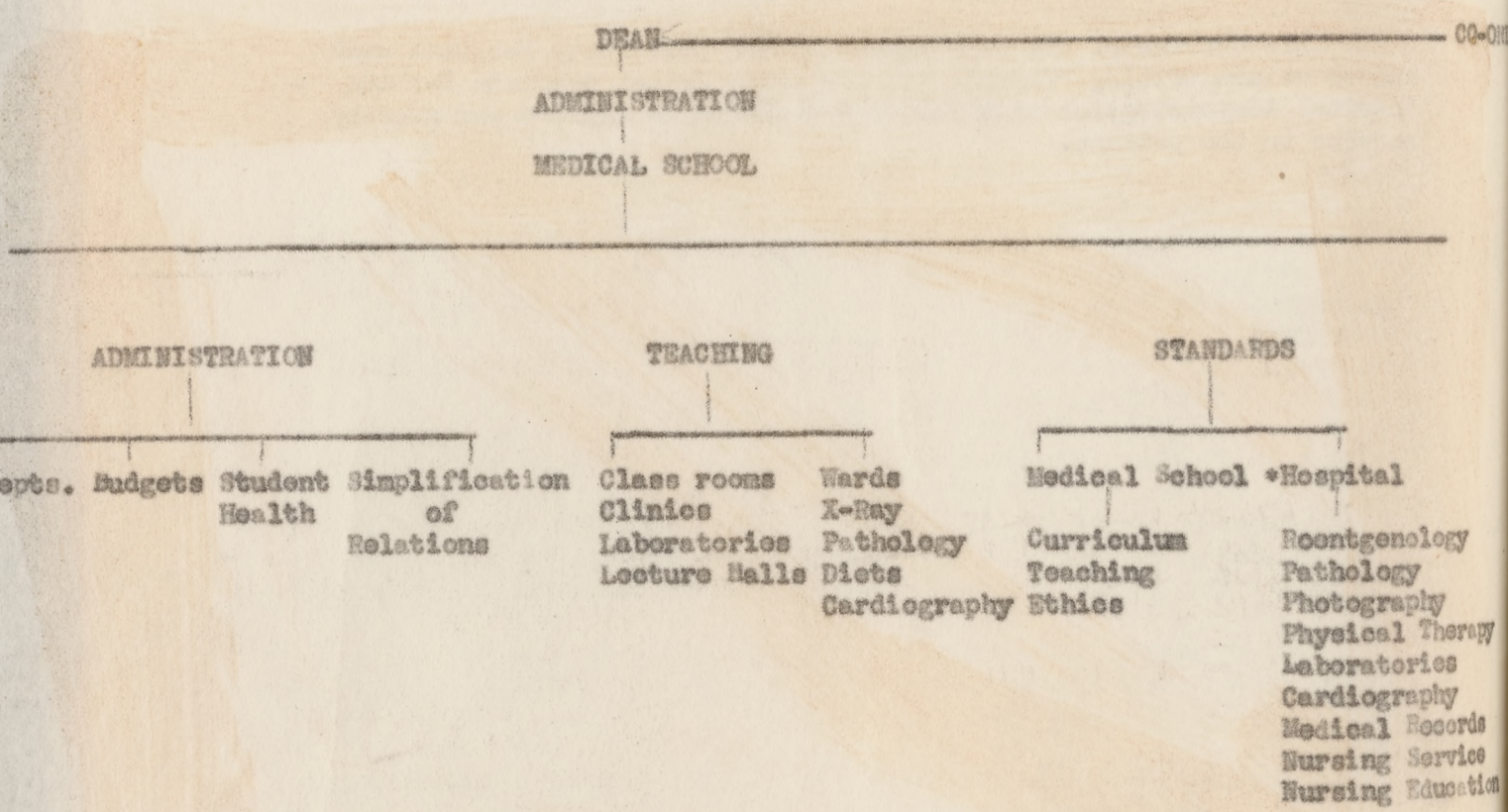
As these changes were occuring by the formation of new offices which expanded rapidly to care for the needs of the campus development, the office operating the hospital had many changes in responsibilities and duties. With the formation of campuswide offices, there has been a constant shift of responsibilities to the proper area so that today the Hospital Administrator is engaged in matters pertaining to the hospital. Through all the changes wrought during the passage of time, the underlying duty of the Hospital Superintendent or Administrator remains substantially as outlined by the Regents' Committee in 1916; namely, he is responsible "for the good order of the Hospital". However, the difference in mode of hospital administration of the Director in 1914 and of the Administrator of 1961 could be likened to a man on a bicycle as opposed to a pilot on a jet plane. This is not meant as a comparison of two modes of transportation identified with two different periods of time but rather an attempt to explain the radical change in the mode of operating a hospital. In 1914, the Director, like the one man on the bicycle, carried the full responsibility for the control and destination of his enterprise or project. Today, the Administrator, like the pilot and his crew, works with his administrative team, his department heads, the administrators of other like institutions, and all others allied with the hospital field for the achievement of the ideals of constant improvement in the methods of caring for the sick. The two attached organizational charts show graphically the change from the "one man" to the "team" mode of operation.

Just to name a few of the extra services for the comfort of the patient which are available at the present time or will be offered in the future:

Volunteer Service which renders all types of help to the patient, from personal service in the hospital and clinics, to entertaining the children
Chaplaincy Service
Shop-On-Wheels for convenience of bed patients
Establishment of post-anesthesia recovery room, intensive care unit and minimal care service
Visiting hours from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. (with exception of Maternity, Nursery, and Children)
Elimination of early awakening
Coffee service to patients in morning at reasonable hour and breakfast service later
Television in each room to be accomplished. At present, television is available in the solorium on each floor.

The effort which accomplished the above items is still being exercised to provide more and better service to the patient and to accomodate the institution to the patient and not force the patient to adhere to hospital rules and regulations which could be advantageous for the hospital but uncomfortable for the patient.

This outline of the development of the University Hospital must end so we are writing "finis", but the story is not complete for the Hospital Administration will continue striving to improve and augment service to the patient.



NOTE: Basis administrative relationship of Medical School to Hospital is in the setting up of Standards by the Medical School (see * above) to be maintained by the Hospital.

1x2

CO-ORDINATION ——————————> SUPERINTENDENT

ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR

Medical Admission of patients
Social admission of patients
Clerical staff in clinics
Nursing staff in clinics
Volunteer staff
Correspondence with referring doctors
Complaints
Special duties as assigned

SCHOOL OF NURSING

DIRECTOR

Student Nurses
Graduate Nurses

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

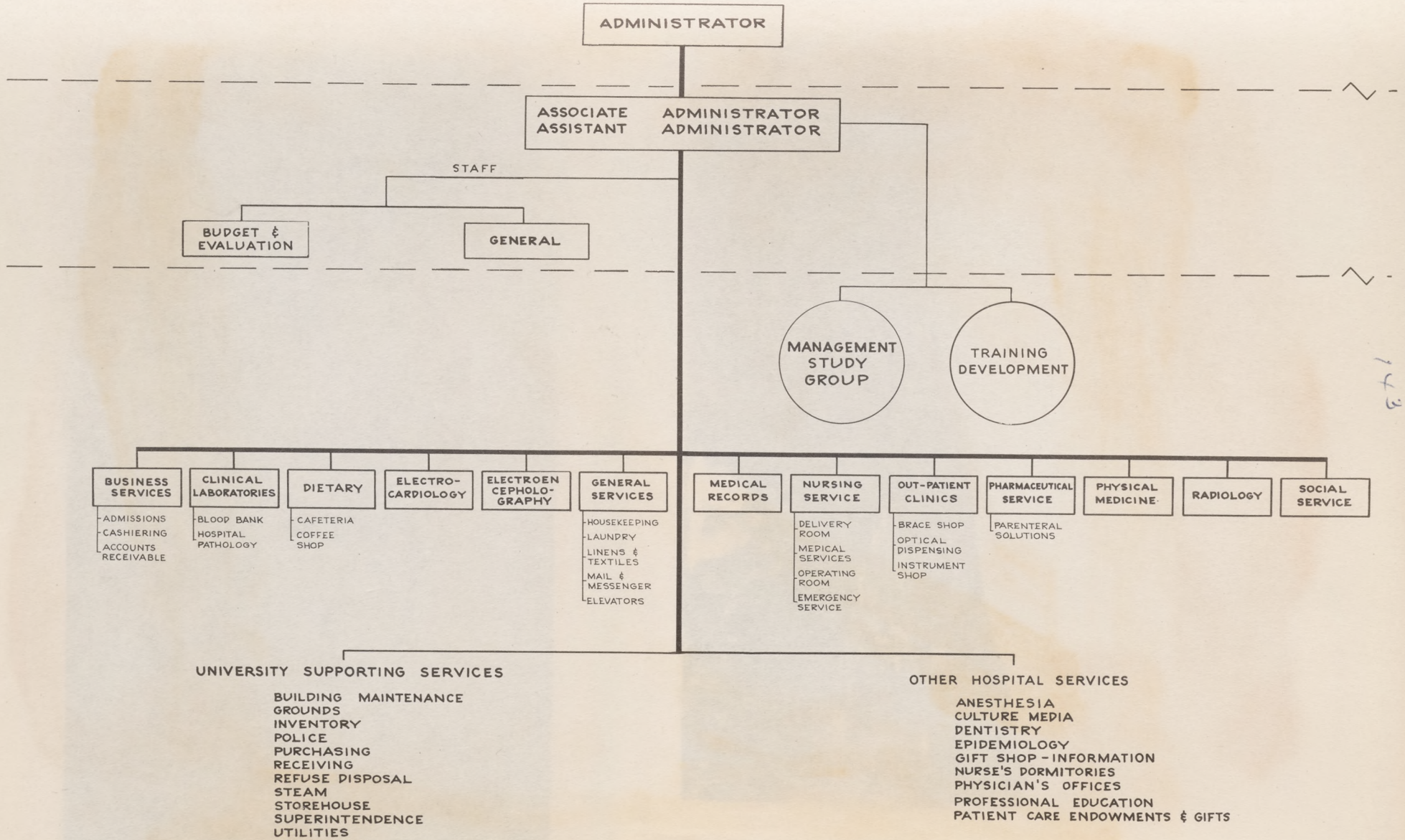
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Anaesthesia
Cardiography
Clinical Laboratories
Culture Media
Dietary
Dry Goods
Furniture Replacement
Hospital Pathology
Hospital Dentistry
Infirmary
Information & Admission
Med.& Surg. Supplies
Medical Education
Medical Records
Pharmacy
Photography
Physical Therapy
Radium
Refraction
Rent, Interest & Insurance
Ward Laboratories
X-Ray

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HERBERT C. MOFFITT HOSPITAL · UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

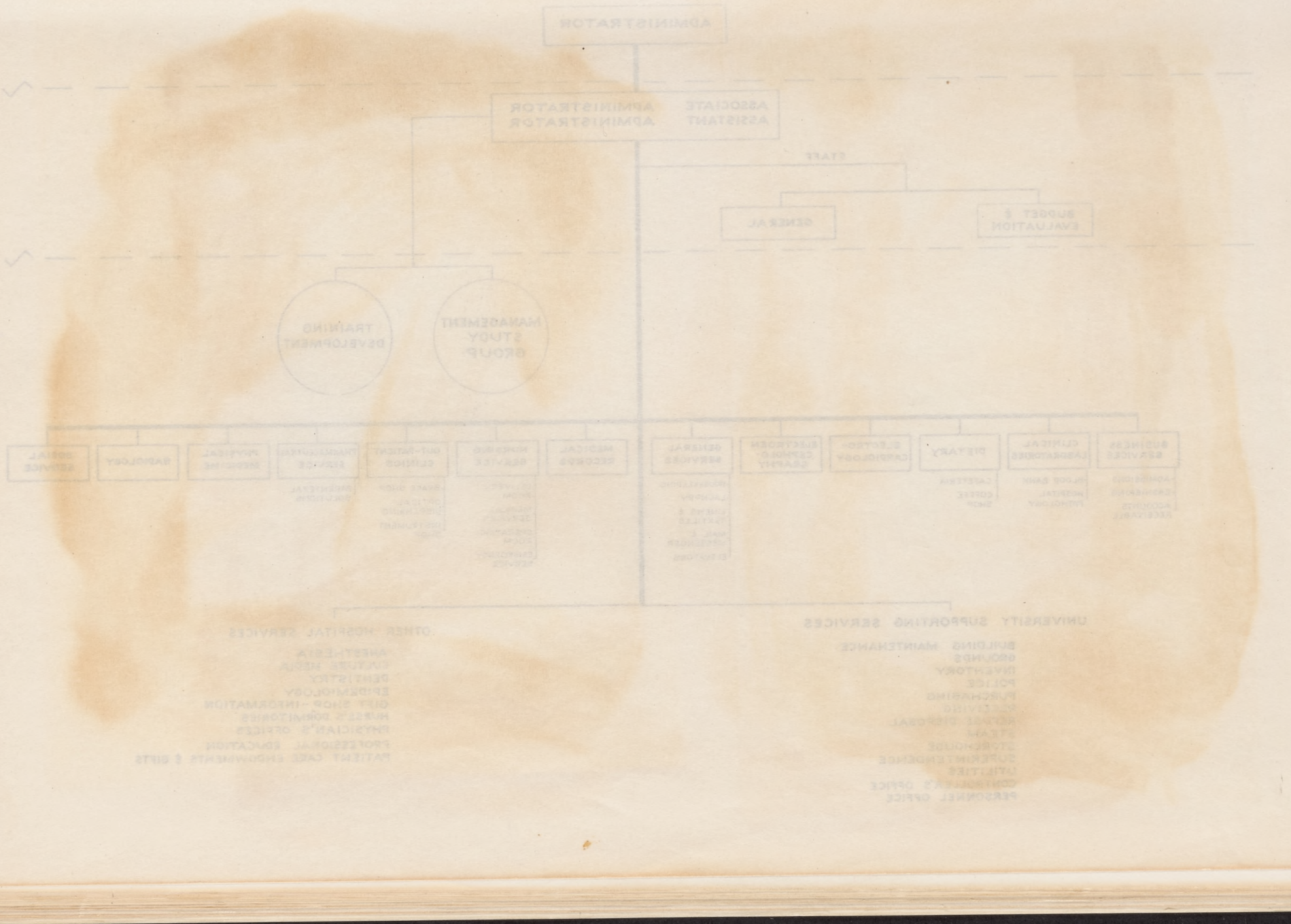


UNIVERSITY SUPPORTING SERVICES

BUILDING MAINTENANCE
GROUNDS
INVENTORY
POLICE
PURCHASING
RECEIVING
REFUSE DISPOSAL
STEAM
STOREHOUSE
SUPERINTENDENCE
UTILITIES
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
PERSONNEL OFFICE

OTHER HOSPITAL SERVICES

ANESTHESIA
CULTURE MEDIA
DENTISTRY
EPIDEMIOLOGY
GIFT SHOP - INFORMATION
NURSE'S DORMITORIES
PHYSICIAN'S OFFICES
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
PATIENT CARE ENDOWMENTS & GIFTS

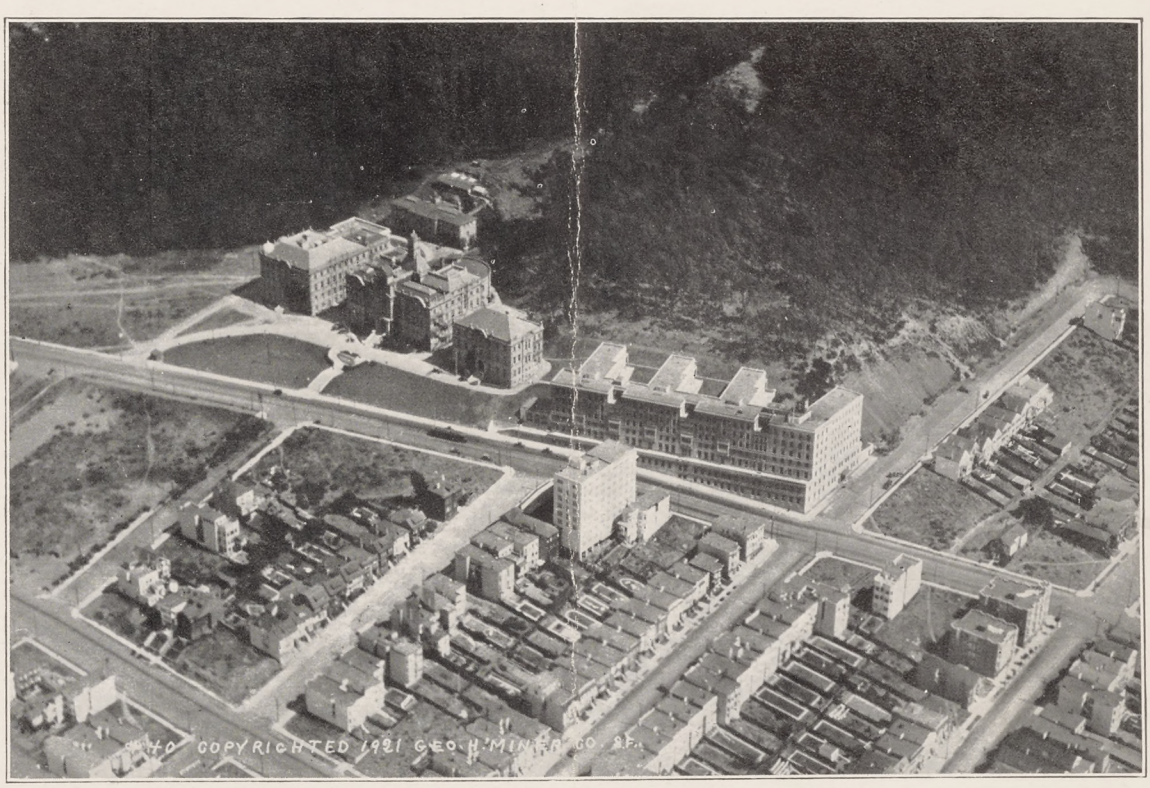


1895

1917

THE NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

U.C.H 1917 – 1955 (?)



University of California Medical School and Hospital.

Courtesy of Geo. H. Miner Co., S. F.

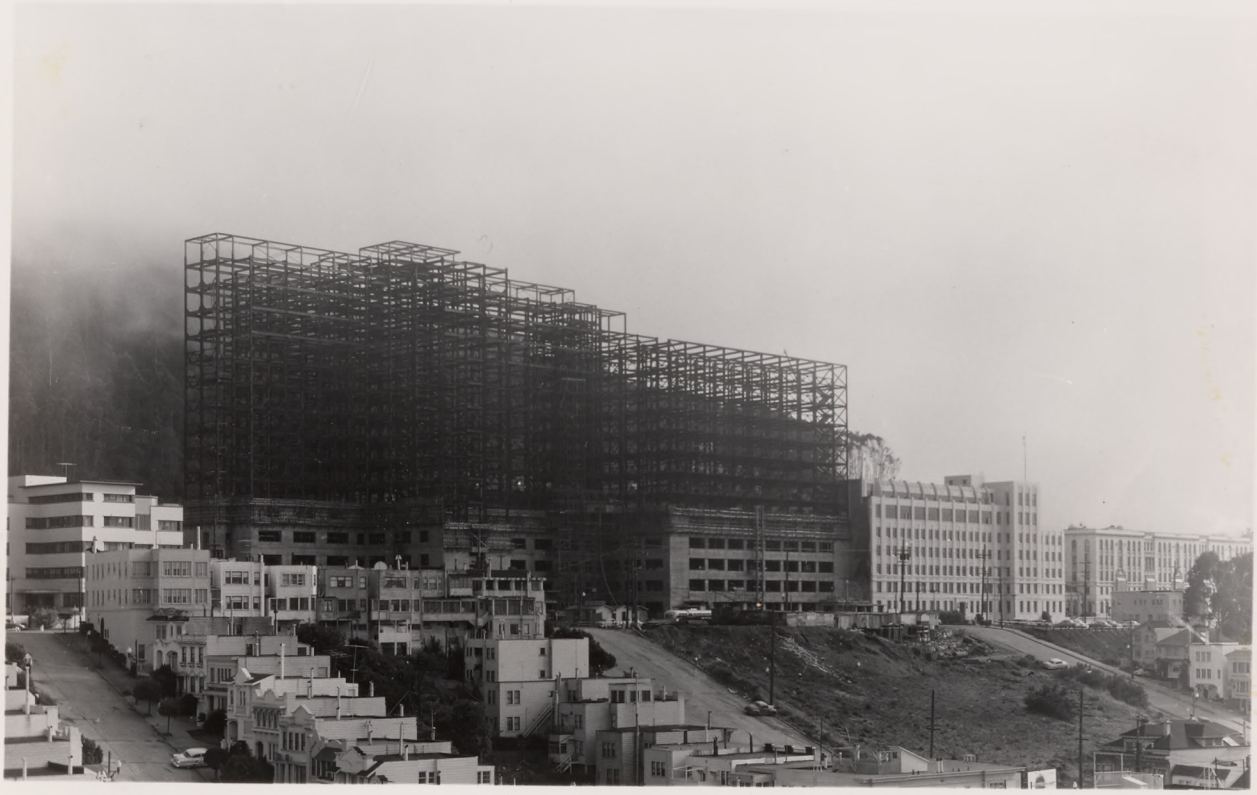
1921

1935

UCH OPD - 1935

EXCAVATIONS 1954?

EXCAVATIONS and L. P. Columns



1955

1956

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

W. H. Dufton
J. Viera

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The site on which the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco was donated by Adolph Sutro in the late nineties of the last century. Four buildings were erected on the 98 acres, the Supervisors of the County and City of San Francisco had the approaching streets cut and the Market Street Railway put a car line out Haight Street.

The buildings were utilized by the School of Medicine, School of Dentistry, School of Pharmacy, but the fourth building, intended for the School of Veterinary medicine never occupied but instead finally became the home of the Hooper Foundation. The Law School, then housed in the down town district, nearer the Courts, was occupied by an Anthropological Museum.

All these buildings were well built of stone, brick and wood, would be classified as Class C today; but oddly enough, all stood up to the great earthquake of 1906 and only comparative injury was sustained. The stone foundations were of granite, quarried by prisoners at Folsom State Prison.

At the time, each building had its own janitorial and upkeep staff and it was not until the new hospital was opened in 1917 that the services were unified. All the buildings were heated from the main plant in the hospital building. This situation prevailed until the thirties when the shops and engine rooms were constructed.

In 1919 Dr. William E. Musgrave became Director of Hospital and Buildings. He cast about for a Chief Engineer. Among the applicants were William H. Dufton who was then Engineer for the Clift Hotel. He was selected and given a staff of four operating engineers, one electrician, one carpenter and one painter--a group ample for the duties of the time.

In 1920 the Nurses' Home was opened on Parnassus Avenue, across the street from the Hospital and the heating and servicing of that building were added to the department. Compared to today the output per man was greater because of the compactness of the area. The man-patient ratio was similarly greater.

In 1933 the present Out Patient Building was constructed and occupied and that added to the service load. Since then the Campus has expanded in five directions, particularly the perpendicular one, much to the responsibility of the Engineer and the department has been organized under the caption of Buildings and Grounds.

During the early days, labor unions, although existent, were not powerful, the dollar was worth upward of 100 cents rather than the 39 cents of today, men were willing to work harder and longer hours and even overtime in case of necessity. This was easy on the budget and infinitely simpler for the administration.

The pay schedules of the time were:

Chief Engineer	$250.00
Engineers	145.00
Electricians	185.00
Carpenters	140.00
Painters	110.00
Janitors	85.00

In the early twenties the University acquired the old Hahneman Hospital on California Street and it proved to be an awful headache to the Engineers. The heating apparatus was archaic, the water pipes rusty and leaking and even the plaster walls were in bad condition. The Engineer was obliged to make a deal with the adjoining Children's Hospital for heating pipes to be laid across the street in order to keep the few patients from freezing.

After Dr. Musgrave's incumbency came a series of Hospital Directors and Administrators-- Dr. Schmitt, Mr. Clark, Mr. Durie, Mr. Hall and at present Mr. Hixson. an assist, a boy just out of school was employed. At present he is Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Dufton having reached retirement age.

During the above-mentioned period, the buildings experienced a few fires, all but one of minor character. But in the forties was one, while not catastrophic, could have become so but for active battling on the part of hospital staffs and the City Fire Department. It occurred in the X-ray Room on the third floor of the Hospital. At that time, films were inflamable. One night some thoughtless person left a film on the view-box which was lighted with heavy globes. The film caught, the room followed, the outer windows broke, the flames licked up to the rooms on the fourth and fifth floors. A general alarm was sounded, the house and nursing staff evacuated all the patients to the ramps on the rear, and by morning the Fire Department had things under control. Since then, films are made of non-imflamable materials, and there has been no further difficulty.

Over the years other things have added to the duties as well as the conveniences of the Engineering Department. In the thirties space was found in the rear for temporary wooden structures to house the painters, engineers and carpenters, a plumber shop and a brace shop for manuafcturing aids for crippled patients. These did service until the present boiler rooms and shops were constructed. A new incinerator was constructed further up the hill with ample smoke control.

During the forties and fifties occurred the great expansion of the Campus. Following the Out Patient Department came Moffitt Hospital, the Life Sciences Building, the re-modelled U. C. Hospital, the Millberry Union, the various separate houses purchased by the University down Third Avenue to Irving Street. All these come under the care of the present department of Buildings and Grounds. The square-footage increased from 310,000 to 1,797,385. In addition to all this the Regents have constructed a housing project on Clarendon Avenue, the upper edge of the original Sutro gift, this for married students. There are 165 apartments. And in addition, the Department looks after the needs of the old State College on Laguna Street, now the department of Continuing Education.

There are still available many acres for expansion; for with modern machinery "lots standing on edge" are available and usable.

151

Below is a roster of needed employes as of today:

Electricians	8
Plumbers	8
Painters	10
Machinists	4
Carpenters	8
Refrigerators	2
Ventilators	2
Elevators	3
Laborers	5
Teamsters	1
Incinerators	1
Night Engineers	4
Clerks	3

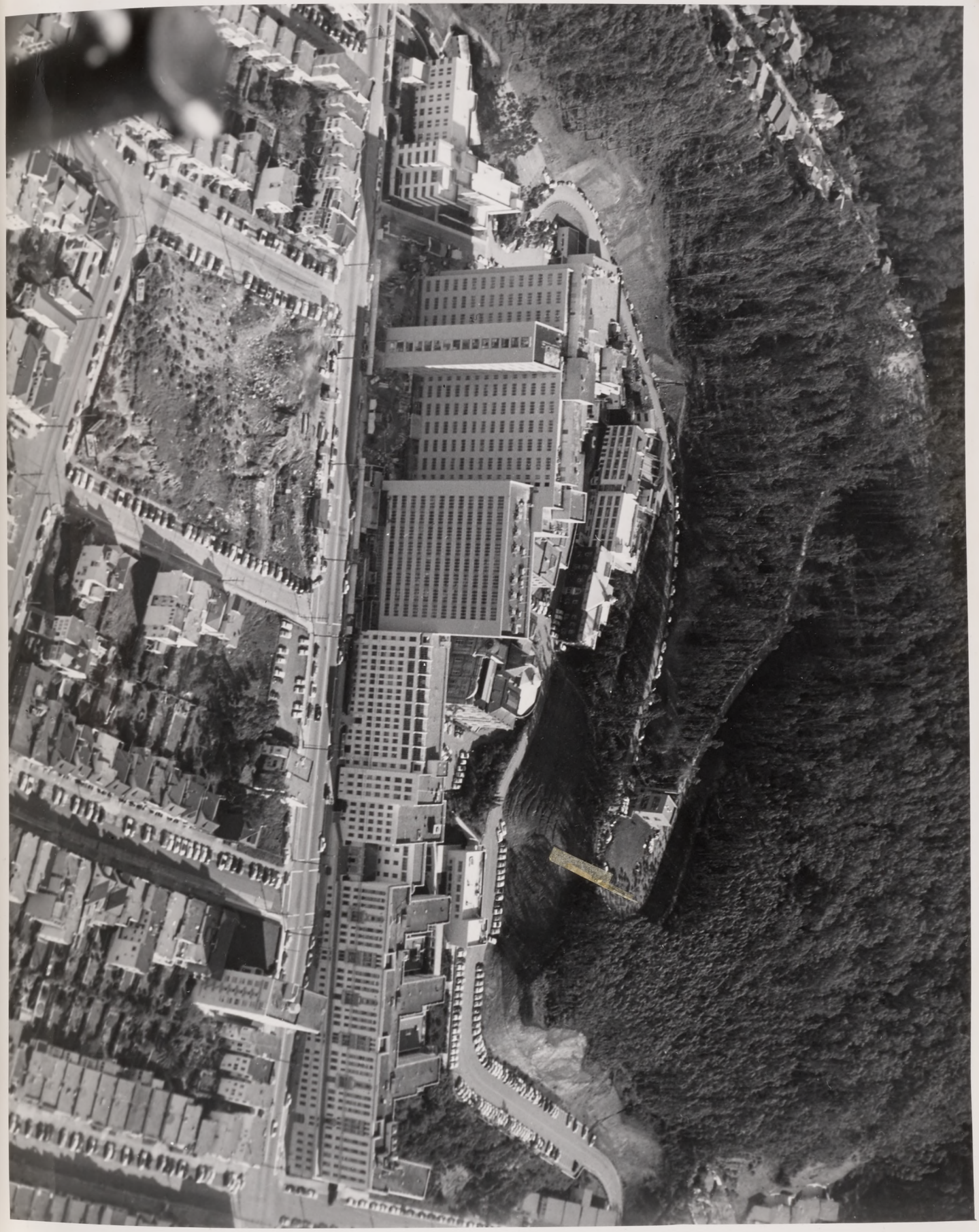
February 1, 1961

W. D. Dufton
J. Viera

152 1

Grounds and Buildings

~~1960~~ Aerial View from
1955 Mount Sinai



1960 Grounds + Buildings

H64 154

Grounds and Buildings

1961

YOUR HOSPITAL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, AND IT'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Edward B. Shaw

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MILLBERRY UNION

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1960-61*

GEORGE K. WEVER
President

HILLIARD KATZ
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSQN
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL WEISS
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

March 23, 1961.

MEMORANDUM

Dr. Edward B. Shaw

Many, many thanks for your comprehensive account of the development of pediatrics at the Children's Hospital as it pertains to the School of Medicine.

Your own long tenure and excellence in teaching has been largely omitted because of your inherent modesty. We shall have to look to somebody else for that data.

But here and now, I add my congratulations. I first observed you as a student, one whose concepts were far beyond your years. Many times I talked to the saintly physician, E. Charles Fleischner about you; and we agreed that your ideals, your intelligence, your industry, your dedication to the best in medicine placed you in an unique category among medical folk.

Without your consent I am including this tribute and appreciation of your medical integrity in your contribution to Volume III, Tales and Traditions in the History Room of the Library.

W. E. Carter.

WE Carter

March 20, 1961 16va.
Edward B. Shaw, M.D.

For Dr. William Carter:

THE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Over a period of many years the Childrens Hospital has had a relationship to the University of California School of Medicine of variable intimacy. A great many members of the clinical faculty have had dual appointments in Childrens Hospital and the University of California and many of these have contributed materially to the teaching at the University. The Childrens Hospital, furthermore, has been a source for a number of people who have served in a teaching capacity at the University and at the same time the facilities of Childrens Hospital have been utilized, to a limited degree, for undergraduate teaching in pediatrics.

The original concept of Childrens Hospital was that it would provide medical and surgical care for women and children and would be staffed entirely by women who, at the time this hospital was organized, had very little opportunities in competition with men. The prime mover in the organization was Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown. In about 1874 a dispensary for women and children was established and this led to the incorporation of the hospital in 1875 as a hospital for women and children and a training school for nurses.

For many years, the hospital served its original purpose: to care for women and children and to be staffed primarily by women. All senior positions were occupied by women and house staff positions were limited to females. The community supported the purpose that no child in need of medical care was ever turned away because of financial status and regardless of race, color, or creed. There were many endowed beds and various wards were established for the charitable care of children including the little Jim Ward which was inspired by Annie Laurie of the San Francisco Examiner and the Hearst ward, which was long supported by the Hearst family.

Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown was succeeded by a number of devoted women, including her daughter, Dr. Adelaide Brown, Dr. Rachel Ashe, Dr. Emma Willits and many others. Over the years the operation of the hospital was jealously supervised by medical women and by a group of lay women in the community who were devoted to the double purpose of affording medical care for women and children and providing opportunities for women to practice medicine. As the hospital developed as a center for the care of children and of women, the interest of men physicians was inescapable and they became steadily more and more involved in the operation of the hospital and the supervision of patients. Dr. Adelaide Brown once stated, in the early 1920s, that the position of women at the Childrens

164

Hospital resembled that of the Arab who invited the camel to put his head inside the tent, only to find that the camel had moved his entire body within it.

Men physicians gradually became of increasing importance in the operation of the hospital in both its charity and service functions in the field of pediatrics, communicable diseases, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology. Coincidentally, opportunities for women physicians had been greatly augmented elsewhere to the extent that there was actually a dearth of young women physicians who wished to concentrate their work at Childrens Hospital but preferred to enter activities in which they were definitely in competition with men physicians. The operation of the hospital devolved, for a time, upon older women and men physicians.

About 1915, the exact date is difficult to establish, an affiliation agreement was entered upon between Childrens Hospital and the University of California which gave the latter institution a great deal of authority over the operation of the Childrens Hospital. This authority was never fully exercised and was always vigorously resisted by the older generation of women physicians. This was finally terminated in 1952 by mutual agreement because of the recognition that this affiliation had never been exploited and that it had become practically meaningless.

165

A great many men and women have divided their activities between the University of California and the Childrens Hospital. Dr. HARRY A Sherman was professor of orthopedics at the University and at the same time was chief of orthopedics at Childrens Hospital. He was one of the great teachers of orthopedics at a time when bone tuberculosis, osteomyelitis and other bone infections, together with the treatment of congenital defects constituted the run of orthopedics which was entirely different from that seen at the present time.

During the early twenties, Dr. William E. Musgrave acted as superintendent of the University of California and of the Childrens Hospital, dividing his time and interest between the two institutions and definitely trying to improve the teaching relationship at Childrens Hospital. Later on, Dr. Walter Baldwin similarly divided his work in orthopedics between Childrens Hospital and the University.

Dr. William Lewitt had never a very important relationship with the University of California but should be mentioned as one of those who first concentrated his work in pediatrics and was responsible for some of the early advances in this field.

Dr. R. Langley Porter was one of the very first in this area to devote himself to pediatrics. Dr. Porter was not trained in the specialty of pediatrics for, at this time, such training was unobtainable. He was well equipped as a surgeon and as a medical man and always

preferred to regard himself as a general practitioner who concentrated his work in pediatrics. This statement was not quite true for he did very much to develop the specialty in San Francisco and contributed for many years in teaching at the University. Dr. Porter carried on research at the Hooper Foundation with Dr. Meyer, he was one of the first to develop an interest in psychiatry and mental hygiene as applied to childhood, an interest which led to much of his contributions later in life.

Dr. Porter practiced from about 1905 until about 1925 when, following an illness, he retired from his enormous practice, spent two or three years in Italy and then returned to be Dean of the University of California School of Medicine. Most of his years of active practice were concentrated at Childrens Hospital where he was a dominant figure in pediatrics and did much to develop the practice of pediatrics and the training of young men and women who were entering this specialty. Dr. Porter's distinction as a practitioner and pioneer in pediatrics, together with his research interest, caused him to be the first man from the Far West elected to membership in the American Pediatric Society.

As Dean of the School of Medicine, Dr. Porter was one of a considerable number of those who have been called from the specialty of pediatrics to the Deanship. His breadth of interest derived from his training and his extensive practice, together with the warmth of his

personality, made him an extremely good person for this executive post. It was he who brought a number of distinguished men to the faculty of the School of Medicine, among which are especially to be included Dr. John Saunders, who is at present Dean and Provost.

The breadth of Dr. Porter's interest in pediatrics finally developed into his great concern in pediatric mental health and psychiatry and due to his efforts the Langley Porter Psychiatric Clinic, which perpetuates his name, was developed upon this campus. Although Dr. Porter had a powerful influence upon the development of pediatrics in San Francisco, he did not do a great deal of formal teaching in the medical school. He was most influential, however, in bringing a great number of men and women into teaching positions within the School.

Dr. Rachel Ashe was one of the oldr generation of women practitioners and she developed a special interest in pediatric neurology, together with general pediatrics. During World War I, Dr. Ashe served chief of the pediatric service in the absence of Dr. William Palmer Lucas, who was professor of pediatrics. Later on, Dr. Ashe continued her teaching relationship with the University and contributed to the teaching of house staff at Childrens Hospital and to the teaching of undergraduate students who were periodically assigned to this institution.

108

I remember Dr. Ash[illegible] as competent, stimulating as a teacher, but I best remember the fact that she was so nearsighted that she once spent half an hour discussing an infant who lay stripped on the table in front of her, to whom she constantly referred as "she" in spite of the unmistakable evidence that the baby was a boy.

Dr. Florence Holsclaw was another protege of Porter's. She was devoted to the medical care of infancy and childhood, far beyond the limits of her physical strength, which was not great. She was equally devoted to the proposition that women should be given opportunities for practice. Dr. Holsclaw was instrumental in the organization of the Babies' Aid and of innumerable charitable activities for the welfare of children. Dr. Holsclaw never taught at the University but when she was appointed chief of the pediatric service at Childrens Hospital students were assigned by Dr. Lucas to attend her ward rounds and it was at this time that a teaching relationship developed between the two institutions, which has continued with varying degrees of activity to the present time.

Dr. Clain Gelston was another protege of Dr. Porter. Following preliminary training at the University of California, Dr. Gelston entered practice with Dr. Porter and later succeeded to his practice. Dr. Gelston had very little in the way of formal teaching assignment to the University, but he continued the work of Dr. Porter in the

169

education of the profession at large and in instruction of students who were sent from the University to attend ward rounds and clinics. at Childrens Hospital.

Dr. Myrl Morse was another protege of Dr. Porter. She contributed to a minor extent to teaching at the University, but most of her teaching activities followed the pathway of Dr. Porter and Dr. Gelston at Childrens Hospital. Dr. Morse, along with Dr. Porter, developed the first Well Baby service in private practice, departing from a fee for service in favor of a yearly plan of supervision.

Dr. E. Charles Fleischner came to San Francisco in 1909, spent two or three years as a member of clinical faculty at Stanford and then, perhaps under the influence of Dr. Porter, came to Childrens Hospital and, coincidentally, to the University of California School of Medicine as a mem ber of the clinical faculty. Dr. Fleischner developed the communicable disease service at Childrens Hospital which, to this day, is the only private unit for contagious disease in this city and county. In the communicable disease service Dr. Fleischner was responsible for sections of undergraduate students who came to Childrens Hospital for a weekly session in care of contagious diseases. This actiity has continued to the present time with rotation of senior students through the communicable disease ward of Childrens Hospital.

170

During World War I, Dr. Fleischner took on a considerable teaching load at the University. He was one of the most inspiring teachers, effective, dramatic, and unforgettable, and he stimulated a generation of younger pediatricians. At the time of his death, Dr. Fleischner was clinical professor of pediatrics. He arranged to leave his entire personal fortune to the department of pediatrics for the expansion of teaching and research beyond the possibilities afforded by budgetary provisions from the School of Medicine.

Dr. Fleischner had a great deal of interest in research and along with a very busy practice, he carried out his extensive investigation in association with Dr. Karl Meyer involving brucellosis, salmonellosis, and a variety of other infections important to pediatric practice. He stimulated an attitude of private practice which carries forward to this day in San Francisco. The practice of pediatrics involves public health, research, teaching and the care of sick and of well children. Fleischner was a very great figure, his stature was recognized by election to the American Pediatric Society, and to numerous positions in other medical organizations and only his early death prevented complete recognition of his tremendous capacity. I believe that to this day his impact is still discernible in San Francisco pediatrics.

Dr. Fleischner, like Dr. Porter, brought a number of young disciples into pediatrics who were stimulated by his personality and drive and many of these have continued some of the things which he originally inspired. Dr. Lloyd Hardgrave was one of his earliest associates and has had a distinguished career with especial interest in neuromuscular diseases.

I succeeded Dr. Hardgrave as Dr. Fleischner's assistant. Much of my own education consisted of a preceptorship with Dr. Fleischner which began in my junior year in medical school, carried on through the succeeding two years as senior student and intern, and into two years of practice which were mostly an intensive teaching experience (succeeded by a year of formal residency). I believe that it is unfortunate that such preceptorships are no longer acceptable as a means of training in a specialty and that only formal training can now serve this purpose. Such men as Dr. Fleischner, who have a comprehensive view of basic science, research, combined with an unusual concept of patient care are capable of a most powerful impact on a young physician. I credit Dr. Fleischner with most of the attitudes and incentives which have been important in my later career. My own opportunity, late in life, to substitute academic life for one in private practice was one which I eagerly accepted in the believe that it was exactly what Dr. Fleischner would have liked to do and would have approved for me. In my 37 years at Childrens Hospital I tried to carry on

the relationship to student teaching which had been instituted by Dr. Fleischner and to maintain an active teaching relationship with the department of pediatrics at the University. In my present position, I am most eager to have this type of teaching continue as worthwhile indoctrination of students and house staff in the peculiar necessities of private practice.

Dr. Hulda Thelander joined Dr. Fleischner and me in practice in 1924. She also fell under the spell of his powerful incentive in practice, teaching and research and has had a most productive career in pediatrics. She has recently retired as chief of pediatric service at Childrens Hospital and has been for a number of years an associate clinical professor of pediatrics. Her teaching has been carried out faithfully and effectively with the medical students which have been sent for section work to Childrens Hospital. Her research has covered a great breadth of interest and in recent years she has concentrated her actiities on cerebral palsy and the brain damaged child, with especial interest in the education of this group of children. Dr. Thelander is among the few who have been elected to membership in the American Pediatric Society for accomplishments outside of an academic setting.

113

At the present time the Childrens Hospital does not have an intimate or contractual affiliation with the University of California School of Medicine but many of those with major responsibilities at Childrens Hospital hold important teaching associations with the University. Women no longer dominate staff positions; both men and women are accepted for house staff appointments and, within the last four years, the very nature of the hospital has been so changed that men, women and children are admitted to its facilities, although pediatrics, communicable diseases, and the newborn service are the outstanding activities of the hospital. The department of pediatrics of the University of California provides a rotation of one resident and one intern through the pediatric department of Childrens Hospital where they serve especially on the communicable disease service. Senior students, in sections, are also rotated through the communicable disease ward and the pediatric ward where they receive instruction from Dr. L.N.R. Leonards, Dr. Thelander and other members of the staff. Over the years, a warm and comfortable relationship between these two institutions has continued and many of those who occupy senior positions in Childrens Hospital have, at the same time, held important posts with the University.

With the departure of Stanford from San Francisco, it is altogether likely that a more intimate relationship will be developed so that opportunities for the teaching of graduate students and perhaps of undergraduate students at Childrens Hospital will be expanded in the future.

REMINISCENCES OF

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

1919 - 1920

Philip Arnot

175

REMINISCENCES OF

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

1919-20

Philip H Arnot

The hospital year of July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 saw the second year where the internes had to complete an interne year before receiving the M. D. degree. This arrangement worked out very well and we were all called "Doctor" by all except one woman physician on the visiting staff. She went out of her way to call us "Mister" when the opportunity presented. Technically, she was correct, but it irked us no end and we avoided her as much as possible.

It was a very pleasant, happy and instructive year and our chiefs were all very kind, good natured most of the time and really had our interests at heart. Some services were busier than others, urology being one of the busiest. Frank Hinman would show up every morning at 8 and wanted to know the 24 hour output, temperature, pulse, microscopic urine picture and general condition of every one of his patients as fast as you could reel them off. He was not hard of hearing on these occasions and it meant that we had to get up around 6 or 6:30 every morning in order to have all this information for him.

Orthopedics was also a busy service, but our main problem was keeping the post-operative patients happy. The chief, Dr. Walter ("Ike") Baldwin would operate on someone, put a cast on him and never show up again for a week or ten

days. We had to bear the brunt of their complaints and gripes and inquiries where that "blankety, blank Baldwin" was. One had to be a very inventive and convincing "liar" in order to explain Baldwin's absence. They would all say how they would "tell him off" when he would come in to see them. But "Ike" had such a marvelous "gift of gab" and smooth way of talking that he always beat them to the punch and never a complaint came out of them when he finally came around to see them.

There was kindly, gentle master surgeon Wallace Terry; and Frank Lynch always telling us to keep another quarter of an inch away from a ureter -- he was afraid of the very word "ureter".

Other visiting chiefs and assistant chiefs were Milton Lennon in Neurology, Walter Scott Franklin in Opthamology, Albert J. Houston in Ear, Nose and Throat, Herbert Allen in Medicine, William Palmer Lucas in Pediatrics, Howard Ruggles in X-ray, Howard Naffziger in Neurosurgery, Alice Maxwell in Obstetrics and Gynecology, William J. Kerr in Medicine, Saxton T. Pope, the "Bow and Arrow doctor", in Surgery and the one and only incomparable Howard Morrow in Dermatology. His mannerisms, way of talking in demonstrating cases and his chronic pruritus and his uninhibited way of relieving this itch endeared him to all. Saxton Pope gave us many interesting talks about Indians, the use of

the bow and arrow, the practice of medicine in the country and his lecture on "Constipation" and his Twenty Prescriptions for the Practice of Medicine were famous.

Herbert Moffitt, Chief of Medicine, had great energy and drive and instilled the fear of God into the students and internes. He was a masterful clinician and teacher. Four or five years later someone discovered that he was a hyperthyroid and Dr. Terry operated upon him and "Calmed him down". Why couldn't they have done this a few years before? It would have saved many of us nervous, tense and stuttering moments when he quizzed us about the case he was demonstrating.

One spring Saturday afternoon time was dragging in the interne's quarters and we were looking for some sort of relaxation. Someone got the fire hose out and the party was on. We really hosed down the hall and walls and had quite a time for ourselves for a few minutes. On Monday we were all hailed into Dr. Willard C. Rappleye's office for disciplining. He was the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, fresh out from the east and a man of our own age. He was not popular with us and the whole "dressing down" turned out to be a farce. Dr. Rappleye went back to the east in a year or two where he is now engaged in hospital management and administration.

178

The Resident and Interne Staff consisted of the following:

Medical Residents:

Elizabeth Schulze--Resident--Practicing Radiology in Berkeley.
Ralph Rabinowitz--Assistant Resident--Retired.

Pediatric Residents:

Albert H. Moore--Resident--In South Laguna Beach when last heard of.
Bradford Dearing--Assistant Resident--Deceased.

Surgical Residents:

Montague S. Woolf--Resident--Deceased.
Robert W. Binkley--Assistant Resident--General Practice and Surgery in Selma
William W. Washburn--Assistant Resident--Retired.

Obstetrical and Gynecological Residents:

Margaret Schulze--Resident--Deceased.
Alson A. Shufelt--Assistant Resident--Deceased.
Daniel Pythyon--Assistant Resident--Practicing Obstetrics in Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Internes:

Philip H. Arnot--Practicing Obstetrics and Gynecology in San Francisco.
Dorothy W. Atkinson--Retired.
Myron M. Booth--General Practice, Surgery in St. Helena.
Edwin L. Bruck--Practicing Internal Medicine, San Francisco.
Lloyd E. Hardgrave--Practicing Pediatrics in San Francisco.
Charles E. Locke, Jr.--Deceased (Cleveland Clinic Disaster).
Frederick G. Maggs--Deceased 11-20-28 pneumonia.
Robert C. Martin--Practicing Ear, Nose, Throat in San Francisco.
Oscar K. Mohs--Deceased 6-12-39 - Killed in automobile accident.
Alverda Reische--General Practice in Oakland.
Burt S. Thomas--Practicing in Sacramento with the State.
Harold G. Trimble--Deceased 5-13-57.

Philip H. Arnot

April 16, 1961.

Philip H. Arnot
Class of 1920

179

Pediatrics House Staff

A.A. MOORE
Resident

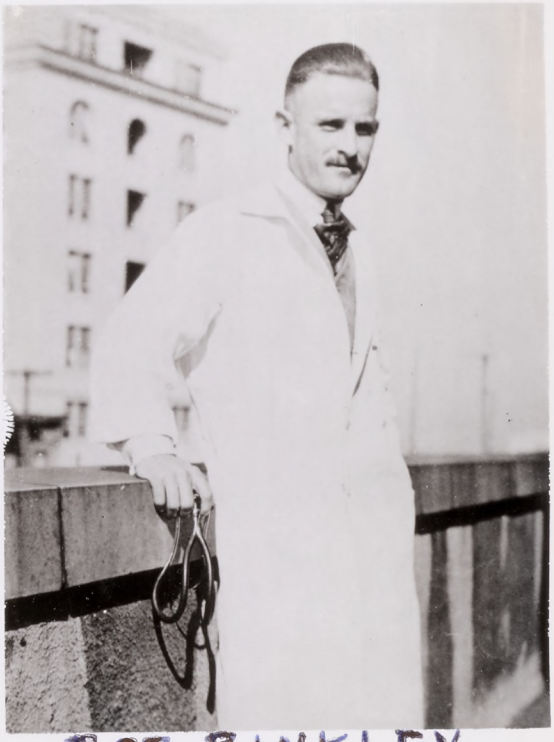
BRAD DEARING
Assistant Resident

Ralph Rabinowitz
Assistant Resident in Medicine

Surgical House Staff

"Monty" Woolf

Resident



BOB BINKLEY

Assistant Residents

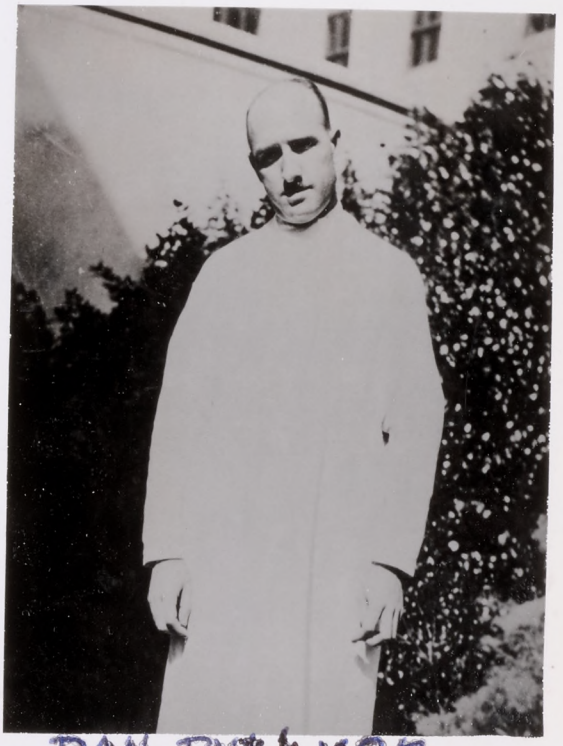
Bill Washburn

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Assistant Resident

A.A. Shufelt

Assistant Resident



DAN Pytkyon

Assistant Resident

Phil Arnot

Interne

Internes

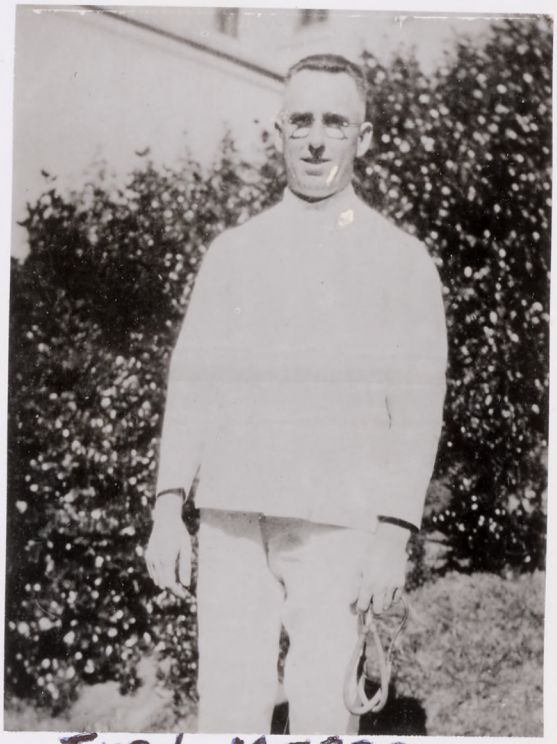
Mike Booth

Ed Bruck

Lloyd Hardgrave

Internes

"Ted" Locke



Fred Maggs

"Ki" Martin

Internes

Oscar Mobs

Burt Thomas

Harold Trimble

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

David M. Greenberg

Dr. William Carter
115 Belgrave Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Dr. Carter:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the Recollections on the History of Biochemistry at the University of California. I hope you will find it of some interest. These recollections have been written rather hastily at odd times between other more urgent duties. I have consulted very few records and have depended mainly on my memory. With the lapse of these many years, recollection of many items, particularly dates and names have become blurred. Thus, without doubt I have unintentionally omitted mention of many significant events and mention of persons and records that should have been included. Some of the dates I have given are probably in error.

Since I hope at some future time to undertake a revision of these recollections, I would greatly appreciate having your help by having you write to me of any corrections that should be made and recollections of your own of significant and interesting events pertaining to the Biochemistry Department when you were a member or were associated with it. I strongly hope that you will take the time to do this.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Greenberg

David M. Greenberg

186

RECOLLECTIONS ON THE HISTORY OF BIOCHEMISTRY

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

by

David M. Greenberg
Professor and Chairman
Biochemistry Department

1960

189

The early history of the Department of Biochemistry in Berkeley was greatly influenced by Professor Jacques Loeb, who was Professor of Physiology at the turn of the twentieth century, and T. Brailsford Robertson, who came to Berkeley from Australia to be a student of Dr. Loeb.

Jacques Loeb had a profound effect on the biological thought of his era. His research work made him a leader in the materialistic and mechanistic interpretation of biological phenomena. He lived in a period when the dogmas of vitalism and materialism were in furious conflict, and were the major concern of most biologists. His discoveries of tropisms, ion antagonism, artificial parthenogenesis, and the nature of biological development and regeneration were tremendously influential in shaping the present quantitative experimental approach to the study of Biology.

Professor Loeb was born in April, 1859, in Rhine Province, the son of Benedict and Barbara Loeb. His parents were educated, cultured middle class people. They had another son, Leo Loeb, born 10 years later who became a very famous pathologist. The Loeb children were educated in Germany, and Jacques started his research career there. In 1890 he met Miss Anne Leonard and married her a short time later. She had received her doctorate in Philology at the University of Zurich.

Jacques Loeb was not happy with his prospects in Germany and was eager to come to America. His first offer was a position at Bryn Mawr in 1891, which he accepted.

In 1892 he was invited to come to the newly founded University of Chicago. He stayed in Chicago for 10 years.

He was invited to come and work at the Hopkins Marine Laboratory at Pacific Grove in the winter of 1898-99. This introduced him to the lure of California and he gladly accepted the offer to become Professor of Physiology at the University of California in Berkeley. He stayed in Berkeley until 1910, when he was asked by Simon Flexner, the Director, to become a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The development of many of Professor Loeb's most important ideas took place while he was at the University of California. His influence on the developing generation of American biologists was enormous. While at the Rockefeller Institute he founded the Journal of General Physiology.

Professor Loeb had two sons, Leonard and Robert, both of whom had distinguished careers in science. Leonard became a physicist and he was a member of the staff of the Physics Department of the University of California for many years. He reached retirement age several years ago. Loeb's other son, Robert, is an outstanding physician in the Department of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

Dr. Loeb was very much impressed with the importance of the proteins for the understanding of biological activity and initiated studies in Berkeley that he took up from time to time in his later years' work. This was particularly true of the period from about 1918-1924, when he was a member of the Rockefeller Institute. There he developed his extensive studies on the colloid chemistry of the proteins. A monograph published in 1924 by Dr. Loeb with the title, "Proteins and the Theory of Colloidal Behavior", had wide acceptance and exerted a tremendous influence on the thinking of biochemists in that period.

Dr. Robertson was an exceptional individual with a dynamic personality. He was the son of a mining engineer who came to Australia from Edinburgh, Scotland in 1892 at the age of eight years to join his father who was the manager of the Balhannah mines near Adelaide.

His early studies were in mathematics, in which he developed a very comprehensive knowledge. His interest in Physiology was stimulated by the then Professor of Physiology at Adelaide University, Sir Edward Stirling, F.R.S.

Dr. Robertson's early experiments in Physiology led him to a mechanistic conception of nature, and it was this that attracted him to Jacques Loeb. After graduation from Adelaide University he came to Berkeley in 1906 to study with Professor Loeb.

Dr. Robertson advanced rapidly, and when Professor Loeb left for the Rockefeller Institute, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.

In 1916, Biochemistry and Pharmacology were established as a single, separate department, and Professor Robertson was made chairman.

In 1918 he accepted an appointment as Professor of Biochemistry in Toronto to replace A. B. Macallum, who had retired. The year following, his old teacher, Prof. Stirling, died and Robertson returned to the University of Adelaide to become Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry. In Australia he was a great force in the biological sciences. He founded the Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Sciences.

In 1927 the Australian government asked him to establish and direct a research division of Animal Nutrition. He gave up teaching to do this and devoted his whole time to research.

Unfortunately, he died very young of pneumonia in January, 1930, at the age of 46.

Dr. Robertson's most important scientific work was on the study of the factors controlling growth and longevity of animals for which he attempted to derive mathematical formulations.

A memorial issue of the Journal he founded, the Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Science, was published in his honor on his death (Volume IX, 1932).

Dr. Robertson also devoted much time to the study of the physical chemistry of the proteins, and he published a book under that title. This book was devoted to the defense of a bizarre theory of the ionic nature of proteins and was quickly forgotten. Dr. Robertson was undoubtedly a brilliant man, but evidently opinionated and headstrong. Another one of his researches that foundered was on the attempted isolation of the growth hormone of the anterior pituitary gland. Alcohol and ether were used to extract desiccated ox pituitary glands. The product isolated was named tethelin and it was even patented. Since the anterior pituitary hormones are high molecular weight polypeptides, it is hardly possible to imagine how one could go further astray in the means for their isolation.

Biochemistry was divorced from the Department of Physiology and set up as a separate department in 1916, with Dr. Robertson being the first Professor and Chairman of that department.

During this period Physiology and Biochemistry were housed in a wooden building donated by Rudolph Spreckels and called the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory of Physiology. This building stood on the site now occupied by the new May Morrison Music Building. It had sort of a basement room in which large concrete tanks were placed to hold sea water. These were built for Professor Loeb for his work with sea urchins. Later, these tanks were cleared out and this room was used for the laboratory teaching of Biochemistry to the medical class and the few academic students then interested in this subject.

Dr. Robertson's place was taken by Professor Walter Ray Bloor after he left for Toronto in 1918. Dr. Bloor had with him on his staff G. L. Foster, who had done his graduate work with Otto Folin at Harvard, and Carl L. A. Schmidt. Carl Schmidt had taken his undergraduate work at the University in Chemistry and his graduate work in Bacteriology and Immunology with Professors Gay and Taylor. Another member of the staff at that time was Guy Clark who had come to California from Colorado College of Colorado Springs. Clark was responsible for the teaching of Pharmacology. Biochemistry and Pharmacology were then a combined department. Professor Bloor had also obtained his Ph.D. working with Otto Folin at Harvard. His field of research was the lipids, in which he was a noted authority. His book on lipids was the standard work on these compounds for many years. His research work was concerned mainly with the development of methods of analysis for the lipid constituents of the blood. Professor Bloor was elected President of the American Society of Biological Chemists and served a two year term in 1929-30.

I entered the University as an undergraduate in 1918. I came to Berkeley with a chum, Max Dunievitz, who entered Medicine and completed the course on the San Francisco campus. Dr. Dunievitz then settled in Auburn, California where he became a leading member of the medical profession of that county.

I enrolled as a graduate student in Biochemistry in 1921 after receiving the bachelor's degree in Chemistry. My interest in this subject was largely due to the influence of Dr. Samuel Brodie who was then a graduate student. After receiving an M.A. in Biochemistry from California, Brodie went to the University of Missouri where he became distinguished for his work on the growth and metabolism of large animals, such as the cow.

One of the great figures of the Berkeley campus of that period was Gilbert Newton Lewis, Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the College of Chemistry. Professor Lewis was an outstanding authority on chemical thermodynamics and was at that period engaged in developing the theory of the structure of atoms and molecules, still known as the Lewis Theory. Naturally, most young men educated in Chemistry were thinking in Physical Chemistry terms because of his great influence. For this reason I undertook a research problem with Professor Schmidt to study the physical chemistry of the proteins. The place I worked in was a semibasement room adjacent to the teaching laboratory. Our sole piece of physical equipment was a hydrogen electrode, homemade and housed in a little closet under the stairs leading up from the basement floor. The results of this research went into

my thesis for the Ph.D. degree, and I continued work on this subject for several years after. It concerned a study of the conductivity and transport numbers, first of solutions of casein combined with the alkali and the alkali-earth metal ions. Later, this was extended to a number of other proteins. In that period, 1922, we had with us for one year as an instructor, Max Dunn. This was the time that U.C.L.A. was established, and Max Dunn went to U.C.L.A. to enter the Department of Chemistry, where he is to this day.

The number of graduate students in those days were very few. Mostly they consisted of medical students who stayed out for a year from their medical work to act as teaching assistants in the Biochemistry course.

In 1923 a number of events took place that strongly influenced not only the future of the Biochemistry Department, but also of the Medical School for many years. The Rockefeller Institute had offered to give the University a million dollars to build a hospital near the Berkeley campus and to bring the medical school over from San Francisco. This gift was opposed by the clinical faculty in San Francisco and the Regents rejected this offer. Several members of the medical school faculty in Berkeley who favored the Rockefeller proposal now began to leave the school. The Professor of Physiology, Dr. Robert Gessell, a vigorous and able man, left to become Professor of Physiology at the University of Michigan. Professor Gay, the Professor of Pathology, went to Colombia University. In addition, the University of Rochester established its medical school at that time and invited Professor George Whipple, a noted Pathologist and Dean of the Medical School, to become Dean of the new school. Whether he was influenced by the decision not to move the medical school to Berkeley, I don't know, but he accepted the new Deanship, and he took with him Professor Walter R. Bloor to head the Biochemistry Department. Dr. Carl Schmidt, who was then an Associate Professor, was made acting Chairman of the Department and in the following years was made Chairman and promoted to Professor. He continued in this position until his death in 1945.

Another notable event that took place in 1923 was the great Berkeley fire. This started with some electrical wires being knocked down, setting off a brush fire in the hills back of Berkeley. A wind came up and the fire spread rapidly in North Berkeley from about Codornices Park to the edge of the campus. Many homes and fraternity houses in that region were burned out. The fire spread as far as to Oxford Street on the western boundary of the campus. There, fortunately, a change in the wind enabled the fire fighters to control the fire. I was then well along with my thesis work and was working that day in the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory. I noticed a cloud of black smoke early in the afternoon but did not pay much attention to it until later when I heard the rumor that North Berkeley was on fire. So I took my notebooks, put them in a briefcase and went home to where we lived then on Addison Street in West Berkeley. I turned over this material to my wife and then went back up the hill to see if I could be of any help in fighting the fire. As it turned out there was nothing that I could do, and, actually, by the time I got there the fire was pretty much under control. This disaster, although it did not affect the University campus, made a great impression on Berkeley and has been remembered ever since. For one thing, it led to improved precautions to watch for brush fires in the Berkeley Hills and also to improved water facilities. For many years the foundations of the houses that were burnt down could be seen standing in the area just north of the campus.

191

In 1924 I completed my work for the Ph.D. degree. The Department, also, was then given space in another building, Budd Hall, which stood on the site of the now existing Eshleman Hall, the building for student publications on the Berkeley campus. Previously, Budd Hall housed a Department of Nutrition and a Department of Enology. These were in part eliminated and in part moved to other quarters into other parts of the University. Also, since there was a vacancy in the Department, I was offered an instructorship by Professor Schmidt, which I gladly accepted. Thus, I became settled in the University of California for the rest of my academic years.

Budd Hall was the home of the Biochemistry Department between 1924 and 1930. In 1930 the Life Sciences Building was completed and the Department, along with other biological departments, which were housed in temporary buildings up until then, moved into Life Sciences Building.

Among the significant events that took place during our occupancy of Budd Hall, are the following: The first two post-doctoral fellows to come to the department came at that time. One was Dr. Wells, who later accepted a position in the Physiology Department at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee. The other was Samuel Andrews, who came from Ireland. What led them to choose California I never learned.

Among the graduate students at that time were Clive McCay and J. L. Brakefield. McCay, after completing the requirements for the Ph.D. degree, received a fellowship to work in Dr. B. L. Mendel's laboratory at Yale. From there he went on to become Professor of Nutrition at Cornell University in Ithaca. Brakefield went south, from where he came, and became Professor and Dean of the College of Pharmacy in the University of Alabama. Another student of that period was Dr. H. Goss. Dr. Goss had worked in nutrition with Dr. Jaffa when there was a Department of Nutrition. When Jaffa retired, this department was abolished and Goss was given the opportunity to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry. This he did by working first with Professor Schmidt and later with Professor H. M. Evans at the Institute for Experimental Biology. The latter was established for Professor Evans when the Biology Department moved to the Life Sciences Building. Somewhat later Goss moved to the Davis Campus and became a member of the Department of Animal Husbandry of that campus.

Among the lasting influences of the Department that originated in Budd Hall was the annual Christmas party. The first one took place in 1925. Budd Hall had a large attic which was unused, and which was very appropriate to hold such a party.

The Department of Biochemistry was housed in the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory until 1924. While my space was not very choice, since, in addition to being in a partial basement, there was also a compressor nearby that would at various unexpected intervals start up to refill the compressed air, and would continue with a fearful racket until the pressure was built up to the desired level. In spite of this, the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory had certain advantages. One of these was that the football field at that time was right behind this building. In the period from 1920 to 1925, California reigned supreme in football under its coach, Andy Smith. There was a balcony at the rear of the second floor of the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory which looked out on the football field, so on Saturdays we would go through the motions of doing some work and still look out on the games.

192

One game I remember in particular, I think was in 1922. The University of Washington came down to play California, and at game time it rained in torrents. The player would go onto the field in a clean uniform and after the first play was unrecognizeable because of the mud. The Washington players huddled in a tent on the side of the field nearest to the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory. I believe the score of that game was 74-0 in favor of California. This was probably the most humiliating defeat that Washington ever suffered.

Some of the great football players of that period were Brick Muller, Pesky Sprott, Duke Morrison, who was a great punter, Brodie Stevens, Crip Toomey, Stan Barnes, and others that I no longer remember. Of these men Brick Muller entered the Medical School and was in the Biochemistry class in 1922. Brodie Stevens went to the University of Pennsylvania to study medicine and later returned to San Francisco and became a prominent surgeon. Stevens has served as a member of the Medical School staff over many years down to the present. A fellow as prominent as Brick Muller naturally was the butt of some practical jokes, by the other medical students, but he took it all good naturedly.

Albert E. Larson

Another prominent athlete to enter the Medical School was John A. Larson. He was stroke on one of the outstanding crews developed in the University.

Another distraction during the Rudolph Spreckels Laboratory period was that in the spring of the year when the Biochemistry course was in session, the University Women held an annual spring play called the Prytenian Fete. In those years this was given in the Faculty Glade. The window of the Biochemistry Laboratory looked right out on Faculty Glade and during rehearsals it was too much to expect that anybody would continue working.

Among the graduate students in that period were Lois West and Eaton McKay, who toward the end of their study, married each other. Both worked for a master's degree and then they went to Stanford to work with a great authority on kidney diseases, Dr. Thomas Addis. There Eaton enrolled in medicine and completed the work for the M.D. When this was accomplished he spent a year at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research and then returned to California to assume the job of Research Director at the Scripps Institution for Metabolic Research at La Jolla.

Two other graduate students of that period were John A. Merrill and S. E. Coffey. Later both went through U.C. Medical School and went into private practice. Scientifically they were not heard from again.

Two medical students who stayed out for a year and did some research work were G. F. Norman and Eric Reynolds. Both became very prominent physicians in California. Dr. Reynolds for many years participated in teaching in the Department of Pharmacology. He was elected president of the California Medical Association in 1959. This was during the Rudolph Spreckels period. After we moved to Budd Hall, medical students, who spent time to do research in Biochemistry, disappeared rather abruptly.

When Professor Schmidt was an undergraduate student, a man who had considerable influence on him was Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, who then taught Physical Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry (1902-1911). Professor

193

Schmidt served as research assistant in this course. Cottrell invented the precipitation process to eliminate noxious fumes from flue gases in smelters and factories. He did not use the royalties from this very valuable invention personally, but turned over the patent rights to the Research Corporation, a philanthropic corporation that used these funds to promote research. At the time of the First World War, when there was great need for synthesis of nitrogen compounds for explosives, the Federal Government established a fixed nitrogen laboratory near Washington and Dr. Cottrell was made its director. After his retirement during the 1940's, Dr. Cottrell lived in Palo Alto and often came to visit our department and in particular to see and talk with Professor Schmidt.

Professor Schmidt was an undergraduate student at about the time of the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. He recalls that the ROTC of that year, after the earthquake, was transported across the bay and set up camp in Golden Gate Park to help in rescue work and in policing the city after the fire. For the students of that period this was a great lark.

The 1906 earthquake and fire had an important consequence for the Medical School and the University. Because hospital beds were expected to be needed to take care of victims of the disaster, the first two years of the medical curriculum was moved to Berkeley where they remained for many years. The return to the San Francisco campus of the first year departments was not complete until the new Medical Sciences Building was erected in 1958. The second year departments moved back to San Francisco around 1924.

Another person in this early period who had a great influence on Professor Schmidt was Dr. Alanzo E. Taylor, who was Professor of Physiology in Berkeley for several years. Dr. Taylor had an interest in enzymes and wrote a book on this in the period 1910-1920. This was also a time when there was great agitation about the possible harmful effect of aluminum compounds in baking powder. Dr. Taylor was asked to undertake studies to determine the toxicity of aluminum compounds, and he selected Professor Schmidt and another student of that period, Dennis Hoagland to do the analytical work. When this event took place Professor Taylor was called to assume the chair in Physiology at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and he took both of these young men with him. The work on this project went on for several years and then both Schmidt and Hoagland returned to California. Hoagland became a member of the faculty of the Department of Plant Nutrition and achieved great distinction as a scientist and scholar. He never took time out to earn the Ph.D. degree. His studies on the mineral requirements of plants were very highly respected, and he was asked to give lecture series at Harvard and Cornell Universities on this work.

After the Department moved to Budd Hall an event occurred that was to influence my research work for some time. Dr. Guy Millberry, Dean of the Dental School had been granted a large sum of money from the Carnegie Foundation to study calcium and phosphorous metabolism, particularly in relation to dental health. A large part of this work was performed under the direction of Dr. Guy Clark. The major part of the work consisted of a study of the mineral balance of a number of volunteer prisoners at San Quentin prison. Among the persons who cooperated in this project were Dr. Willard Fleming now Dean of the Dental School. Professor L. B. Mendel of Yale was asked to be a consultant on this project and frequently he came to San Francisco to advise on the work. This was very welcome as it gave

us the opportunity to exchange scientific information between our school and the east coast.

The chemical work on this project was done in our laboratories in Budd Hall. One of the problems which this led to was on the state of calcium in body fluids, and for some years I carried on research work on the combination of calcium with protein. Later on this led me to undertake studies of the effects of calcium deficiencies, magnesium deficiencies, and the effect of deficiencies of several other mineral elements in the mammal.

More needs to be said about Dr. Alanzo Taylor. At the end of World War I, when President Hoover was called upon to help feed the devastated countries of Europe, he took among his staff Dr. Taylor and also another man, Dr. Carl Alsberg, who has been chief of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs in the Department of Agriculture. After Hoover's term as president was over, he established a Food Research Institute at Stanford University and he appointed both Dr. Taylor and Dr. Alsberg to be co-directors of this corporation. At a later date Dr. Alsberg was invited to come to the University of California to be the head of the Giannini Foundation. Dr. Taylor later joined General Mills Corporation as a consultant. He remained with this corporation and lived in Minneapolis until his death.

Another event of great significance of that period was that in 1922 Professor Lafayette B. Mendel came to give the Hitchcock lectures. Then he stayed on to give Biochemistry courses in the summer session of that year. Dr. Mendel was then one of the two outstanding biochemists of the United States. He was Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale and his work on nutrition received world-wide attention. Most of the graduate students in the country in Biochemistry came to him to study for the Ph.D. degree. Also, numerous post-doctorate fellows went to his laboratory to work. He staffed nearly all the Biochemistry Departments of the country for many years from students who worked with him. His coming to California had a great influence.

Another one of the reasons for Dr. Mendel's coming to California was that in that period Professor Herbert Evans and his associates had discovered vitamin E. Mendel was brought out to give his judgment on the validity of this. Professor Evans called on Professor Schmidt at this time for aid and he brought in a young man, Dr. George Burr, who had received his Ph.D. in Minnesota in Botany, to work on the vitamin E problem. This work led Dr. Burr later on, when he had returned to Minnesota to accept a post there, to the discovery that the unsaturated fatty acids were essential nutritional components of the diet of the mammal. A good many years later Burr left Minnesota and went to Hawaii where he assumed the Directorship for Research of the Pineapple Growers Association.

Early in the 1930's when the Anatomy and Biochemistry Departments were housed in the Life Sciences Building, Oliver H. Emerson worked with Professor Evans on the isolation of vitamin E and succeeded in purifying it and determining its structure.

At the time of our move to Budd Hall, E. S. Sundstroem returned from Australia to rejoin the staff of our department. Dr. Sundstroem had been on leave-of-absence for several years to study the effects of tropical climate on the Biochemistry and Physiology of man. This work was done in

northern Australia at the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville, Australia.

The first Ph.D. student that I had some part in guiding was Lelia Chapman. After receiving the Ph.D. degree she married Dr. T. D. Rawlins of the Department of Plant Pathology, and they have continued to live in Berkeley. The first graduate student that I guided alone was Norwal Burk. This was in Budd Hall. Another graduate student of the same period in Budd Hall was Paul L. Kirk. After completing his work for the Ph.D. degree, he joined the Department and was a member of the staff until after World War II when he transferred to the School of Criminology.

It is perhaps well at this time to try to get a picture of the state of Biochemistry in the early 1920's when I first became a graduate student in this subject. The great developments in Biochemistry were just about to come. In that period vitamin A and D had been distinguished from each other, but they had not yet been isolated or their chemical structure determined. The same was true for vitamin B and vitamin C. The structure of cholesterol was not even correctly known at that time and the tremendous developments in knowledge of the steroid hormones which depended on a correct understanding of the structure of cholesterol had not even begun. A few of the nutritionally essential amino acids had been established by the work of Mendel and Osborn at Yale, but most of these were still unknown. In the hormone field adrenalin had been isolated and the structure determined by Abel at Johns Hopkins. The discovery of insulin was to come one year after I took up graduate work, in 1922. Knowledge was available about some of the functions of the anterior pituitary hormones, but none had yet been isolated with any degree of purity. The major research programs in Biochemistry in America in that period were largely on methods of biochemical analysis. The leader in this field was Professor Otto Folin at Harvard University. One of the outstanding biochemists in that period was Stanley Benedict, Professor of Biochemistry at Cornell University. He was until his death editor of the Journal of Biological Chemistry. The other major field in this period was nutrition under the leadership of Mendel and Osborn at Yale. Other very prominent men of that period in that subject were E. V. McCollum, discoverer of vitamin D, and Steenbock, who shortly afterwards was to discover that vitamin D could be prepared by irradiating various sterols. These two men were at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Hart was head of Agricultural Chemistry at Wisconsin and was instrumental in promoting studies on the essential elements that led to the discovery of the requirements for copper and zinc by the mammal.

Metabolism studies, at least in America, lagged far behind and indeed were making but little progress. Most of the studies were carried out by the administration of some compound and determining the effect on the nitrogen or sulfur balance of animals like the dog, or by trying to isolate some derivative of the compound in the urine. This kind of work was largely an outgrowth of organic chemistry, and organic chemistry in this period was not highly developed in America. The greatest progress in this type of work was being made in Germany and in England.

Professor Schmidt had very diverse interests in research. He was interested in immunology, since this was the subject in which he took his Ph.D. For several years there appeared a considerable number of papers on this subject. He was also interested in bile and liver function, an interest that he developed from association with Dr. George Whipple, who was greatly interested

in liver function. This led to research on the constituents of the bile and methods for their determination. In the 1930's, when the Department was housed in the Life Sciences Building, Dr. Schmidt initiated studies on the properties of bile as a medium for absorption of lipid-soluble materials.

He was also interested in the physical chemistry of the amino acids and proteins and a very large number of papers appeared under his authorship dealing with studies on the dissociation constants and other physical chemical properties of the amino acids. This was also extended to studies of physical chemical properties of some peptides and of proteins themselves. He became interested in the biochemistry of reproduction and lactation, and a number of important papers on this subject appeared as a result of researches carried out by various graduate students. Much later he turned to the study of enzymes, and a very interesting paper was published by Dr. Walker and him on the properties of the enzyme histidase. Another one of his interests was the sulfur amino acids and the mechanism of the conversion of cystine to taurine. This was because of the role of taurine as a conjugate amino acid for bile acids. At a later date this interest in the sulfur amino acids led to studies with radioactive sulfur on the metabolism of methionine and cystine with Dr. Tarver.

An interesting person who spent some years in our laboratory while we were still at Budd Hall was Dr. Rudolph Gahl. Dr. Gahl was a German mining engineer who was employed for some years in Chile. He had had an accident which nearly cost him the loss of an eye but from which he fortunately recovered. He accumulated a considerable estate and retired from mining engineering. He and his wife came to Berkeley to settle and he wished to embark on research in our department to keep busy. At first he worked with me on some problems of the measurement of conductivity of protein solutions. Later he became interested in immunology and set out to show that the precipitin reaction followed the well known combining laws of chemistry. He published a number of worthwhile papers on this subject, but this problem was not solved from the chemical standpoint until Dr. Linus Pauling at the California Institute of Technology undertook work in this field. In the 1930's Dr. Gahl's funds, which were in stocks were nearly wiped out, and for some time he and his wife had to go on WPA relief work. When times got better he secured a position again as a mining engineer and disappeared from Berkeley. Where he spent his last days I do not know. A member of the staff of the Department of Medicine with whom I worked jointly for some time and who became a very close friend of mine, was Dr. Lewis Gunther. Dr. Gunther started to study medicine at the University of California and was in the Biochemistry class of 1921 when I was a teaching assistant. He then went to Yale to complete his medical training and returned to California as a resident in the Department of Medicine under the supervision of Dr. William Kerr. Dr. Gunther became interested in problems of mineral metabolism and we worked together and published a number of papers on calcium in relation to certain diseases. Later he left San Francisco and settled in Los Angeles where he went into private practice. During the war he was inducted into the Navy and spent this time in medical service in the Navy. He returned to private practice in Los Angeles some time after the war was over. Dr. Gunther continued his research interest and we collaborated from time to time on a number of projects such as the calcium metabolism in resistant rickets.

Dr. Gunther developed photography as his hobby and became very excellent

at it. He took a number of portraits by photography of me and some pictures of Professor Schmidt which are still around. When a celebration was held for Dr. Schmidt on his 60th birthday, Dr. Gunther came up for this and the photographs we have of this event were taken by him. They are maintained in a departmental album. Without this fortunate event we would have no record of this significant event and it also gives a record of a number of notable California faculty members who came to this affair and have now passed away. Also, at the time of Dr. Schmidt's 60th birthday I undertook to raise funds to have a portrait of Dr. Schmidt painted, and the celebration mentioned above was for the unveiling of this portrait. The portrait is now in the hands of Dr. Schmidt's family. Photographic copies remain in the Department and others also have copies of this portrait.

It might be worth mentioning my changing interests in Biochemistry with the course of time. Since I had graduated with a bachelor's degree in chemistry in a school noted for its physical chemistry, my interest was first turned to utilizing this in the study of some biochemical problems. These first were on the physical chemistry of protein solutions as has already been mentioned. My contact with Dr. Clark and his program on mineral metabolism turned my interest in that direction, and for quite a number of years this was my chief field of research activity and this work culminated with the availability of radioactive isotopes, about 1937-1938. I had an interest in enzymes, however, fairly early and on my return from Europe in 1930 set out to establish a course in enzymes which was subsequently given yearly. The first research work that I started on enzymes was in approximately 1938 with Theodore Winnick who took his Ph.D. under my direction. This was a study of the proteolytic enzyme from the latex of a number of plants, particularly the milk weed genius Asclepias. Over a period of years we isolated and characterized these protein-digesting enzymes from a number of sources. This stimulated an interest in the proteolytic enzyme of plants and in the following years quite a lot of literature appeared on this subject. Most of these enzymes were like papain of the papaya plant. There were other plants, however, who had a protease which was much more like trypsin in properties. I last reviewed this subject in a chapter published in the first edition of "The Enzymes" edited by J. B. Sumner and K. Myrback and published by the Academic Press in 1951. The next enzyme that I supervised work on was that of liver arginase. This was carried out by an Egyptian student Dr. Mostafa Safwat. This was early in the 1940's and the papers were published by 1945. Shortly after the end of the war C^{14} became available and I became interested in the study of the problem of protein synthesis. I had working with me a number of very capable students and also Dr. Theodore Winnick who had come back to our department as a research associate. We made a number of interesting contributions to this problem, particularly the demonstration that amino acids could be incorporated into the protein of cell-free preparations of tissues. Gradually my interest in work turned from this to the problems of the metabolism of amino acids and my publications from about 1948 on show the developments of this in the study of the metabolic pathways of a large number of amino acids, and the isolation and characterizations of the enzymes that are involved in carrying out these metabolic reactions.

Some items worthy of note are the chain of events that started from the study of glycine metabolism. This led me into the field of one carbon metabolism, mostly on the formation of formaldehyde from serine and glycine and the utilization of this compound in the synthesis of the methyl group of methionine. This work became closely related to the functions of folic

acid, vitamin B_6 and now apparently with vitamin B_{12}. Another research landmark was a demonstration that serine is synthesized from carbohydrate by a series of reactions that starts with glyceric acid, which can be phosphorylated to phosphoglyceric acid and this is dehydrogenated to phosphohydroxypyruvic acid. The latter is transaminated to phosphoserine and the phosphoserine is either used as such or as dephosphorylated to serine. This latter problem was carried out in association with Dr. Akira Ichihara who came from Osaka University in Japan to work as a fellow for several years. Dr. Ichihara is the son of a famous Japanese biochemist, Mr. K. Ichihara, who has made notable contributions in the study of amino acid metabolism, particularly on histidine.

During the time the Department was housed in Budd Hall, Professor T. Wayland Vaughn was made Director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla. Dr. Vaughn was greatly interested in encouraging closer relationships with the Biological Departments on the Berkeley campus. He, therefore, invited faculty members to come down, particularly during the summer, to work in the Institute. At that time the Scripps Institution had a number of small cottages on the Institute which were rented out for a very nominal sum. This led to a very enjoyable series of vacation periods between 1927 and 1933, associated with some laboratory work over a number of years starting in the summer of 1927. In the laboratory I worked for some time with Dr. Eric Moberg on sea water buffering and in one period Roger Revelle also was associated in this project. In later years, Dr. Revelle became Director of the Scripps Institution.

I wanted to do some postdoctorate study in another laboratory after receiving my Ph.D. degree. I had hoped to go to spend a year working with Dr. Jacques Loeb at the Rockefeller Institute. Unfortunately, he died in 1924 just as I completed my thesis work. In 1929 I made application for a fellowship to both the National Research Council and the Guggenheim Foundation, which had just been established. I was awarded both, but accepted the Guggenheim fellowship. In September of 1929 an International Physiological Congress was held in Cambridge at Harvard University when this fellowship was awarded, and I was able to attend this. At the end of the spring semester of that year we rented our house, packed the belongings we owned into a Model T Ford, planning to drive down and spend the summer in La Jolla, and from there go on to the east coast and then abroad to Europe and Cambridge. On the way down to La Jolla, the engine of our car gave out at San Miguel. We sold it for $10 to a garage, packed our belongings in packing boxes and caught a bus to go, first to Los Angeles and then on to La Jolla. After spending the summer in La Jolla, which we enjoyed greatly as usual, I went on to Boston for the Physiological Congress and my wife and two daughters stayed over in New York City with an aunt of mine. After the meetings we sailed for Europe on an old vessel, the Minnekada. This was an old slow ship that took ten days to cross the Atlantic, but it sailed up the Thames River all the way to London. On board the ship with us as passengers was the famous Swedish physiologist, Dr. T. Thunberg, and Dr. Glenn T. King and his family. Dr. King isolated ascorbic acid in later years. He left Pittsburgh University to become Director of the Nutrition Foundation, a position he still holds. Dr. King has received many honors in his career, being a secretary and later a president of the American Society of Biological Chemists. In 1960 he was the president of the Fifth International Congress of Nutrition, held in Washington, D. C. in September.

Other passengers were Dr. Alter and his family. He was an astronomer,

who was also on a Guggenheim Fellowship. Later this man became director of the Planetarium in Griffith Park in Los Angeles. One of his daughters, a very young child at this time, grew up to marry Professor Asling, Professor in the Department of Anatomy of our University.

After arriving in London and doing some sightseeing we went on to Cambridge. There we rented a house and for the first time in our lives had a maid. My older daughter, Lenore, enrolled in an English school which she enjoyed tremendously. I worked with Dr. F. J. W. Roughton on hemoglobin in the Physiology Laboratory. Dr. Roughton achieved fame by the discovery of carbonic anhydrase, and also for his research on hemoglobin and respiration.

I spent my time between the Physiology Laboratory and the nearby Biochemistry Laboratory. Distinguished scientists who were then members of two laboratories were Professor Barcroft in Physiology and Professor Adrian also in Physiology. The latter won the Nobel Prize for his work on nerve conduction shortly afterwards. In Biochemistry the head was the famous Professor F. Gowland Hopkins. With him were J. B. S. Haldane who wrote an excellent book in 1930 on enzymes and later gained a greater reputation as a geneticist. In Biochemistry, then, there was Malcolm Dixon, Joseph Needham and his wife, Dorothy, Moyle Needham, L. J. Harris and Judah Quastel. Everyone of these persons achieved careers of distinction. Also in the Department of Physiology was Dr. Gilbert N. Adair, who had just determined the true molecular weight of hemoglobin quite accurately by osmotic pressure. We spent a very enjoyable fall and winter in Cambridge. That winter, Dr. Hopkins was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on the discovery of glutathione and other contributions, and in the same year A. V. Hill and Otto Meyerhof received the Nobel Prize for their work on muscle contraction.

Some time in the spring of that year I decided that I would like to see a little of Europe before returning home, so I arranged to spend a few months in the laboratory of Professor Herbert Freundlich at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dahlem. This institute had as its director the very noted physical chemist, Fritz Haber, who invented a process for fixing nitrogen from the air. Otto Warburg occupied a building on the grounds of this institute and was then starting his work on the oxidation of glucose which led to epoch making discoveries that opened up the modern developments in Biochemistry. In this same institution was Professor Goldschmidt, a geneticist, who in later years became Professor of Zoology at Berkeley. That spring, in Berlin, working on a fellowship, was Dr. Gregory Pincus and his wife. Dr. Pincus was interested in the physiology of reproduction, which he worked on first at Harvard University. Later he became codirector of the Worchester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. There Dr. Pincus developed into one of the outstanding experimental endocrinologists in the United States, making many notable contributions to the knowledge of Steroid Biochemistry and Physiology.

It is of interest that Dr. Pincus is a nephew of a man who was Dean of the Graduate Division of our University for many years, Dr. Charles Lipman. Another postdoctoral fellow in Berlin that spring was Dr. Henry Eyring, who developed into one of the most distinguished physical chemists in the United States. He was in Berlin to work with the noted theoretical physicist, Dr. Polyani. After spending a few months in Berlin, then visiting Vienna, Prague and a little later, Paris, I returned to the University and Berkeley toward the end of the summer of 1930.

In 1928, Dr. Guy Clark accepted a position with the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, New York and left the University. To replace him, Dr. Chauncy Leake was brought from the University of Wisconsin to teach Pharmacology. After a year in Berkeley, Pharmacology was set up as a separate department at San Francisco and Leake moved there. Dr. Leake had a very great influence on the Medical School while he was a member of the staff. He left the University some years later to become Vice President of Medical Education of the University of Texas and the Dean of the Medical School in Galveston. Dr. Leake is a man of great charm, a wonderful speaker, and an outstanding classical scholar. During the period he was in California he was tremendously interested in the history of medicine in the state and made some very interesting findings, particularly that dealing with Dr. William Blake. Dr. Leake trained a good many students in Pharmacology who were appointed to Pharmacology Departments throughout the United States. In this way his influence has been very large.

When I returned from Europe in 1930, the Department had already moved to the Life Sciences Building. There, too, we had another change in staff. Dr. G. L. Foster had left, first to go to Northwestern University, and shortly afterwards to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia. To replace him, Dr. Leopold R. Cerecedo was appointed assistant professor. Dr. Cerecedo was particularly interested in the intermediate metabolism of the pyrimidines. He became noted for his investigations in this field. During the time he was at California, he guided a number of research students for the Ph.D. degree in this field. These included Dr. Frank W. Allen, who was later appointed to the staff of the Department, and Oliver H. Emerson. After a few years as a member of the Department, Dr. Cerecedo became dissatisfied and left to take up an appointment at Fordham University in New York. Dr. Cerecedo was undoubtedly the best dressed man the Department ever had. His array of clothes and his fashion-plate style was the object of attention from both students and faculty.

During the time the Department was housed in the Life Sciences Building, we had a considerable number of postdoctorate fellows and graduate students who had distinguished careers. One, especially worthy of note, was Dr. Jesse P. Greenstein. He came to spend a year after being a fellow at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dresden where he worked with Dr. Max Bergmann. After Hitler came to power, Dr. Bergmann migrated to the United States and became a member of the Rockefeller Institute in New York. This was in the midst of the depression and positions were exceedingly difficult to find. At the end of his stay in our laboratory, Dr. Greenstein was invited to come to Harvard to work with Edwin J. Cohn. After a period of years there he was made head of the Biochemistry Laboratory of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda. There Dr. Greenstein made a great reputation as an investigator on the biochemistry of cancer. He is the author of the classic book on the subject, "Biochemistry of Cancer". Dr. Greenstein also became an outstanding authority on the chemistry of amino acids. A three-volume work on this topic has just been published, posthumously. His unfortunate and untimely death this year (1959) is a great loss to science.

Another postdoctoral fellow of that period was Dr. Thomas H. Jukes. He came from the University of Toronto. Dr. Jukes was subsequently appointed a member of the staff of the Poultry Department of the University where he did distinguished work on the problem of perosis in chickens and the role of choline in this disease. During World War II Dr. Jukes joined the Lederle Laboratories where he performed important investigations on folic acid.

Another fellow was Dr. Rudolf Brdicka who came from Czechoslovakia. He had been a student of Professor Heyrovosky, the inventor of the polarograph. The work he carried out in our department was with the polarograph. He returned to Czechoslovakia and in view of the difficult times that country went through little more was heard of him. Another fellow, Dr. Werner Schmidt, who came from Germany, was a pathologist. He carried out some very interesting investigations on the role of the bile in intestinal absorption and demonstrated that bile was required to absorb vitamin A. Following up this work, one of our graduate students, Dr. J. D. Greaves, later showed that the bile was necessary for the absorption of vitamin K. From this work it became clear that the danger of bleeding to death in patients undergoing surgery for bile duct obstruction was the result of a failure to absorb vitamin K. Lack of this vitamin led to a deficiency of prothrombin. Dr. Greaves got very little credit for this work and the fame and glory went to others. In this connection it may be mentioned that a man who was a student of mine for some time, although he received his Ph.D. in Chemistry, Dr. H. Almquist, was a codiscoverer with Dr. Heinrich Dam of Denmark, of vitamin K and its role in blood coagulation. This was after Dr. Almquist became a member of the Department of Poultry Husbandry. He was on the staff of that department for many years but was tempted away to accept a position as research director with a commercial feed firm.

Another postdoctorate fellow we had was Dr. Mario Austoni, who came to the laboratory from Italy. In 1939 he worked with me on iron metabolism and carried out pioneer experiments with radioactive iron. He returned to Italy and was in the Italian Army as a physician during the war. He again came to the United States for a year in 1952. Then he worked at the Donner Laboratory on problem of blood formation. In Italy he now holds a professorship in Hematology in the University of Padova Medical School. He is an authority on Hematology. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Werner Schmidt returned to Germany, served in the German Army and was captured and held prisoner by the Russians for a great many years before being allowed to return to West Germany. It is my understanding that he is now connected with a medical school in Germany in the Department of Pathology.

In the 30's, Professor Schmidt inaugurated an annual get together of biochemists of the Pacific Coast. Meetings were held at various institutions, for example, at Stanford in 1933, Hopkins Marine Station at Pacific Grove in 1934, and in other years at U.S.C., U.C.L.A., the California Institute of Technology, the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, and at Berkeley. These meetings were for one day only, usually on a Saturday and summary reports of the research work underway was given by members from the different schools or institutions. This was a very informal organization. It had no officers and there was no scheduled program. With the onset of World War II, these meetings were discontinued. After the war, about 1945 or '46, I reinstituted these meetings, but on a different scale. I proposed a name for this organization, the Pacific Slope Biochemical Conference, and instituted scheduled meetings with programs of papers and abstracts of the papers to be presented. These meetings usually lasted two days, on a Friday and Saturday and on some date when the universities were not in session. At first, I ran these programs individually. Some very notable meetings were held, such as the one at the time of the dedication of the Biochemistry-Virus Laboratory in October, 1952. Other meetings were held at the University of Washington in Seattle in 1956, U.S.C. in Los Angeles, U.C.L.A., and of course, a number in Berkeley. In 1958, this organization was formalized,

a constitution and bylaws were adopted and officers elected. The organization now seems well launched on a continuing basis to promote friendly relations and knowledge of the research activities among biochemists in the Pacific Coast area.

In 1937, in addition to his position as Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, Professor Schmidt was appointed Dean of the College of Pharmacy. This college needed a great deal of rejuvenation and the impetus for this was supplied by Professor Schmidt. He served as Dean until shortly before his death in 1945. During that time he brought in many excellent new appointments and made the College of Pharmacy an outstanding one in the United States. Professor Schmidt's time was now divided between Berkeley and San Francisco so that he had to relinquish some of his activities in Berkeley. In 1937, Professor Schmidt conceived the idea of putting out a book on the chemistry of the amino acids and proteins. This was done by assigning different chapters to authorities on the subject, a pattern which is very commonly followed at present. I wrote a number of chapters for this work. It was quite popular and a second edition was printed in 1945. The stock of this book being exhausted by 1950, and it being in need of complete revision, I undertook to put out a book entitled, "Amino Acids and Proteins", organized on somewhat different lines than the previous work on the amino acids and proteins. This new work was published in 1951. Since that time so many works on amino acids and proteins have appeared and the subject has become so specialized that I have not felt it desirable to rewrite this work and bring it up to date.

In 1936 and 1937 Biochemistry embarked on a tremendous period of progress which has continued to the present. This was brought about by a number of events. One was the publication of the "Citric Acid Cycle" by Hans Krebs, and the discovery of high energy phosphate compounds by Fritz Lipmann and Herman Kalckar. Another was the discovery and isolation of the heavy isotope N^{15} and C^{13} by H. Urey. A third was the discovery of induced radioactive isotopes by the Curies and the staff of the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. The isotopes provided new and powerful tools for the study of the fate of biochemical compounds in the whole body and in tissues. We, in Berkeley, were particularly fortunate because the first cyclotrons had been built by Professor Ernest O. Lawrence and his associates. This gave us the opportunity to secure radioactive isotopes of the mineral elements.

Taking advantage of this I undertook a series of research projects with isotopes, and published the very first papers dealing with the biological use of radioactive manganese and radioactive cobalt. We were among the very first to use radioactive iron, sodium, potassium, and phosphorus. Another one of these elements used very early in our laboratory was radioactive strontium, and a little later, radioactive calcium.

Of course, the most desirable isotopes to have would have been those of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. A carbon isotope, C^{11}, was known during this period, but since it had only a half life of 20 minutes, experimentation with it was undertaken only by hardy souls. Even so, some very noteworthy studies of photosynthesis were carried out by Dr. S. Rubin and Dr. Martin Kamen with C^{11}. In Boston, Professor Hastings and a group of associates undertook the study of lactic acid metabolism in the body with this isotope. Dr. Rubin unfortunately met with a fatal accident during the war when he was doing war research on phosgene. A bottle of this material broke and he inhaled a lethal dose of it. Dr. Rubin was an extremely brilliant scientist and his

loss was a great misfortune.

At the end of the war C^{14} became commonly available as a by-product of the uranium fission reaction. From that time on the use of C^{14} spread rapidly and has been widely used in our laboratory for many investigations. Another isotope, the use of which was pioneered in our department was S^{35}. Professor Schmidt and Dr. Tarver used this to study the metabolism of the amino acids, methionine and cystine.

After receiving the Ph.D. and joining the Department, I started a course on the chemistry of the protein as early as 1925. In the Life Sciences Building this was enlarged to include a laboratory course. In the 30's this course became very popular. I had an enrollment of over 200 for a good many years. Also, upon my return from my year in Europe as already mentioned, I introduced a course on enzyme chemistry in 1931 which has been given continuously ever since. When the Department of Biochemistry in the College of Letters and Sciences in Berkeley was established, they took over the conduct of both of these courses. Certain events in the 1940's worthy of note are the following: The idea of initiating a program on cancer research in the Medical School took place in the 1940's. Professor Schmidt and the late Dr. Harold Bruns were on a committee that reviewed the problem and considered various courses of action. However, it was not until 1946 and 1947 that anything concrete was done. At that time, due to the death from cancer of a person very much esteemed by the State Legislature, an appropriation of $250,000 was passed by the legislature to be used in cancer research. After a meeting on this problem, President Sproul set up a series of committees to recommend the utilizations of this money between the different campuses of this University. President Sproul honored me by making me Chairman of the Coordinating Cancer Committee and in this capacity I served for the next 8 years. Stimulated by this action a Cancer Research Institute was established on the San Francisco campus. Also, at the same time the United States Public Health Service set up a field station for cancer research affiliated with the Medical School in the Laguna Honda Home. This was called the Laboratory of Oncology. Its director was Dr. Michael Shimkin. On its staff were Dr. Howard Bierman, Dr. Nicholas Petrakis, Dr. S. B. Masouredis and Dr. Bernard Schacter. All these men have made noteworthy contributions to cancer research.

In the first year of the cancer research committees, the mouse colony at Bar Harbor, Maine, was burned out. Since the mouse is the main animal used for cancer research, it was apparent that there would be a great need for mice, and particularly for sources closer to the educational institutions of the Pacific Coast. This led the Cancer Research Coordinating Committee to recommend the establishment of a laboratory, now named the Cancer Research Genetics Laboratory, for the study of cancer genetics, for the maintenance of banks of experimental tumors and for the rearing of pure lines of mice. A building to house this laboratory was eventually built as part of Warren Hall, the quarters of the School of Public Health. Dr. Kenneth De Ome was selected to be the director of this laboratory in which capacity he now serves.

On the U.C.L.A. campus, with the establishment and inauguration of the new School of Medicine, interest in cancer research was also stimulated and a Cancer Research Institute set up.

On the San Francisco campus some years back, on completion of the clinical buildings of the National Institutes of Health of Bethesda, the Laboratory of Oncology was discontinued and the staff returned to Bethesda.

At about this time a permanent director for the Cancer Research Institute was chosen, Dr. David A. Wood, a pathologist who had been on the staff of Stanford Medical School. Dr. Wood is very influential in circles of the American Cancer Society and among the administrative personnel of the National Cancer Institute. He was elected and served a term as president of the American Cancer Society in 1956-57.

I developed an interest in cancer research during this early period, about 1947, and my first published work on this was a test of amino acid analogs as possible cancer therapeutic agents. This was based on the idea that antimetabolites quite possibly interfere with the metabolic utilization of normal essential body constituents, and this might lead to the cessation of at least reduction of the growth of tumors. The paper published on the amino acid analogs in Science in 1947 was the first discussion published of the use of antimetabolite in cancer. This hypothesis, of course, has spread tremendously and has been widely used. Some of the most important drugs for the treatment of cancer now in use are antimetabolites of the purines and pyrimidines. Unfortunately, antimetabolites of the amino acids have not been found effective against cancer.

Cancer research has been continuously pursued in our laboratory since 1947. Working on it at various times have been the following individuals: Dr. E. Martin Gal, organic chemist and biochemist trained in Hungary. He was associated with us for about six years during which time he synthesized a large number of compounds to be tested for activity against cancer and he also synthesized numerous isotopically-labeled compounds to be used in metabolic studies. Dr. Gal's closest interest was in the biochemistry of the nervous system. After leaving our laboratory he spent a year as a fellow with Dr. R. Peters at Oxford University in England. Upon his return he became associated with U.C.L.A. and now heads a research group for the study of neurochemistry at the Veterans Hospital for neurological diseases in the San Fernando Valley. He is also a member of the staff of the Department of Pharmacology of U.C.L.A.

Dr. Ethelda Sassenrath came to our laboratory after graduation from Iowa State University. There she did research work on dextrins for her Ph.D. degree. She was associated with us for six years until her husband received an appointment at the University of Indiana in Bloomington, and they had to leave to take up their home there. Dr. Sassenrath carried out a number of very interesting investigations on the methodology of cancer drugs screening, and on the mode of action of a number of the anticancer compounds studied in our laboratory.

After Professor Schmidt passed away I was appointed Chairman of the Department in 1945. This offered an opportunity to introduce a considerable number of needed reforms. Among these was the change on the character of the laboratory course in Biochemistry for the first year medical students. Traditionally, it was patterned along the lines that had been developed by Otto Folin. This consisted of a series of analytical exercises on the constituents of the urine and a number of analyses on blood constituents experiments that would be expected to have some usefulness in clinical diagnosis. In addition, there were a number of qualitative isolations of important biological constituents and some exercise on buffering and on the respiratory processes of the body.

In line with the recommendations of the first teaching institute of the

American Association of Medical Colleges held in Atlantic City in 1953, the laboratory course was revamped to include a minimum number of analytical procedures, and to use these in a series of fairly elaborate experimental situations. One of the most elaborate of these was on the depancreatized dog (experimental diabetes) carried out in association with the Department of Physiology. This was the first collaborative program with the Department of Physiology ever undertaken to my knowledge. Other such projects were a study of rickets, an experiment using a compound labeled with C_{14}, an experiment dealing with glycolysis and the oxidative properties of mitochondria, and a number of others.

Another innovation was the bringing to the campus during one of the Summer Sessions of the University some outstanding biochemist to give a course as a visiting Professor of Biochemistry. This has brought to the campus to give these courses such outstanding biochemists as Dr. Jesse P. Greenstein, Dr. Severo Ochoa of New York University, Dr. Roger J. Williams of the University of Texas, Dr. Sydney Weinhouse, Dr. P. E. Horecker of New York University, Dr. D. E. Green of the University of Wisconsin, and others. This innovation did much to bring to the campus, for the benefit of students and faculty, the best biochemical minds in the country. After the Department of Biochemistry of the College of Letters and Sciences was established, they took over the responsibility for the summer courses and have continued with the practice of inviting distinguished visiting professors during the summer.

In 1948 Dr. Wendell Stanley came to the University as the director of a newly established virus laboratory. He was also made Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry for a period of two years. He left us pretty much alone in the conduct of our affairs in the Life Sciences Building. We continued giving the courses for medical students and other courses that we had developed.

In 1950 the Biochemistry Department of the College of Letters and Sciences was set up as a separate entity. Our department, as had always been the case, was retained as a department of the School of Medicine. The newly founded Biochemistry Department took over the responsibility for teaching of General Biochemistry and of most of the advanced courses for academic students that we had developed and had been giving. Our teaching duties consisted of giving the Biochemistry course for medical students and in preparing graduate students for advanced degrees.

In 1958 on completion of the Medical Sciences Building, the Department moved to the San Francisco campus. There we at once undertook an enlarged teaching program, establishing a lecture and laboratory course in Enzyme Chemistry and also a number of other advanced courses for graduate students on the San Francisco campus. In addition we began to participate in the course in Biochemistry for dental students. All Biochemistry courses in Biochemistry given on the San Francisco campus came under the jurisdiction of our department. Since Biochemistry had been taught for many years to Pharmacy students by Dr. John J. Eiler and Dr. K. H. Lee of the School of Pharmacy, we saw no reason to change.

The move to San Francisco initally brought into our department as faculty members with appointments primarily in other departments and schools, Dr. John J. Eiler, Dr. Harold Harper, and Dr. Howard Myers. Other new appointees are being made as the number of biochemists on the San Francisco

campus increases.

At the end of the last war the pattern of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows who came to our university for study changed drastically. The same pattern, of course, prevailed throughout the whole United States.

At first we were inundated by a flood of returned veterans who enrolled in the universities under the terms of the G. I. bill. We had many excellent graduate students in this group. Among them were Philip Siekevitz, Melvin Simpson, Saul Kit, Emmanuel Farber, Patrick Goldsworthy, Oliver Roholt, Oliver Lien, and Elbert Peterson. There were others that I do not immediately recall.

Several of the returning veterans had already earned their M.D. degree. Among them were Bert La Du and Richard Fineberg. La Du took his Ph.D. under my direction and subsequently has made a fine reputation at the National Institutes of Health. Richard Fineberg, after receiving his Ph.D., was asked to join the staff of our department, of which he is a valued member.

After the stream of veterans dried up, American graduate students became exceedingly scarce. Their places began to be taken by foreign students. At first these were on scholarships from their own governments or were aided by Fulbright grants. Later, as research grants from Federal sources became plentiful, these students were supported from these research grants.

The first of these foreign students we had were Mostafa Mohamed, sent by the Egyptian government, R. Datta Sanadi, who came as a Government of India scholar, and Yoshihiko Matsuo, who was supported for several years by the American Army of Occupation in Japan. All three of these men did very well. Sanadi married an American girl and remained in this country. He is now one of the leading young biochemists of America. Matsuo did brilliant research work in crystallizing the enzyme, cystathionase or homoserine dehydrase. In 1958 he returned with his bride to Japan to accept a position at Kyoto Medical School. It is sad to relate that he died very suddenly in the summer of that year from a heart attack. His death was a great loss to science.

Starting in the 1950's we have had a large number of foreign students and postdoctoral fellows. These have been mainly from India, Formosa, Japan, and Egypt. Very recently we have had a number of students from Poland.

I have already mentioned a number of our graduate students and postdoctoral fellows who have achieved distinction and have risen to prominence. I shall now mention others that have not hitherto been referred to.

Harold Copp came to our department after earning the M.D. degree at the University of Toronto Medical School. He worked with me on iron metabolism using Fe^{59}, for his Ph.D. thesis. After receiving the latter I asked him to work on calcium and strontium metabolism. I was asked to take up work on this subject by the late Dr. Joseph Hamilton for the Manhattan district. Radioactive strontium, being one of the major fission products, was and remains a great health hazard in connection with the atomic energy problem. Dr. Copp has continued to pursue this line of research.

After being a member of the faculty of the Department of Physiology of our university for a number of years, Dr. Copp accepted an appointment as head of the Department of Physiology of the Medical School of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, which he still holds.

One of our fine students Mansoor ul Hassan Alvi came from Pakistan. After completing the requirements for the Ph.D. degree with us, he went to Johns Hopkins Medical School to take an M.D. In both institutions he carried out meritorious research work. After graduating from Johns Hopkins he returned to Karachi, where he now holds an appointment on the staff of the Medical School of that city.

Emmanuel Farber also came with an M.D. degree from Toronto. His work at California gave him a keen interest in the action of ethionine. He has continued with its investigation and demonstrated that ethionine is carcinogenic. Upon leaving California, Dr. Farber spent a period of time with Dr. Hans Popper at Cooks County Hospital in Chicago. From there he joined the staff of the Pathology Department at Tulane Medical School in New Orleans. Dr. Farber won the second experimental Pathology award of the American Society of Experimental Pathology and has been appointed a Career Investigator of the American Cancer Society.

A graduate student in the thirties was Clarence Larson. After receiving his Ph.D. he taught chemistry for a number of years at College of the Pacific. During the war he joined the Metallurgy Laboratory staff in Chicago. When the Oak Ridge plant to manufacture plutonium was established, he was sent there and rose to be superintendent of the whole operation. He left Oak Ridge a few years ago to become Vice President in charge of research of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, one of the major chemical corporations of the country.

Another former student who ended up in Oak Ridge was Waldo Cohn. During the war he also worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory. His experience with ion exchange columns in the separation of the rare earth elements, led him later to use this technique in the development of methods for the separation of purine and pyrimidine derivatives. This work received widespread recognition and brought him to prominence in biochemical circles. He is now an editor of the Journal of Biological Chemistry and the treasurer of the American Society of Biological Chemists.

Dr. Cohn is also an excellent musician and he gained fame as the organizer and director of the Oak Ridge Symphony Orchestra.

One of the returning physician veterans who came to our department after the war was Dr. Carl Baker. He stayed on only long enough to earn an M.A. degree and then went to the National Cancer Institute to work with Dr. Greenstein. At the National Institutes of Health he has risen to the high post of Associate Director of the Institutes.

Dr. Robert Greenfield was sent to us from the National Cancer Institute for graduate study. He was recalled after one year before he could earn an advanced degree.

Dr. Marco Rabinovitz came to our department as a postdoctorate fellow from the University of Minnesota. He worked for a number of years on protein synthesis and the effect of amino acid analogs on the incorporation of

amino acids. Several years ago he accepted a position in the National Cancer Institute, where he is continuing along the same lines of research.

Dr. Laurence Pilgeram entered as a graduate student after he had floundered around for a number of years in other departments of our university. As a graduate student he completed an excellent research problem for the Ph.D. thesis on the conversion of ethanolamine to choline. After holding several positions, he was appointed Director of the Arteriosclerosis Research Laboratory of St. Barnabas Hospital and a member of the staff of the Physiology Department of the University of Minnesota School of Medicine. His work on the subject of arteriosclerosis has received recognition by his being awarded a prize by the CIBA Foundation for research in this field.

Another of our former graduate students, Dr. Nicholas Alexander, was awarded a prize for his research on thyroid function a year or two ago. Dr. Nathan O. Kaplin is also a former graduate student who has done exceptionally well. He was awarded the Eli Lilly prize in Biochemistry in 1952 for his contribution to the establishment of the structure of coenzyme A. At present he is Chairman of the Graduate Department of Biochemistry at Brandeis University.

One of our most recent postdoctoral fellows, Dr. Jon Bremer, came from Norway. In the year and a half he was with us he performed a monumental amount of research. Dr. Bremer definitely clarified the problem of the methylation of ethanolamine to choline by showing that this occurred in the phosphatide-bound bases. Adenosinylmethionine was shown to be the methyl group donor.

An earlier graduate student from our department who recently achieved distinction is Dr. Leon A. Heppel. Dr. Heppel worked with Professor Schmidt for the Ph.D. degree in the 30's. He went to Rochester to earn the M.D. degree and then went to the National Institutes of Health. The work that brought him fame was on the nature of reaction by which ribonucleic acid-like polynucleotides are formed by enzyme reaction. He, too, is now an editor of the Journal of Biological Chemistry. Recently, he was awarded the Hillebrand medal of the Washington section of the American Chemical Society.

An important member of the research staff who stayed with us for a number of years and only left this year (1960) to join the Kaiser Research Institute is Dr. Morton Rothstein. He received his Ph.D. degree in Organic Chemistry under the tutelage of the noted organic chemist, Professor Roger Adams. He then spent a number of years of research work on amino acid metabolism at Rochester Medical School in association with Dr. Leon Miller. In our laboratory Dr. Rothstein continued research on various problems of amino acid metabolism. In addition he synthesized various C^{14} labeled compounds required by our research program.

A man long associated with the Department in a research capacity is Dr. Sheldon Margen, where he has worked with Dr. Tarver on the problem of the origin and fate of the plasma protein.

With the availability of carbon-14, my research interests changed radically. Prior to that time it had been mainly concerned with the study of the nutritional and physiological functioning of the mineral elements. A small program of enzyme research was also carried, dealing first with the plant proteases and later with purification and characterization of arginase. The opportunity to employ carbon-14 as a tracer led me to turn my attention to the problem of protein synthesis and to the study of the metabolic pathways of various natural materials, particularly of the amino acids in the mammal. In this program we were the first to demonstrate the incorporation of amino acids in broken-cell preparations. Study of the metabolic pathways of the amino acids has yielded many fruitful results.

209

Some illustrative examples are: (1) The opening up of the whole field of one carbon metabolism and the importance of formaldehyde and formate and also of tetrahydrofolic acid as a coenzyme, in the interconversion of glycine and serine, in the biosynthesis of the methyl group of methionine, the methyl group of thymine and in purine biosynthesis; (2) The elucidation of the mechanism of the oxidation of tyrosine to homogentisic acid; (3) The biosynthesis of serine from carbohydrate derivatives; (4) The pathway of dissimilation of histidine; (5) The purification of the enzymes that dehydratively deaminate the hydroxyamino acids and their surprising functions in transsulfuration; the mechanism of the conversion of ornithine to proline; (6) The characterization of the β-hydroxyamino acid aldolases; and (7) Most recently the clarification of the mechanism of the methylation of ethanolamine to choline.

My researches on metabolism led to a plan to prepare an authoritative monograph on "Metabolic Pathways". This was done, as is the custom, in collaboration with various authorities of different subjects of the overall field. The first edition was published in two volumes under the title "Chemical Pathways of Metabolism" in 1954. The second edition is now in the process of being published under the more succinct title, "Metabolic Pathways".

It may be well to conclude this chronicle by listing some of the important changes that have taken place in the working methods of the biochemist, and also some of the more outstanding advances in biochemical knowledge in the four decades since I entered on the study of this subject. This period has indeed been a golden age of Biochemistry.

Biochemical methods and biochemical tools began to be revolutionized toward the end of the thirties. Prior to that time the standard equipment of a biochemical laboratory were some burettes and pipettes of various sizes, and the colorimeter, initally a hand operated one, a little later the photoelectric colorimeter. The procedures used in isolation, purification and identification of biochemical compounds were essentially those of classic organic chemistry. Most of the analytical procedures were carried out by titration or by colored reaction products that absorbed in the visible light region.

Perhaps the most ingenious tools of that period were the Warburg manometric apparatus, widely used to study enzyme reactions and the D. D. Van Slyke manometric gas analyzer. The latter was used, in the main, to analyze the respiratory gases.

New instruments were introduced at an accelerated rate starting in the late thirties. The first major instrument was the pH meter, utilizing the glass electrode. This was followed by a variety of spectrophotometers functioning in the ultraviolet, the visible, and the infrared light regions. Analytical methods employing absorption in the ultraviolet region became of constantly increasing importance.

In the 1940's centrifuges and ultracentrifuges became commercially available. The analytical ultracentrifuge and the Tiselius electrophoresis apparatus made common place the determination of the size and electrical charge of macromolecules, the proteins in particular.

With the introduction of heavy and radioactive isotopes into biochemical

research, mass spectrometers and Geiger-Muller counters became standard equipment of biochemical laboratories.

The electron microscope led to revolutionary new knowledge of the ultrastructure of the cell constituents and visualized such heretofore unseen biological entities as the viruses. X-ray spectroscope also has made important contributions to the solution of the structure of biological materials.

The most important new developments of all were the discoveries of procedures for the isolation and identification of extremely minute amounts of materials by paper chromatography, ion exchange column chromatography and now gas chromatography.

At present these innovations are being followed up by analytical automation. For example, a machine is available which will carry out the analysis of the amino acid composition of a protein by itself once the sample is introduced.

The result of all of these technical advances is that the biochemist can probe more deeply and more subtly than ever before. Such problems as the structure of the proteins, the nucleic acids and other complex macromolecules, formerly seemingly quite unattainable, have become within the reach of solution.

The years that I have been a biochemist have seen a brilliant era of discovery. A structure of knowledge of the chemistry of life processes has been erected that is truly awe inspiring.

In this period all the vitamins have been isolated, their structure determined and, in most instances, they are now manufactured by chemical synthesis. Equally intriguing is the fact that the biological functions of most of them are now known. For the last two of the vitamin B complex, biotin and vitamin B_{12}, knowledge of their functions was definitely established only a year ago. The amino acids which the vertebrate can not synthesize and thus are essential in the diet have been determined. This has largely been the work of Professor W. C. Rose of the University of Illinois. It also seems probable that all the amino acids that occur in nature, essential and non-essential are now known.

One of the most profound discoveries made in Biochemistry is the universal pathway of energy flow into and from adenosine triphosphate in all physiological processes. Ranking in importance with this discovery is the establishment of the citric acid cycle as the major terminal oxidation pathway of all the bodily constituents. The chief architects of these developments, Fritz Lipmann and Hans Krebs richly deserve the recognition of the Nobel prize that they received.

Following on this knowledge the metabolic pathways for the dissimilation and assimilation of all the important biological compounds were discovered with great rapidity. This includes the different simple and complex carbohydrates, the amino acids, the purines, pyrimidines and nucleotides, the fatty acids, phospholipids and sterols, and the porphyrins.

The different hormones of the body, both the protein type hormones and the steroid hormones of the adrenals and gonads have now been isolated.

The same is true for the several amino acid-derived hormones. In the case of the peptide hormones of the posterior pituitary gland, vasopressin and oxytocin, they have not only been identified structurally, but they have also been synthesized as a result of the brilliant work of Vincent du Vigneaud.

One of the great feats of this period has been the isolation of many enzymes in a pure state and the achievement of a far reaching understanding of how they act.

The geneticists have made tremendous contributions to biochemical knowledge in these years. They have shown that the presence or absence of the enzymes and other important proteins that make up the machinery of metabolism are dependent on the genetic constitution of the cell, namely, on the specific configuration of portions of the deoxyribonucleic acid of the genes.

The last few years has seen the complete establishment of the amino acid sequences of insulin, a hormone, and of ribonuclease, an enzyme. This brings immeasurably closer to solution the problem of the special structural features that determine biological specificity.

The important feature of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid that enables it to carry the information code for the duplication of daughter cells now seems to be well established. Very important advances have been made in unravelling how the most fundamental materials of life, the proteins and the nucleic acids are synthesized in nature.

This is an all too condensed chronicle of what has taken place, leaving out much of great significance.

Highly gratifying to the writer is the satisfaction of knowing that many staff members of our University and of our own department have contributed materially to the advances that have been made. Also, a source of pride is the knowledge that much worthy work has been done by our former students.

These recollections are concerned in the main with events of long ago and people who left the Department in years past. A few comments on the Department since it moved to the San Francisco campus appear appropriate and desirable.

The attractive new laboratories and offices in the Medical Sciences Building are a welcome contrast to the shabby quarters of the Department in the Life Sciences Building in Berkeley. This is a partial compensation for the pains of readjustment involved in moving to San Francisco after the many years spent in Berkeley, particularly, on the part of the older members of the Department. As yet this space is not altogether adequate for a vigorous and growing Biochemistry Department. We hope this will be corrected when the new Health Sciences Research and Teaching wing of the Medical Sciences Building is finished.

The Department has developed a pattern on the San Francisco campus which it probably will follow for a good many years to come.

It has met the problems attendant on the increase in the size of the entering medical class to 100 students and is getting prepared to take care of the proposed increase to 128 students. The Department now takes an active part in teaching Biochemistry to the dental students and, in the future, no doubt will participate more in teaching Biochemistry to Pharmacy students.

In spite of serious obstacles the Department has managed to maintain an active graduate student program. This group numbers about 25 which taxes the presently available facilities.

Recruiting of graduate students for the San Francisco campus is a formidable task. Even so this has been coped with successfully. Almost the whole world has become our source of students and very good ones have been obtained from India, Formosa, Japan, and Egypt. We hope now to secure a flow from Great Britain. One of our great problems in this connection is the paucity of general science courses on the San Francisco campus which graduate students can take in preparation for advanced degrees.

Our good reputation is also attracting post-doctoral fellows and sabbatical leave faculty members from many sources. In this field, too, we have had men from India, Japan, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, Poland, Egypt, and Israel. Most of these individuals have given a good account of themselves. Some of them have done very outstanding work during their stay in the Department.

Most of the present staff members of the Department have been mentioned previously to these recollections. Those not are Edward L. Duggan and our newest member, Victor W. Rodwell. Dr. Duggan is one of our former graduate students who did his thesis research under the direction of Professor C.L.A. Schmidt. After spending several years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology working with Professor F. O. Schmitt, the electron microscopist, he came to Stanford to work with Professor J. Murray Luck. From there he joined our Department. His major research interest at present is the structural properties and physical chemical characteristics of deoxyribonucleic acid.

Dr. Rodwell took his Ph.D. degree under the direction of Dr. Santiago Grisolia of the University of Kansas Medical School. He then spent two

years working with E. E. Snell in Berkeley before joining our Department. With Snell he worked on the metabolic degradation of pyridoxine by bacteria.

He continues with his research interest in bacterial metabolism, deepened by his association with Snell, and is working on the metabolism of a number of amino acids and of dicarboxylic acids by microorganisms.

In the course of these recollections the outstanding research work of Frank W. Allen on nucleic acids have not previously been referred to. Not to do so would be a serious omission, since this has great merit. Dr. Allen and his students were the first to devise a method of isolating ribonucleic acids that yielded the material essentially in its natural form. In a study of the residual products in the nucleic acid fractions, they discovered a totally new nucleoside linkage, namely, that of uracil linked to ribose by a carbon-carbon bond at position 5 of the uracil; in their terminology this is 5-ribosyl uracil. Dr. Allen and his students are now studying the mode of formation of this substance.

The Biochemistry Department is also particularly fortunate in its association with the many excellent biochemists in other departments and institutes of the San Francisco Medical Center. Many of these now have joint appointments in our department and means are being sought to extend this without jeopardy to the internal structure and autonomy of the Department.

Included in this group are the following: Harold A. Harper, who received his Ph.D. degree under the late Professor H. J. Deuel, Jr. of U.S.C. Dr. Harper is a noted authority on the Biochemistry of Disease. One of his fine contributions is the discovery that administration of arginine is valuable in the treatment of ammonia intoxication in hepatic failure. Dr. John J. Eiler of the School of Pharmacy is one of our former graduate students. His research interests are in drug metabolism. E. Manuel Morales joined the Cardiovascular Research Institute this year on appointment as career Investigator of the American Heart Association. Dr. Morales is noted for his studies on the energetics of muscular contraction. He brought with him able colleagues. Two of them with appointments in Biochemistry are Jen Tsi Yang, in the field of Physical Biochemistry, and Shizuo Watanabe, an able investigator of the nature of muscular contraction. Howard M. Myers is a graduate in Dentistry who took a Ph.D. in Biochemistry at Rochester Medical School. His research interest, from the nature of his profession, is mineral metabolism. William K. McEwen of the Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology is carrying out sound work on the biochemistry of the eye. Gerold M. Grodsky of the Metabolic Unit is one of our former graduate students. He has already won distinction for his investigations on the conjugation products of bilirubin and of phenolsulphonphthalein acid and on the immune reactions of insulin.

Other young men, more recent newcomers, to the Medical Center are showing great promise and undoubtedly will make valuable contributions. In the future it is hoped that means will be found of utilizing their talents and offering proper recognition in the Department.

2/15

Research People Affiliated with the

Department of Biochemistry

Wells, Herbert S.
Department of Physiology
U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital
Minneapolis, Minnesota
National Research Council Fellow
UC Medical School (1920)

Andrews, Samuel
(Ireland)
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1926)

Gahl, Rudolph
(Whereabouts unknown)
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1926-28)

Hoskins, William M.
Department of Entomology
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1928-29)

Schmidt, Werner
(Germany)
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1929-30)

Gallup, Willis D.
Biochemistry, Nutrition
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Research Associate
UC Medical School (1929-30)

Greenstein, Jesse P.
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda, Maryland
National Research Council Fellow
UC Medical School (1932-33)

Jukes, Thomas
Head, Department of Nutrition and
Physiological Research
Lederle Laboratories
Pearl River, New York
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1933-35)

Brdicka, Rudolph
Chief of Laboratory of Physico-
Chemistry, Academy of Science
Director of Physico-Chemical Institute
Prague, Checkoslovakia
Rockefeller Fellowship
UC Medical School (1934-35)

Tomiyama, Tetsuo
Kyushu University
Fukuoka, Japan
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1935)

Austoni, Mario E.
Istituto di Semeiotica Medica
Della Universita di Padova
Padova, Italy
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1939-40)

Glendening, Mary Beth
Department of Pediatrics
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1944-46)

Harris, Daniel L.
Department of Physiology
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
National Research Council Fellow
UC Medical School (1946-47)

Ostwald, Rosemarie
Nutrition and Home Economics Departments
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
Research Associate
UC Medical School (1946-51)

Stern, Herbert
Rockefeller Institute
66th Street and York Avenue
New York, New York
UC Medical School (1947-48)

Gal, Emery Martin
Department of Pharmacology
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California
Assistant Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1947-53)

Claesson, I. Moring
(Sweden)
UC Medical School (1948)

Grossman, Charles M.
301 Selling Building
Portland 5, Oregon
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1948-49)

Greenfield, Robert, Jr.
Biochemistry Laboratory
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda 14, Maryland
UC Medical School (1951)

Takeda, Yoshiro
Department of Physiological Chemistry
Osaka University Medical School
Joancho, Kitaku
Osaka, Japan
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1952-54)

Migicovsky, Bert B.
Division of Chemistry Science Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Research Associate
UC Medical School (1952-53)

Hakim, Anwar A.
Biochemistry Department
Hyde Terrace
Leeds, England
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1953-54)

Morrison, Donald C.
Cancer Research Physical Chemistry
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
Graduate Research Biochemist VI
UC Medical School (1953-58)

O'Sullivan, Dermot Alexis
Fingal 84 Beechwood Park
Ballinlough Road
Cork, Ireland
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1953-54)

Jensen, David
Scripps Institute of Oceanography
La Jolla, California
UC Medical School (1954-55)

Ichihara, Akira
Department of Physiological Chemistry
Osaka University Medical School
Graduate Research Biochemist II
UC Medical School (1954-56)

Korner, Asher
Biochemistry Department
University of Cambridge
Cambridge, England
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1955-56)

Elizabeth Phear Ichihara
Department of Physiological Chemistry
Osaka University Medical School
Kitaku Osaka, Japan
Graduate Research Biochemist II
UC Medical School (1955-57)

Gold, Joseph
Wright Air Development Center
Area B, Box 7111
Wright Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
USPH Fellow
UC Medical Center (1956-58)

Jacobs, Earl
Biochemistry Department
Dartmouth College Medical School
Hanover, New Hampshire
Assistant Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1956-58)

Loewus, Mary W.
Kearney-M-THEO-SIM
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1956-58

Selim, A.S.M.
Abbassia Faculty of Medicine
Biochemistry Department
Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt, UAR
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1957-59)

Bremer, Jon
Central Laboratory
University Hospital
Oslo, Norway
Research Fellow
UC Medical School (1958-60)

Rao, D. Rajagopal
Lever Brothers
Bombay, India
Junior Research Biochemist
UC School of Medicine (1958-60)

Figard, Paul
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Junior Research Biochemist
(5/1/58-)

Blumenthal, Gertrude
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Assistant Research Biochemist II
(9/1/58-)

Lane, Byron
Rockefeller Institute
66th Street and York Avenue
New York, New York
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1959-60)

Mastaloer, Przemyslaw
Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Dosw.
Chalubinskiego 4
Wroclaw, Poland
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1959-60)

Nakamura, Haruo
Minami 21 Jo
Nishi 11 Chome
Sapporo, Hokkaido
Japan
Junior Research Biochemist
UC Medical School (1959-60)

Nath, Ravindra
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Junior Research Biochemist
(9/1/59-)

Callahan, Paul
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Junior Research Biochemist
(7/1/60-)

Bagchi, Sakti P.
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Junior Research Biochemist I
(9/1/60-)

Hatwalne, Balkrishna V.
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Postdoctoral Fellow
(9/8/60-)

Cooksey, Keith E.
Department of Biochemistry
UC School of Medicine
San Francisco 22, California
Junior Research Biochemist I
(12/1/60-)

DAVID M. GREENBERG

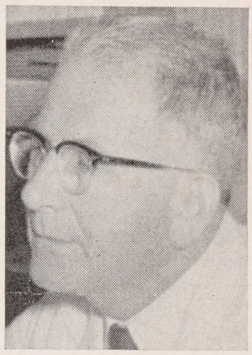
University Bulletin

San Francisco

The following report of the Faculty Research Lecture Committee was adopted unanimously by the San Francisco Division of the Academic Senate, Northern Section, on October 24:

San Francisco Division of the Academic Senate is proud to nominate the distinguished biochemist, David M. Greenberg, as the fifth Faculty Research Lecturer.

Professor Greenberg, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895, came to the University of California as an undergraduate in 1918. It is a credit to the University of California that he has remained with this institution throughout his outstanding and productive career. Following the receipt of his A.B. degree in chemistry in 1921, his interest in biochemistry was aroused by another graduate student, Dr. Samuel Brodie. Since most young men in chemistry at the University at that time were strongly oriented toward physical chemistry, due to the influence of Professor G. N. Lewis, Doctor Greenberg began his graduate studies by exploring the physical chemistry of proteins. Upon completing his Ph.D. in 1924, he continued to work in the field of protein physical chemistry in areas dealing with the conductivity and transport numbers of proteins in the presence of alkaline earth and alkali cations. A memorable contribution in this field was the correlation of acid dye combining capacity of a protein with its content of free basic groups of arginine, lysine and histidine. Another of Professor Greenberg's most valued contributions was a result of this continuing interest. The article, "Occurrence, Transport and Regulation of Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphorus in the Animal Organism," in Physiological Reviews in the year 1935 (with C. L. A. Schmidt) serves as a landmark, even today, to workers in the field. He was quick to recognize the potential value of radioactive tracers in mineral metabolism and pioneered in such studies. His research led to the conclusion that Vitamin D had a direct action on bone aside from its action of promoting absorption of calcium in the intestine.



David M. Greenberg

More recently, Professor Greenberg has made many significant contributions in the areas of one-carbon synthesis reactions, protein biosynthesis and amino acid intermediary metabolism.

In the field of one-carbon synthesis he has been especially interested in the metabolism of the hydroxy amino acid serine. He and his co-workers have been responsible for the demonstration that this amino acid, which is the chief *de novo* source of single carbon moieties, can arise from carbohydrates. The pathway runs from 3 phosphoglyceric acid to phosphohydroxypyruvic acid to phosphoserine to serine. Some of the characteristics of the enzymes catalyzing these reactions have been elucidated by his work as well.

Still another pathway for the formation of serine has been studied by Professor Greenberg and his students, that of the addition of hydroxymethyl groups to glycine. Work coming out of his laboratory has helped to clarify the nature of the transformation of the cofactors implicated in transferring and reducing the one carbon fragment involved in the synthesis reactions; its exact chemical nature as a cofactor is not yet finally settled. The location of the attachment of the one carbon fragment to the cofactor has been shown by Professor Greenberg to be somewhat different for serine synthesis than for other analogous reactions. This research has given support to the concept of a bridging of the single carbon unit between 2 nitrogen atoms in the cofactor molecule during its transfer.

The breakdown of serine has been scrutinized as well as its formation. The enzyme which removed nitrogen from serine has been found also to synthesize the metabolic cystathionine and both properties have been demonstrated to belong to a single

Nobel Prize

Melvin Calvin Recognized
Vital Carbon Cycle of Pho

Professor Melvin Calvin, who has be-
come the 11th Nobel Laureate on the Uni-
versity faculties, confesses that a key flash
of insight in his prize-winning research
came while he was parked in a hot rod.

Commenting on the processes of research
and inspiration, Professor Calvin related
that some years ago he and his colleagues
had accumulated a considerable amount of

Melvin
Calvin

new data on photosynthesis, the process
whereby plants manufacture all of the food
and other energy compounds on earth.

Professor Calvin said some of this infor-
mation was incompatible with everything
he knew previously. He was studying the
path of carbon using radioactive carbon-14
discovered at Berkeley in 1940—in the
photosynthesis essential steps by which
plants turn the sun's energy, water and
carbon dioxide into sugars, starches and
proteins.

A number of the compounds formed as
the plant evolves successively more complex
chemicals, had been identified. But a stage
had not been reached at which order could
be brought out of the detailed information.

One day, Professor Calvin recalls, he
drove his wife down town to do an errand.
The only place he could find to park was
in a red zone. He parked there, while she
got out.

During a brief period of enforced wait-
ing, while all he had to do was think, he
perceived that a "missing" chemical called
phosphoglycerate acid must be present in
the process and must be the key to the
whole photosynthetic cycle. After that, the
major outlines of the cycle fell into place
in his mind in a matter of 30 seconds, being
then only needed to work it out in detail.

It was for his work in determining the

Davis

The following report of the Faculty Research Lecture Committee was adopted unanimously by the Davis Division of the Academic Senate, Northern Section, on October 8.

The nominee of the Committee for the Faculty Research Lecture in 1961–62 is G. Ledyard Stebbins, Professor of Genetics.

Professor Stebbins was born in Lawrenceville, New York in 1906. He graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1925 and from the same institution received the A.M. in 1928 and the Ph.D. in Biology in 1931. From 1931 to 1935 he was instructor in Biology at Colgate University. He came to Berkeley as Junior Geneticist in 1935 and was advanced through the academic ranks to Professor of Genetics in 1947. Professor Stebbins proceeded to Davis in 1951 to organize there a Department of Genetics, which he has continuously directed, first as Vice Chairman and since 1959 as Chairman.

Professor Stebbins rapidly ascended to a position of authority on organic evolution. Published more than ten years ago, his book, *Variation and Evolution in Plants*, was immediately recognized as the leading work in the field. Even at that time one of his colleagues, in a review of the book, credited Professor Stebbins with knowing "...more about plant evolution than any other botanist now alive."

It is difficult to pay adequate tribute to the personal traits and abilities that have contributed to Professor Stebbins' many achievements. His approach to research is

protein. A corollary of this has also been uncovered, that the enzyme capable of removing nitrogen from homorserine is able to cleave cystathionine. The interesting chemical implications of these dual activities residing in the same enzyme have added insight into the nature of these biochemical reactions.

Another fate of serine is its stepwise transformation into phospholipids. These biochemical changes have been scrutinized and evidence has been advanced to establish the details of the mechanism of the transformation.

At an early date he contributed in a fundamental manner to an understanding of protein biosynthesis by studying the incorporation of labelled amino acids into protein matter of acellular homogenates. This work, which demonstrated the enzymic nature of the process, also indicated its dependence on a coupled energy source. Using amino acid analogues, his laboratory has demonstrated three types of inhibition of protein synthesis.

1. The analogue may form an unnatural protein by taking the place of the normal amino acid.
2. The analogue may prevent the utilization of the corresponding amino for protein synthesis.
3. The analogue may prevent formation of an essential component necessary for protein synthesis.

Professor Greenberg has made distinguished contributions in the field of amino acid intermediary metabolism. He has been able to purify and characterize several key enzymes which function in amino acid metabolism. From this he has been able to gain insight into the mechanisms of degradation of over half of the amino acids known to occur naturally. He has clarified the mechanism of formation of the cyclic amino acid proline from glutamic semialdehyde. Through his efforts several chemical mechanisms in the breakdown of histidine, valine, tyrosine, phenylalanine, lydine, tryptophane and arginine have been analyzed and explained.

His abiding interest in amino acids and proteins has led Professor Greenberg to search for cancer chemotherapeutic agents which are able to prevent protein synthesis. Here he has pioneered the use of ascites tumors as screening agents for possible use against cancer.

Still another notable contribution to research is the large number of highly competent biochemists who received their graduate training under his tutelage. The list of currently active research workers who received their doctorates under him includes biochemists in all parts of the world, many of whom have received special recognition for their distinguished research.

Professor Greenberg has been a Guggenheim Memorial Research Fellow, 1929–30. He is a Fellow of the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Biochemical Society of Great Britain, The American Chemical Society, The American Association for Cancer Research, The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and was editor of the Proceedings of this organization, 1945–50. He has also been chairman of the Cancer Research Committee of the University of California, 1947–55.

He is an author of over 320 research articles in leading biochemical journals. He has, in addition, edited (with H. A. Harper) the volume "Enzymes in Health and Disease." He has also edited 3 treatises: "Amino Acids and Proteins"; a two-volume set "Chemical Pathways of Metabolism"; and another two-volume set "Metabolic Pathways," all of which are established reference works in the field. His contributions to scholarly reviews have been many, including sections in standard reference compilations.

The Academic Senate, therefore, is proud to include the name of David M. Greenberg among the distinguished previous recipients of its Faculty Research Lectureship. These include I. L. Chaikoff, Professor of Physiology; Karl F. Meyers, Professor (Emeritus) of Bacteriology; Herbert M. Evans, Professor (Emeritus) of Anatomy and Experimental Biology; Warren D. Kumler, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Louise Dunmire

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Volunteer work has been performed in the University of California Hospitals since the early days of 1900. One of the first pioneers in this field was Mrs. Rose Steinhart, sister of a Regent of the University.

In 1919, we have record of a Christmas celebration in Childrens' Clinic, with presents collected from department stores by members of the Junior League. The instigator of this was Mrs. Olive Coxon, a volunteer Social worker. In the 1920's this same remarkable person was responsible for the organization of a volunteer corps for the clinics and hospital. This group worked on the wards and served as clinic secretaries when no funds were available for paid help. Later, some were given a small monthly stipend for their services. Among the many names to be honored for their help are Miss Audrey Hayward, Miss Olive Keenan and Miss Ada Burg. The original Central Appointment desk for the Clinics was set up by Mrs. Irene Schoemingh.

Since these early beginnings, many have given of their time to help others. The Doctors' Wives Association has maintained a mobile Library Cart, sewed for our Pediatric patients, and performed other needed tasks. But it was not until the fall of 1959 that a Volunteer Services Department was organized, with approval by the Board of Regents, for the purpose of serving the hospitals and clinics. The Volunteer Coordinator in charge was responsible to Mr. Harold Hixson, Hospital Administrator. The costs of administering this department are financed out of proceeds from the hospital Gift Shop.

After careful study, several pilot services were started. The new volunteers came from many areas in the community. By the spring of 1961, 150 volunteers were working regularly, and had given 18,000 hours of service to the patients and staff.

Volunteers supplement paid staff in busy areas and perform important personal services for patients. Among their projects are a Gift Cart and Library Cart. They do clerical work in the Admissions office and assist patients in Pediatrics and the Clinics.

In March 1960, the University of California Hospitals Auxiliary was organized. Its main purposes are to recruit volunteers, improve hospital public relations, and raise needed funds.

Louise Dunmire

Louise Dunmire
Volunteer Coordinator

Louise Dunmire
Volunteer Coordinator

LANGLEY PORTER

W. E. Carter

221

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LANGLEY PORTER

W. E. Carter, M.D.
San Francisco, Calif.

IT HAS never been a man's fortune to choose that period of the world's existence in which he might live, but had one that option, how could he chose a more fortuitous period than that golden era of science and medicine that fell between 1870 and the present time? And it has been in that fateful period of the world's development that Langley Porter has lived.

One can best visualize, indeed dramatize, that span of time, by recalling, decade by decade, the world-shaking events which came to life in the scientific sphere as this boy grew up, matured, and has now reached the rich age of eighty.

It was during his years that Hansen discovered the leprosy bacillus, Lister the concept of sepsis and antisepsis, based on the work of Pasteur, that great investigator who in the 1860's had made the first immunological moves since Jenner in 1796, and who later worked with fowl cholera, anthrax, and eventually with rabies and its vaccine.

During his early manhood came the discovery of the bacterial causes of disease (thanks to Hesse's discovery of agar as a growth medium), the tubercle bacillus by Koch, the typhoid bacillus by Eberth, the diphtheria bacillus by Klebs and Loeffler, and a dozen others. What a revolutionary effect these astounding events must have had on an active and plastic mind. Could any period in the world's history have been more favorable to the development of new concepts, inspirational dreams of human betterment, and driving resolves for fresh action, on the part of a young man of twenty, just beginning his medical career?

The decade of his twenties can well be called the period of the filtrates: bacterial toxin was discovered by von Behring and Kitosato, filterable viruses were found, first in plants and then in animals, and Buchner's zymase became the center of bacterial interest.

During his thirties the world pooled its efforts to uncover the cause of syphilis, and establish the complement-fixation test, without which the discovery of the spirochete would have meant little. Theobald Smith unlocked the door for the recognition of anaphylaxis, and Nicolle put his finger on the epidemiologic clue in typhus fever.

During Porter's forties, Bela Schick's famous test was followed up with toxin-antitoxin mixture for diphtheria; and then came typhoid vaccine. Meanwhile rickettsiae came into the range of view, and Carrel pioneered the way for later developments in tissue culture by cultivating the hearts of chickens.

From fifty to sixty he saw BCG launched on its still unfixed path; the bacteriophage idea developed; and Fleming noted the idea which was to lead to penicillin years later.

From the Outpatient Department, University of California Hospital.

From Jour Pediatrics
October 1950

The decade beginning with his sixtieth year saw the dread pneumococcus subdued by the sulfonamide drugs; and the electron microscope offered the first visual advance since the Abbe condenser, and added impetus to the growing art of isolating and cultivating viruses.

The period 1940 to 1950 will be remembered as the decade of the antibiotics. Just as Pasteur had observed that alcohol was the product of growth of micro-organisms, so were the antibiotics, the by-products of growth—and they soon took a prominent place in the microcosmic chemical factories. And parenthetically, let us hope that it will not be the jumping off place for a wild melee of research racketeering and financial exploitation of the sick.

The preceding thumbnail sketch of the period which Jordan called, "The Years of a Man," gives a fleeting glance of the kaleidoscopic scene covering the pregnant years corresponding to the life of Langley Porter. Prognostication is hazardous, but it is difficult to see how any other era can be so significant, for we must recall that during that time, scientific medicine, starting from scratch, has moved from a darkened world of empiricism and dogma, to one of rationalization through controlled experiment. And the stature of Langley Porter was one to match that great progress in medicine.

Langley Porter was born in Montreal on January 30, 1870. Orphaned at four, he was adopted by his mother's sister and her husband, Walter Drake. This brought the child into a home atmosphere in which medicine was a constant influence, for Drake's brother, Joseph Morley Drake, was Professor of the "Institutes of Medicine" at McGill University. The "Institutes" covered instruction in all those subjects now classed as "pre-clinical." The undergraduate, William Osler, became a student-assistant of Drake, and after his graduation, continued the relationship as an instructor, only to succeed the older man as professor. During all these years, young Osler was a frequent visitor in the Drake home; and the young boy, as he grew up, felt the compelling master's charm, as he heard the grown-ups discuss Willie's brilliance and goodness, and the probable great future in store for him. All these things made a profound impression on the growing boy—an impression which has never faded. He was too young to work directly under that outstanding physician of modern times, but these youthful associations, together with occasional contact in later life, and a passionate reading of Osler's writings, made him a devotee of that great westerner who did more than any other person to make the New World medically conscious. Early upbringing in hands steeped in middle-class British tradition, homes where God and Queen Victoria were effective members of the family, created bonds of sympathy and understanding that never weakened; and memories of the conversations of the Drakes and Osler, in later years, heightened the student's enjoyment of the master's works. Many years afterward, the young medical man, with Osler's help, was enabled to work in London under Stephen McKenzie, Henry Head, and Robert Hutchinson, inspiring clinicians all, and then under Arthur Kieth, anatomist, and James Bullock, bacteriologist, scholars unexcelled in their fields. Hutchinson, pediatrician and pioneer in nutrition, left an indelible influence on the young

221

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Canadian, who later rounded out his studies by working in Paris with Comby and in Germany with Czerny—all acknowledged as leading pediatricians of the time.

Before undertaking the study of medicine, Langley Porter acquired a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry at the Pennsylvania Military College; and he began his self-support as a teacher in chemistry at St. Mathew's Private High School in San Mateo, California. While there he organized a cadet corps, and developed baseball and football teams. In 1894, he entered Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, now the medical department of Stanford University, where he was employed as student assistant in chemistry. Because of credits allowed in view of his degree of Bachelor of Science, he graduated in 1896. Then followed a year of internship at St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco. The contact, during those years, with men like Levi Lane, Farnum, Steele Cheney, Stanley Stillman, and Emmett Rixford at Cooper, and with D'Evelyn Dodge, and George Shields at St. Luke's, learned doctors and great teachers, all of them, left an indelible impression to his approach to clinical medicine.

Following his internship came a voyage to Manila, as transport-surgeon on the City of Para, the ship which carried the 13th Minnesota Volunteers, a regiment that distinguished itself in the conquest of the Philippines.

In 1899 to 1904, followed more European experiences, and the return to San Francisco with wife and child. It was natural then that the rapidly developing field of pediatrics should attract his attention. Because of the incidence of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and chicken pox, the way was opened for him, in 1905, to become City Physician for Communicable Disease. Among these smallpox, leprosy, plague, and typhus presented themselves from time to time. After the earthquake and fire of 1906, communicable disease problems became formidable. Because of the administrative capacity of the late James Ward, President of the San Francisco Board of Health, with whom Porter worked constantly, the alarming situation was kept in hand. It was during this difficult period that the political scandals of the Schmitz-Ruef regime became intolerable and these were resolved only when the ring was broken up and the leaders jailed. At the height of all these events, plague appeared, and the City Health Administration called on the help of the Public Health Service of the Federal Government. The Kitosato plague resistance plan had been advocated by Porter and adopted by Ward, and was in operation when Colby Rucker and Rupert Blue took over in behalf of the United States Public Health Service. With very few modifications it was continued until the campaign came to an end with the situation controlled. These activities aroused in Langley Porter a conviction of the importance of public health measures, and brought about his keen and continuing support of the San Francisco Health Department, which under William C. Hassler and later, his devoted friend, J. C. Geiger, has grown to an outstanding institution in American health organization.

Teaching had always appealed to Langley Porter as an essential part of the physician's duties—teaching of students, teaching of laymen, the latter

almost as important as the former. His undergraduate activities in pedagogy began as a prep school instructor in chemistry, continued as student instructor at Cooper, and after graduation, he established a pediatric department at the San Francisco Polyclinic.

In 1907, Langley Porter took over the Children's Clinic of what was then Cooper Medical College. This had been organized during the late nineties by William Fitch Cheney, an inspiring teacher, whose influence on the young medical student had been great. Cheney had developed at the same time a strong out-patient medical clinic which absorbed his major interest. This left the pediatric division in the hands of Porter, under whose direction, aided by such enthusiasts as Romilda Meade, Herbert Yerrington, Florence Holzclaw and Arthur Ritter, it became a full-fledged department of teaching. In this department Ritter organized and carried on the earliest psychological clinic for children in the west and Matilda Gates studied the development of adolescent girls. With Ernest Chipman, Porter demonstrated that papular urticaria follows sensitization by flea bites, while pigmented urticaria results from bedbug sensitivity.

It is natural that Langley Porter, as a student of Henry Head, should have had a strong interest in neurology and its corollary psychiatry, which bloomed somewhat later. Poliomyelitis, tuberculosis of the brain, central nervous system syphilis, and brain tumors particularly excited his interest, both at Stanford and at the Hospital for Children.

He developed a sort of a private clinic in his own office. During those early days of pediatrics, specialists were not common, and as a result, patients came to him from all over the western states, Mexico, and the Orient. Throughout the many years of his practice of pediatrics in San Francisco, his office was always open to physicians and there was seldom a time when one, two, or even three medical visitors were not in attendance, some of them for months on end. His patients accepted this, and did not object, after his gracious introduction of the visitor as "my associate." His two or three assistants looked upon him as their elder brother, listened to his gentle admonition when they failed, and glowed in his approbation when they succeeded. His kindly smile of appreciation was compensation enough for long hours of overtime and night work in this most demanding of all the specialties. Numerous middle-aged, even elderly physicians, now eagerly confess that their ideals and attitudes stem from this source.

Langley Porter was the first physician of the Far West to be invited to membership in the American Pediatric Society. Before this group he read numerous papers. He wrote extensively, both individually, and in collaboration with his associates, mostly on the subject of infant nutrition. Early he abandoned "percentage" feeding and urged the balanced diet, the computation of intake in terms of calorie, protein, carbohydrate, and mineral needs. His interest in scientific medicine was rewarded by the presidency of the San Francisco Medical Society in 1910. His work in clinics and with the problems of the less affluent led him to advocate some system of medical prepayment insurance that would cushion the disaster of illness, the plan to be promulgated by the pro-

221

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

fession itself. For years, in and out of season, he urged this on his colleagues, and while he was not in any way connected with the development of the California Physician's Service, its formation was a source of great satisfaction to him.

Early in his practice, it became evident to Porter that sick children generally were not getting to the full all that was then known of modern pediatric art. The great majority were being treated by general practitioners, many of whom frankly admitted their inadequacy, and longed for enlightenment. At the request of the publishers of the JOURNAL, he, in collaboration with a young general practitioner, undertook the codification of known and accepted practices in pediatrics in a book designed largely for the general doctor and the intern, *The Management of the Sick Infant and Child*. Before it was completed the volume reached, including the illustrations, some 700 pages, somewhat to the dismay of the publishers. But fortunately their apprehensions proved groundless, for during the next twenty years, the book went through six editions and circulated both in this country and abroad.

Late in 1924, the stress of large practice, together with the results of illness, made a long vacation imperative. A sea voyage led to a three-year Italian holiday, during which time he continued his medical interests and, as well, indulged in a long-held desire to examine closely the Renaissance and classical cultures at first hand. As a result, his enthusiasm for the history of medicine was greatly reinforced. During this period an offer came of the Deanship of the University of California School of Medicine, and this was accepted. After an intensive study of the leading medical schools of Europe and of America, he returned to San Francisco to begin an association with colleagues and students which was to continue with great satisfaction for fourteen years. Continuing the tradition, inherited from such great clinicians as William Watt Kerr, Herbert Moffitt, Wallace Terry, and Saxton Pope, every effort was made to develop the curriculum in the direction that might produce practitioners of the highest competence. With able men occupying the chairs of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, and of the physical sciences as well, and with a host of enthusiastic young colleagues, the accomplishment of this aim was greatly facilitated. The physical plant and equipment of the medical school were inadequate, but through the understanding and support of President Campbell of the university and the regents, funds were acquired for reconstruction and extension; and by 1930, room was found in the original medical school building for the Departments of Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Clinical Anatomy, Preventive Medicine, and the Student's Health Service. These changes were followed in 1936 by the construction of a new Out Patient Department building. This permitted the vacating of the first, second, and third floors of the crowded old building which had been employed for this purpose. It is interesting to note, during the present inflationary period, that the cost of the entire new building, seven stories in height, was something less than one-half million dollars. The enthusiastic support of the medical school as a part of the university by President Campbell was continued and augmented by his successor, President Sproul. Indeed, after Dean Porter's

retirement, the latter actually came to the San Francisco campus, and acted dean for several months, much to the advantage of the School of Medicine. This experience perhaps impressed on the president the now commonly judgment that few universities are greater than their medical schools. completion of these extensions and the fine cooperation between the faculties Berkeley and faculty at San Francisco, produced the policy, that while clinical teaching is paramount, a background of research is imperative if instruction to be adequate. Here the help of Professor Leuschner of the Graduate Division was of greatest importance. He served as a coordinator and among the hobbles of divergent opinions, and in the end, brought about effective cooperative action.

The school had begun as a proprietary institution, the Toland Medical College, and had been taken over by the university under President Gilman in 1873, but only nominally. The university authorities were slow to provide financial support. But under the administrations of President Campbell and President Sproul, things became very different. Experimental surgery was established and adequately housed in a building, built specifically for the purpose. Pharmacological research, under Chauncey Leake, became more and more active, offering opportunity for medical school workers, operating closely with students of allied departments on the Berkeley campus. The need for an expanded division of clinical anatomy and its representation in the teaching of upper classmen became apparent. Thanks to the efforts of Herbert Evans, the services of John Saunders, a young and tireless Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinborough, was secured; and through his cooperation the Department of Surgery, particularly its orthopedic division, was strengthened. Kuno Meyer's help in setting standards for research and teaching was inestimable.

A Department of Pediatrics had been developed in the medical school largely because of the enthusiasm and industry of William B. Lewitt, and was in active operation in 1913, when the service of a young Harvard pediatrician, William Palmer Lucas, was acquired. Lewitt's enthusiasm for preventive pediatrics was shared by Porter, who was then Associate Clinical Professor. On Lucas' retirement in 1932, Francis Scott Smyth, present Dean of the School of Medicine, was made Professor. In 1942, William C. Deamer became the active head of the department and serves in that capacity at this time.

Under Sanford Larkey a sound Department of Medical History and Bibliography was inaugurated. A call to Johns Hopkins came to Larkey who he still administers the William Welch Library succeeding Fielding Garrison as librarian. He was followed by Chauncey Leake and John Saunders, and under the direction of this trio, a magnificent library, including a fine rare book collection, was adequately housed.

Among the policies initiated by Langley Porter, none have been more fruitful than the Referred Service. In the late twenties, it became apparent that the routine out-patient attendance supplied an insufficient number of cases of teaching value. It was decided thereupon to ask for the cooperation of the medical profession throughout the state. Doctors were invited to send problem patients for adequate study from among those whom they believed were unable

221

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

given to the then Attorney General Kenney and his Assistant Attorney General Coakley who, working with the indefatigable University Comptroller Corley, did so much to bring about this happy conclusion.

By the time the Psychiatric Clinic was an accomplished fact, years had accumulated and brought the dean to the age of retirement. The University granted him emeritus standing and awarded him an honorary LL.D. However, his interest in the School of Medicine and Psychiatry, particularly juvenile psychiatry, did not flag. The authorities of the state and the Regents of the university, casting about for a name for the new institution, decided to call it the Langley Porter Clinic. So it happened that a psychiatric institute came to bear a name previously tied to pediatrics.

In the years since it has been a source of deep gratification to this physician and educator, to see the great advances made by the psychiatric clinic, under an imaginative and scholarly direction. He has perceived also the steady progress of the medical school to an envied place among the medically great, under the administration of Francis Smyth, himself an eminent pediatrician. If asked to explain the steady rise of the School of Medicine and its increasing influence in academic circles, Langley Porter unhesitatingly would answer: "Young men. Give your developing and enthusiastic young minds an opportunity, and all else will be added unto you."

Probably the outstanding characteristic of Langley Porter is that quality of head and heart—his love for his fellow man. May this modern Abou Ben Adhem yet live years on end further to enrich the lives of them about him.

to afford the fees, properly asked by private consultants. These patients are given a thorough study in the various departments, and complete reports are sent to the referring doctors and the patients returned to their care. In this manner a full service is provided for the patient, and at the same time, real aid is given to the referring practitioner. The staff and students of the medical school are given insight into the doctor-patient relationship and, as well, an understanding of the delicate problems involved in consultation. That the original idea was sound, has been proved by the fact that the number of referred patients at the present time exceeds 6,000 annually.

As a pediatrician the dean had long been interested in behavior problems of children and he was convinced of the soundness of Freud's theory that the genesis of many adult neuroses lay in the mismanagement of such crises during childhood and adolescence. He was particularly troubled because in the twenties and early thirties, these aspects of disease received so little attention from medical men and too little consideration in medical education. Furthermore, experience with the state hospitals of the time distressed him beyond expression. It was his belief that a closer liaison between psychiatry, neurology, and clinical medicine on the one hand, and biological and clinical research on the other, would vastly benefit the medical profession and the society it serves. This idea found ready acceptance among members of the faculty, and it found also the active support of Harry Lutgens, then Director of the State of California Department of Institutions (now the California State Department of Mental Hygiene). It seemed that the most practical approach would be to erect a hospital clinic with an out-patient department and research laboratories under the combined authority of the state and of the university. The state legislature was approached, and without a dissenting vote, appropriated two million dollars; but alas, Governor Merriam, no friend of medicine, pocket-vetoed the bill, and the plans lay useless in the medical school files, there to remain, until a later executive, Governor Olsen, appointed Aaron Rosanoff as Director of Institutions. Rosanoff, a psychiatrist of national reputation, accepted and supported the idea, the legislature again made the appropriation, and the present psychiatric institution was erected and dedicated at an impressive ceremony. It was hoped that studies to be done in this clinic would eventually bring about a solution to some of the many problems pertaining to psychiatric care in the state's hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases. It was planned to strengthen and extend the existing parole service. This service was designed to function through out-patient departments, stemming from the parent clinic but located in various parts of the state. Even more important is the policy of the preventive aspects of mental disease. It is gratifying to observe that within this first decade of the program, many of its objectives are being achieved. In addition to this, modern methods of the care of psychiatric patients have developed under the far-sighted direction of Karl Bowman and his associate, Alexander Simon, both excellent teachers. It is noteworthy that this is the first instance in California of two separate, similar state departments, so often jealous of each other's prerogatives, coming together in continuing operation for a common good; and too much credit cannot be

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANGLEY PORTER

1905-1950

COMPILED BY CLARA HECK*
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

1905

A Case of Pseudo-hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy, California State J. Med. 3: 349-351, Nov. 1905.

1908

Percentage Composition and Caloric Values of Infants Food Mixtures, Pediatrics 20: 673-680, Nov. 1908.

1909

Fat as a Disturbing Factor in Infant Feeding, California State J. Med. 7: 245-247, July 1909.

Treatment of Diphtheria With Special Reference to the Prevention of Heart Failure, Arch. Pediat. 26: 584-596, Aug. 1909.

A Consideration of Some Points in the Treatment of Infants, California State J. Med. 7: 430-433, Dec. 1909.

Prevention of Tuberculosis in Children, Nurses J. Pacific Coast 5: 393, Sept.; 463, Oct.; 492, Nov.; 541, Dec., 1909.

1910

Meningism: A Consideration of the Syndrome of Dupré, Arch. Pediat. 27: 9-17, Jan. 1910.

Colon Infections of the Urinary Tract in Children (With E. C. Fleischner), Arch. Pediat. 27: 826-836, Nov. 1910.

The Enucleation of the Tonsil From the Standpoint of the General Medical Man, California State J. Med. 8: 386-390, Dec. 1910.

1911

Medical Aspects of Dental Caries in Children, Pacific Dent. Gaz. 19: 393-400, July 1911.

Some Types of Intestinal Indigestion Occurring in Young Children, California State J. M. 9: 376-379, Sept. 1911.

Some Points to Be Considered in Feeding Infants, California State J. Med. 9: 415-421, Oct.; 460-464, Nov. 1911.

1912

Pyloric Obstruction in Infants With Muscular Hypertrophy at the Pylorus (With W. B. Lewitt), J. A. M. A. 58: 256-259, Jan. 27, 1912.

Substitutes for Mother's Milk, New York M. J. 95: 876-877, April 27, 1912.

1913

Pancreatic Insufficiency, Am. J. Dis. Child. 6: 65-74, Aug. 1913; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 25: 21-32, 1913.

1914

Uncomfortable Babies, California State J. Med. 12: 286-290, July 1914.

1915

Renal Infantilism, Arch. Pediat. 32: 85-91, Feb. 1915.

Megacolon and Microcolon (With Alanson Weeks), Am. J. Dis. Child. 9: 283-299, April 1915; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 26: 297-315, 1914.

Some Studies on Sugar in Infant Feeding (With C. H. Dunn), Am. J. Dis. Child. 10: 77-87, Aug. 1915; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 27: 186-199, 1915.

Mental and Physical Survey of Supposedly Normal Children (With A. Huffaker and A. Ritter), J. A. M. A. 65: 675-678, Aug. 21, 1915.

An Apparently Complete Recovery After Operation for Cerebellar Tumor, Arch. Pediat. 32: 727-734, Oct. 1915.

1917

Tuberculosis in Childhood With Unusual Manifestations, California State J. Med. 15: 303-305, Aug. 1917.

---

*Reference Librarian, University of California Medical School.

1918

Appendicitis in Childhood—Study of One Hundred Cases, California State J. Med., 10-16, Jan. 1918.

Acute Intussusception of Infants, With a Consideration of Its Treatment Based Upon Modification of the Hirschsprung Hydrostatic Method, Arch. Pediat. 35: 149-[illegible] March 1918.

Intrathecal Injection of Horse Serum in the Treatment of Chorea, a Preliminary Study of Seven Treated Cases, Am. J. Dis. Child. 16: 109-117, Aug. 1918; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 30: 217-227, 1918; idem, Tr. Sect. Dis. Child., A. M. A., pp. 158-[illegible] 1918.

1919

A Retrospect of Fifteen Years' Experience in the Treatment of Hypertrophic Pyloric Obstruction in Infants, Arch. Pediat. 36: 385-397, July 1919.

A Case of Hodgkin's Disease in a Girl of Two Years, Virginia M. Monthly 46: 106-[illegible] Aug. 1919; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 31: 261-266, 1919.

Certain Nutritional Disorders of Children Associated With a Putrefactive Intestinal Flora (With G. B. Morris and K. F. Meyer), Am. J. Dis. Child. 18: 254-268, Oct. 1919; idem, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 31: 79-95, 1919.

The Bacteriologic Analysis of the Fecal Flora of Children With Notes on the Changes Produced by a Carbohydrate Diet, J. Infect. Dis. 25: 349-377, Nov. 1919.

A Plea for the Earlier Recognition of Subacute Infantile Scurvy, California State J. Med. 17: 431-434, Dec. 1919.

1920

Observations on Tumors of the Kidney Region in Children, Am. J. Dis. Child. 20: 323-[illegible] Oct. 1920; idem, Tr. Sect. Dis. Child., A. M. A., pp. 181-186, 1920.

Some Observations on the Role of Certain Anaerobes in the Intestinal Flora of Infants, Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 32: 251-257, 1920.

1921

Physical Care of Children, Better Health 1 (No. 4): 7-12, 47-49, June 1921.

The Food and Feeding of Babies Deprived of Their Mother's Milk, Better Health 2: 37-46, Oct. 1921.

Some Results of Studies of Anaerobic Bacteria in the Infant Intestine (With K. F. Meyer and Jessie Easton), Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 33: 84-89, 1921.

1922

What the General Practitioner Can Do to Improve the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Children, California State J. Med. 20: 185-190, June 1922.

Dermatopolyneuritis (Thursfield, Patterson), Acrodynia (Weston), Erythredema (Swift), M. Clin. North America 6: 431-444, Sept. 1922.

Management of the Sick Infant (With W. E. Carter), St. Louis, 1922, The C. V. Mosby Company, 654 pp.

1923

A Discussion of Thick Feeding in Infancy (With C. F. Gelston), M. Clin. North America 6: 1409-1421, May 1923.

Treatment of Empyema in Infants (With Myrl Morris), Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. 35: 342-[illegible] 1923.

1924

The "Don't" Mother and the "Won't" Child, Better Health 5: 19-20, 39-41, April 1924.

Management of the Sick Infant (With W. E. Carter), 2nd Rev. Ed., St. Louis, 1924, The C. V. Mosby Company, 659 pp.

1925

Some of the Behavior Abnormalities of Children: Their Genesis and Their Management, Arch. Pediat. 42: 1-24, Jan. 1925.

1926

Scarlet Fever and Measles: A Review of Recent Italian Literature, Arch. Pediat. 43: 197-214, March 1926.

Some Methodless Musing From Rome, California & West. Med. 24: 753-756, June 1926.

1927

Management of the Sick Infant (With W. E. Carter), 3rd Rev. Ed., St. Louis, 1927, The C. V. Mosby Company, 726 pp.

1928

Keeping the Family Well, Better Health 9: 476-479, 511-517, Dec. 1928.

221

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1929

Keeping the Family Well (Continued), Better Health 10: 8-12, 39, Jan.; 60-61, 91, Feb.; 115-117, March; 163-170, April; 267-270, June-July; 323-327, 355, Aug.; 376-381, 404-405, Sept.; 427-429, 456, Oct.; 479-482, Nov.-Dec. 1929.
Medical Education, California & West. Med. 30: 16-21, Jan. 1929.
Children's Hospital Second to None, Better Health 10: 219-221, 247, May 1929.

1930

Keeping the Family Well (Continued), Better Health 11: 17-21, Jan.; 67-75, Feb.; 125-127, March; 167-172, 199, April; 229-233, May 1930.
The Lure of Medical History: Hippocratic Medicine, California & West. Med. 32: 181-183, March; 249-252, April; 350-352, May 1930.
Standards for Children, Better Health 11: 371-373, Sept. 1930.

1933

Management of the Sick Infant (With W. E. Carter), 4th Rev. Ed., St. Louis, 1933, The C. V. Mosby Company, 763 pp.

1936

The Present Curriculum and the Aims of Medical Education: Are They Compatible? Proc. Ann. Cong. M. Educ., pp. 35-38, 1936.

1938

Management of the Sick Infant and Child (With W. E. Carter), 5th Rev. Ed., St. Louis, 1938, The C. V. Mosby Company, 874 pp.

1939

Thesis and Antithesis in Medical Philosophy, Diplomate 11: 187-191, May 1939.
Opportunity and Responsibility, J. A. Am. M. Coll. 14: 304-310, Sept. 1939.

1942

Preface (Medical Progress During Brunn's Life in Relation to His Work), Brunn. Med.-Surg. Tributes, pp. ix-xxv, 1942.
A Statement of Policy for the Development of a Curriculum for a University Medical School, J. A. Am. M. Coll. 17: 316-318, Sept. 1942.
Management of the Sick Infant and Child (With W. E. Carter), 6th Rev. Ed., St. Louis, 1942, The C. V. Mosby Company, 977 pp.

1944

The Beginnings of Modern Thinking About Neurology; Quotations and Notes, J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis. 99: 808-824, May 1944.

1945

Is the Organized Medical Profession Antisocial? California & West Med. 62: 163-164, April 1945.

1947

The Legacy of Thomas Sydenham, Ann. West. Med. & Surg. 1: 313-322, Oct. 1947.

1950

The Background of Delinquency, California Med. 73: 16-21, July 1950.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY IN CEREBRAL PALSY

ROBERT B. AIRD, M.D., AND PETER COHEN, M.D.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

THE study of cerebral palsy has gained great impetus as a result of publ interest and the development of specific research projects in this field. O of the more interesting developments in this work has been the applicatio electroencephalography to the problem. Electroencephalography, in that it fords data on cerebral physiology, is of considerable potential value in those co ditions associated with cerebral pathology and abnormal physiology. This is pecially true in those cerebral palsy patients whose condition is complicated convulsive disorders.

Only two studies in this field have come to our attention. Perlstein, Gib and Gibbs[1] studied 212 spastic children under 16 years of age by electroencepha ography and found this technique had considerable diagnostic and prognos value in cerebral palsy. A more limited study has been reported by Ross, N fleet, and Löwenbach,[2] which questions the value of electroencephalography cerebral palsy.

In the course of a local project on cerebral palsy we have had occasion obtain electroencephalograms on 187 patients. Inasmuch as our studies ha been directed at assessing the location and degree of cerebral pathology, as w as observing seizure discharge, a report of our results has seemed justified. O object has been to evaluate the use of electroencephalography as a diagnostic to in cerebral palsy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is based upon 187 children with cerebral palsy, from 1 to 2 years of age, who received adequate clinical, psychometric, and electroencepha graphic studies in the Cerebral Palsy Diagnostic and Treatment Center of th University of California Hospital*

The group consisted of 128 spastics, 53 athetoids, and 6 others (ataxics an undetermined types). The latter have been omitted from several of the analyse presented in this study, inasmuch as the number of ataxics were too few to of statistical significance.

Clinical Studies.—Histories were carefully obtained in an attempt to dete mine the etiology and course of the condition in each case. In assessing the etio logical factors of cerebral palsy, the difficulty of differentiating between con genital defects, birth injuries, and anoxemia must be kept in mind. It is obvious that the child who has a congenital maldevelopment of the brain may act in spite

From the Division of Neurology, The Cerebral Palsy Program of the Division of Pediatrics University of California School of Medicine, and The Electroencephalographic Laboratory of the University of California Hospital.

*In cooperation with the California State Department of Education and the California State Department of Public Health.

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244 - MILLBERRY UNION

OFFICERS: *1961-62*

HILLIARD J. KATZ
President

EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

WALTER F. CARPENTER
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

RICHARD E. GARDNER
Secretary

WILLIAM H. TOOLEY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

FRANCIS L. CHAMBERLAIN
Councilor

GEORGE K. WEVER
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

COMMENCEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO CAMPUS

1961

222

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1960-6*
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

COMMENCEMENT

JUNE 5, 1961

This is the first commencement held on the San Francisco campus since 1897.

GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION SAN FRANCISCO

ilty Pl
og Atta

Tait, whose four
auled a schoolboy
a Vista Park ter
o, pleaded guilty
icipal Court here
y to allowing "vic
d dangerous dogs'
oose.
ver, attorney Jame
s said the guilty ple
mean that the 3
Tait had "malic
turned his dogs o
Robinson, 11, of 5
Vista West.
ks said the youngst
ree companions h
with the dogs ma
before. The dogs we
ked, Sparks said, wh

not
lea
Dee

The students and faculty of the University of California wish at this Commencement to honor the distinguished and faithful service of certain staff members. Their contributions to teaching, research, student affairs, and their public service extend over a period of many years. We hope that the recognition we accord them here in some small way indicates our appreciation for their outstanding efforts in our behalf.

THEODORE L. ALTHAUSEN, Professor of Medicine, Emeritus

LESTER E. BREESE, Clinical Professor of Endodontics, Emeritus

CHARLES W. CRAIG, Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of Clinics, Emeritus

ALBA W. ELDREDGE, Librarian

HARRY E. FRISBIE, Professor of Oral Histology, Emeritus

ROBERT C. MARTIN, Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, Emeritus

OGLE C. MERWIN, Assistant Clinical Professor of Denture Prosthesis, Emeritus

MARTHA A. O'BRIEN, Nursing Aid

LEO W. SCHUCHARD, Assistant Professor of Operative Techniques and Dental Materials, Emeritus

MIRIAM E. SIMPSON, Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus

FRANCES A. TORREY, Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Emeritus

HERBERT F. TRAUT, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus

ALBERT M. VOLLMER, Associate Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus

MARHL H. WELCH, Assistant Clinical Professor of Operative Dentistry, Emeritus

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED TEACHING

The University of California prizes highly the ability to nurture a love of learning and to transmit the fund of human knowledge. As testimony of their dedication to good teaching, its faculties yearly choose, from among their members of less than five years' standing, a small number to receive formal praise for exceptional gifts and dedication to the art of instruction. From the San Francisco Medical Center, the Northern Section of the Academic Senate has chosen in 1961 to receive this citation for exceptional merit in teaching

MISS JANET ERICKSON

Instructor in the School of Nursing

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL
MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1960-6*
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

PROGRAM

ENTRY OF CANDIDATES

Professor LAWRENCE H. MOE, University Organist

March (Cantata 207) . . . . . *Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)*

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Trumpet Tunes . . . . . *Henry Purcell (1659–1695)*

The President and The Regents of
the University of California
request the honor of your presence
at COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
to be held at the Guy S. Millberry Union
at the University of California,
San Francisco Medical Center,
Monday, June 5, 1961, at 2:00 o'clock.
The address will be delivered by
The Honorable ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF,
Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare.

uilty Pl
og Atta

Tait, whose four
nauled a schoolboy
a Vista Park ter
go, pleaded guilty
icipal Court here
ay to allowing "vic
d dangerous dogs'
loose.

ver, attorney Jame
s said the guilty ple
mean that the 3
Tait had "malic
turned his dogs o
Robinson, 11, of 5
Vista West.

ks said the youngst
hree companions ha
with the dogs mar
before. The dogs we
ked, Sparks said, wh

not
lea
Dee

The students and faculty of the University of California wish at this Commencement to honor the distinguished and faithful service of certain staff members. Their contributions to teaching, research, student affairs, and their public service extend over a period of many years. We hope that the recognition we accord them here in some small way indicates our appreciation for their outstanding efforts in our behalf.

THEODORE L. ALTHAUSEN, Professor of Medicine, Emeritus

LESTER E. BREESE, Clinical Professor of Endodontics, Emeritus

CHARLES W. CRAIG, Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of Clinics, Emeritus

222

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL
MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: 1960-6.
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

PROGRAM

ENTRY OF CANDIDATES

Professor LAWRENCE H. MOE, University Organist

March (Cantata 207) . . . . . *Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)*

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Trumpet Tunes . . . . . *Henry Purcell (1659–1695)*

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Professor R. GORDON AGNEW, leading

INVOCATION

The Reverend WILLIAM R. BURNS
Catholic Chaplain, University of California Hospitals

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL: TRAINING VERSUS EDUCATION

MICHAEL A. CLARKE
President, Associated Students
University of California, San Francisco Medical Center

FAREWELL REMARKS TO THE CANDIDATES

Provost JOHN B. deC. M. SAUNDERS
Provost, University of California,
San Francisco Medical Center

CONFERRING OF UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

President CLARK KERR
President of the University of California

When degrees are conferred and certificates awarded, candidates will be presented in the following order:

CURRICULA:

Undergraduate Certificates of Completion

Medical Illustration
Medical Technology
Orthoptic Technique
Physical Therapy
X-Ray Technique
Exfoliative Cytology
Nursing

Undergraduate Degrees

School of Dentistry
School of Nursing
College of Pharmacy
School of Medicine
School of Medicine, Curriculum in Physical Therapy

uilty Pl
og Atta
Tait, whose four
hauled a schoolboy
a Vista Park ter
go, pleaded guilty
icipal Court here
y to allowing "vic
d dangerous dogs'
loose.
ver, attorney Jame
s said the guilty ple
mean that the 3
Tait had "malic
turned his dogs o
Robinson, 11, of 54
Vista West.
ks said the youngst
hree companions ha
with the dogs mai
before. The dogs we
ked, Sparks said, wh
not
lea
Dee

PROGRAM

CONFERRING OF PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE DEGREES

President CLARK KERR
President of the University of California

When degrees are conferred, candidates will be presented in the following order:

Professional Degrees

Doctor of Pharmacy
Doctor of Medicine
Doctor of Dental Surgery

Graduate Degrees

Master of Dental Surgery
Master of Arts
Master of Science
Doctor of Philosophy

★

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY UPON

H. GLENN BELL, Professor of Surgery, Emeritus
Escorted by Professor LEON GOLDMAN,
Chairman of the Department of Surgery

ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Escorted by Vice-Provost WILLARD C. FLEMING

DISTRIBUTION OF SCROLLS

President CLARK KERR
Dean TROY C. DANIELS
Dean WILLARD C. FLEMING
Dean JAMES F. KING
Dean HELEN NAHM
Dean JOHN B. deC. M. SAUNDERS

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES

The Honorable ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL
MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: 1960-6.
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

PROGRAM

ALL HAIL

All Hail! Blue and Gold, thy colors unfold,
O'er loyal Californians, whose hearts are strong and bold,
All Hail! Blue and Gold, thy strength ne'er shall fail;
For thee we'll die. All Hail! All Hail!

All Hail! Blue and Gold, to thee we shall cling;
O'er golden fields of poppies thy praises we will sing;
All Hail! Blue and Gold, on breezes ye sail;
Thy sight we love. All Hail! All Hail!

Led by Professor R. GORDON AGNEW

BENEDICTION

The Reverend ELMER LAURSEN, S.T.M.
Protestant Chaplain, University of California Hospitals

EXIT MUSIC

Allegro (Concerto No. 12) . . . . George Frederick Handel (1685–1759)

★

UNIVERSITY MARSHAL

Professor FRANCIS SCOTT SMYTH

HONORARY MARSHALS

WILLIAM E. CARTER, M.D.
Professor WILLIAM J. KERR, Emeritus
LANGLEY PORTER, Dean, Emeritus, School of Medicine

FACULTY MARSHALS

WILLIAM C. DEAMER
DAVID H. GRIMM
DOROTHY K. LOVELAND
ROBERTSON PRATT

★

ilty Pl
og Atta
Tait, whose four
hauled a schoolboy
a Vista Park ter
o, pleaded guilty
icipal Court here
y to allowing "vic
d dangerous dogs'
oose.
ver, attorney Jame
s said the guilty ple
mean that the 3
Tait had "malic
turned his dogs o
Robinson, 11, of 5
Vista West.
ks said the youngst
ree companions ha
with the dogs mar
before. The dogs we
ked, Sparks said, wh
not
lea
Dee

ACADEMIC DRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The cap, gown, and hood are descended from articles of dress worn by church dignitaries in the Middle Ages. Today, the cap and gown indicate that the wearer is a member of a university or college. The hood shows that he has a degree.

The black serge or broadcloth cap is worn for all degrees, but the doctorate is entitled to a gold tassel and to a velvet cap. At the University of California, candidates for both the bachelor's and master's degree wear the bachelor's gown with long pointed sleeves. The doctor's gown has round, bell sleeves, and is faced down the front and barred on the sleeves with velvet, either black or of the degree color.

The lengths of the hoods are: bachelor, three feet; master, three and a half feet; doctor, four feet. Each hood has a colored border on the outside representing the faculty from which the wearer graduated, for example:

Arts, Letters, Humanities . . White	Pharmacy . . . . . Olive Green
Dentistry . . . . . Lilac	Philosophy . . . . . Dark Blue
Education . . . . . Light Blue	Public Health . . . . . Salmon Pink
Law . . . . . Purple	Science . . . . . Golden Yellow
Medicine . . . . . Green	Social Work . . . . . Citron
Nursing . . . . . Apricot	

Each hood is lined with silk in the colors of the university granting the degree, for example:

University	*Lining*
California	Gold and Blue
Columbia	Light Blue and White
Harvard	Crimson
Michigan	Maize and Presbyterian Blue
Ohio State	Scarlet and Silver Grey
Southern California	Gold and Cardinal
Stanford	Cardinal and White
Washington	Purple and Gold
Wisconsin	Bright Red

Members of The Regents of the University of California wear royal blue gowns with black velvet panels trimmed with black and gold braid. The narrow scarves of blue satin with gold tassels are their *collaria officii.*

★

At the conclusion of the Exercises, parents and friends of the graduates are invited to remain and make the acquaintance of members of the faculty.

★

Members of the U.C.S.F.M.C. Graduate Academic Students Association served as ushers.

★

The color guard were members of the R.O.T.C. Unit of Polytechnic High School, San Francisco.

★

The Commencement Exercises are arranged under the supervision of Provost JOHN B. deC. M. SAUNDERS and the Committee on Public Ceremonies.

JOHN E. ADAMS, Chairman

HERMAN P. RIEBE	GEORGE H. SCHADE
VICTOR W. RODWELL	VIOLETTE C. SUTHERLAND
PATRICIA A. ROSE	MYLES E. TOBIN
LOUIS H. BELL, ex officio	M. HELEN CHRYST, ex officio

DOROTHY L. NORRIS, ex officio

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
...OOL OF MEDICINE
...RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
...ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL... MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: 1960-6...
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES

1 Certificates and Degrees awarded July – September, 1960.
2 Certificates and Degrees awarded January 1961.
3 Candidates for Certificates and Degrees June 9, 1961.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPLETION

Curriculum in Medical Technology

1 HELEN KIMIKO ASAZAWA
1 EVE GORDON BASCOM
1 GEORGE IRVING CAINE
1 JO ANN MARIE CHEW
1 JOSE MIRANDA DIZON, JR.
1 HENRY FUNG, JR.
1 GEORGEANN RIORDAN
1 JANE SHAO
1 MARIAN JANET STANNARD
1 MARIAN YIP

Curriculum in Physical Therapy

1 JANICE RAMONA BLEGEN
1 ELEANOR JOSEPHINE BORG
1 LeROY JOEL BRONSTEIN
1 GARY CRAIG BROWN
1 ANN COOK
1 HELEN MEREDITH DELVEY
1 JANET H. GARFIELD
1 IBUKI HIBI
1 TAKAKO REGINA HIRANO
1 JANET LEIGH KING
1 ANNETTE MARY LENDER
1 ELLEN LOO
1 BERT McKAY McCURDY
1 ELIZABETH ANNE McGILVRAY
1 DOROTHY IRENE McGRAW
1 HAZEL MARTIN
1 GLADYS RAE MAUDE
1 VALERIA JANE MIESKE
1 CARLLYN JUNE PORTER
1 NANCY CLARK RICE
1 CAROL MYRNA SEIDE
1 JUNE JUNKO SHIMADA
1 MARY LOUISE SIMMS
1 JONATHAN TAMBLYN SPRY
1 ELEANOR JOYCE TAYLOR
1 YVONNE ADELE WOLFGRAM

Curriculum in Exfoliative Cytology

2 LOUISE ANASTASIA ABOUSSAFY
2 JOSE MIRANDA DIZON, JR.
2 NINA FREMONT
3 LETTY LOU LANT
2 DONALD TADASHI MIYAMOTO
3 CAROL THERESA RAUGUST
1 DENISE HENRIETTE RUSSELL
3 JAMILA SIDDIQI
3 JUDITH CAROL TURRENTINE

Curriculum in Undergraduate Nursing

2 JANET ELIZABETH BEESLEY
3 SUSAN BAKER BENNETT
2 SALLY JOAN BOUNDS
2 ROBERTA EDITH BRADLEY
2 PATRICIA GREENE COKE
2 CATHERINE JEAN COVINGTON
3 BARBARA WORTH DEUSHANE
2 PATRICIA CHARLENE FRITZ
3 SANDRA JEAN GENTLES
2 SANDRA JOYCE GOLDBERG
2 LOIS ELIZABETH GRAMLOW
2 KAREN MAE HAGEN
2 MARIAN FREITAG HALDEN
2 ALICE EMI HATASHITA
3 ILSE DORIS HAUMEDER
2 CAROL SMEDS KREHBIEL
2 SANDRA ELAINE McCANNE
2 JUDITH ERICKSON McDONALD
2 CAROL BROWN McINTOSH
2 DINA MARCHASIN
2 SHEILA ANN MOKE
2 NANCY CLAIRE NICHOLSON
2 DORALEE MEDA OTTER
3 BARBARA JOAN PENZOTTI
3 MERIDEL ANN WRIGHT RICE
3 MARION WALTON RISEN
2 MARY WESTFALL ROSEN
3 MAXINE SAM
2 ELLEN SUE SAWYER
2 JUDITH MAE SEITZ

...uilty Pl...
...og Atta...
...t Tait, whose four...
...hauled a schoolboy...
...a Vista Park ter...
...go, pleaded guilty...
...icipal Court here...
...ay to allowing "vic...
...d dangerous dogs'...
...loose.
...ver, attorney Jame...
...s said the guilty ple...
...mean that the 3...
...Tait had "malic...
...turned his dogs o...
...Robinson, 11, of 5...
...Vista West.
...ks said the youngst...
...hree companions ha...
...with the dogs ma...
...before. The dogs we...
...ked, Sparks said, wh...
...not...
...lea...
...Dee...

2 MARY ANNE HUTCHINSON
2 ELLEN JAMISON
2 BARBARA JEAN JOHNSON
2 BARBARA BUSSEY JONES
2 NANCY ANN JUE
2 ATSUKO KOBAYASHI
2 NANCY CAROLINE SWANSON
2 CLAUDIA JANNETT TALBERT
2 TAYEKO TANAKA
2 JEAN DOREEN THOMPSON
3 ELIZABETH LAURENSON WHITE
2 LILLA LOU WITHARM

DEGREES

Bachelor of Science in Dentistry

3 ADRIENNE REIKO AKAHOSHI
1 LOUISE ELIZABETH BALTHES
3 ANN RENA BARTON
3 TONYA JEAN BURNHAM
3 SHARRON ANNE BURPEE
3 BRENDA ANNE BYRAM
3 PATRICIA CHEONIS
3 JEANNE CECELIA CHIN
3 HAROLD SAMUEL COFFMAN
3 JAMES ALLEN DAVIS
3 GALE NICHOLAS DOBBS
1 PATRICIA ANNE DONEEN
1 MARJORIE BERNICE GOOD
3 LOUISE SHARON GRANATH
3 JOAN CAROL HARTMAN
1 JANICE HENKEL
1 GAIL LOUISE JACOBS
2 MOMOE KAWAGOE
3 ANN LOUISE KELLER
3 JUDITH FERN LARSEN
3 CAROLE LEE
3 ROBERTA SARA LEVIN
3 KARIN WELTY MAI
3 LOREN JAY MENDEL
3 TED MASAYUKI NAKATA
3 MARIAN PETERSON
3 CHARLOTTE MADELINE PRICE
3 CHARLENE SHOUSE
3 JOAN LEAH SIRES
3 JOYCE SETSUKO TAKEFUJI
3 LINDA LIN-LIN WANG
3 JANICE LINDGREN WILLIAMS
3 JULIET HUMPHREYS WINEGAR
3 HELEN HANAMI YAMATE

Bachelor of Science in Nursing

2 ADA ELEANOR BEALS
3 SUSAN BAKER BENNETT
2 JANET ELIZABETH BEESLEY
3 ANDREA URSULA BIRCHER
2 SALLY JOAN BOUNDS
2 ROBERTA EDITH BRADLEY
2 FLORENCE WISNESKI CLARK
2 PATRICIA GREENE COKE
2 DESIREE CLAIRE COTTERILL
2 CATHERINE JEAN COVINGTON
2 BARBARA WORTH DEUSHANE
2 MURIEL DOROTHY DOLLEY
1 MARY MARGARET GRAY EIKELAND
1 MARGARET MARY FLAHERTY
2 PATRICIA CHARLENE FRITZ
3 SANDRA JEAN GENTLES
2 SANDRA JOYCE GOLDBERG
2 LOIS ELIZABETH GRAMLOW
2 KAREN MAE HAGEN
2 MARIAN FREITAG HALDEN
2 ALICE EMI HATASHITA
3 ILSE DORIS HAUMEDER
1 OLGA HULITSKY
3 JOAN GREY LUCKMANN
2 SANDRA ELAINE McCANNE
2 JUDITH ERICKSON McDONALD
2 CAROL BROWN McINTOSH
2 DINA MARCHASIN
2 SHEILA ANN MOKE
3 CATHERINE MAY NEIGHBOR
2 NANCY CLAIRE NICHOLSON
2 NORMA MAY O'HAIR
2 DORALEE MEDA OTTER
1 PERSIS YOUNG OVERTON
3 BARBARA JOAN PENZOTTI
2 LUCILLE PETERSON
1 DOLORES MALLAN PRYOR
3 MERIDEL ANN WRIGHT RICE
3 MARION WALTON RISEN
2 ESTHER L. ROBINSON
2 MARY WESTFALL ROSEN
3 MAXINE SAM
2 ELLEN SUE SAWYER
2 JUDITH MAE SEITZ
1 MAJA BERTA STEINMANN
2 NANCY CAROLINE SWANSON

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
...OOL OF MEDICINE
...RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
...ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL... MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: 1960-6...
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

2 MARY ANNE HUTCHINSON
2 ELLEN JAMISON
2 BARBARA JEAN JOHNSON
2 BARBARA BUSSEY JONES
2 NANCY ANN JUE
2 ATSUKO KOBAYASHI
2 CAROL SMEDS KREHBIEL
2 CLAUDIA JANNETT TALBERT
2 TAYEKO TANAKA
3 MARY EVELYN TERRY
2 JEAN DOREEN THOMPSON
3 CLARICE ETOILE TIPSHUS
3 ELIZABETH LAURENSON WHITE
2 LILLA LOU WITHARM

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy

1 RICHARD ROBERT ANDERSON
1 WILLIAM HENRY BARR
3 RICHARD CHUN
1 ALBERT JOSEPH DeMARTINI
3 DONALD JOHN ESCALLIER
3 EDWARD GRANT GOODMAN
1 WILLIAM JOSEPH HERLOCKER
1 RICHARD DEAN JOHNSON
2 JED KENNETH LEA
1 PAUL MICHAEL LETSINGER
1 JEROME CARTER MURRAY
3 RICHARD KENNETH PFARRER
3 PHILIP PIPITONE
3 JAY ROGER PULS
3 DONALD BURTON QUINN
3 LINDA ANN SHORE
3 ROBERT ASA SMITH
1 HOWARD LEWIS STRAUSE
1 KENNETH FUMIO TSUTSUI
1 ERNEST HIROSHI URA
1 BERNICE LORRAINE WARNER
3 IRWIN SHELDON WEISS
1 WILTON LOW WONG
2 WEST WOON
1 TOY KIM YEE
2 RUSSELL JOSEPH ZIEBELL

Bachelor of Science in Medical Sciences

3 ROY TOMOO ADACHI
3 LEO HAROLD BERK
3 FREDERICK HOWARD BERMAN
3 JOHN WILLIAM BRISTOW
3 THOMAS BRUCE
3 HENRY LEW CHIN
3 GARY PAUL CRAWFORD
3 KALMAN STANLEY EISENBERG
3 ROBERT A. ELIAS
3 PETER ANDREW HAFNER
3 RICHARD RONALD HARE
3 DAVID STEFFAN JANOWSKY
3 STANLEY LLOYD JONES
1 JOHN PATRICK KELLY
3 JOSEPH HOWARD KURTZ
3 MICHAEL BERNARD LASH
3 COLLIN POY QUOCK
3 JAMES MICHAEL ROSIN
3 ALAN HARTZELL ROSSI
3 RONALD BERTRAM RUSHFORD
3 EDWIN STUART SCHOTTSTAEDT
3 THEODORE ROSS SCHROCK
3 MICHAEL ANTHONY SHEA
3 WILLIAM ROLAND VINCENT
2 ELENA ELIZABETH YOUNG

Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy

3 SALLY JOANNE ALPERS
3 SHARON BARBARA BALLONOFF
3 WILLIAM PAUL BREWER
3 CARROLL CONKLIN
3 CAROLE ASHMORE CONNELLY
3 CAROL LEE EDWARDS
3 EILEEN DORIS FAJANS
3 JEANIE LYNNE FONG
3 ROBERT HENRY GIFFORD
3 FRANCES GAIL JALLU
3 MARY GRACE LaBUDA
1 ANNETTE MARY LENDER
1 DOROTHY IRENE McGRAW
3 GUNILLA DAGMAR MALMSTROM
3 BROR VICTOR MATTSON
3 SHARON NADINE NICHOLAS
3 HARRY MON ONG
3 MARGARET KAZUE OSAKA
3 LINDA PATRICIA PADAMS
3 SANDRA LEVITT PUTNAM
3 MADELEINE HOLSINGER SHEARER
3 GALE SANDRA SHORT
3 PHILO STANTON SHORT
3 AUDREY BETH SYME
3 VALERIE NG TAAM
3 SHARON THOMAS
3 CATHERINE ANNE TURNER
3 JOAN GAY WISEMAN

...uilty Pl...
...og Atta...
...Tait, whose four...
...hauled a schoolboy...
...a Vista Park ter...
...o, pleaded guilty...
...icipal Court here...
...y to allowing "vic...
...d dangerous dogs'...
...oose.
...ver, attorney Jame...
...s said the guilty ple...
...mean that the 3...
...Tait had "malic...
...turned his dogs o...
...Robinson, 11, of 5...
...Vista West.
...ks said the youngst...
...hree companions ha...
...with the dogs ma...
...before. The dogs we...
...ked, Sparks said, wh...
...not
...lea
...Dee...

Doctor of Pharmacy

3 RONALD LEW ALLSMAN
3 MILO ROY ATKIN
3 HARRY ANTONE AVILA
3 WILLIAM HENRY BARR
3 VINCENT ALBERT BLAKE
3 JON WILHELM BLUMENSTOCK
3 ELLEN CLAIRE BROWN
3 REGINALD CARLAN
3 WILEY LOUIE CHAN
1 ROBERT YUEN-TSUN CHIN
3 ROBERT FRANCIS CROWLEY
3 EUGENE RAY CUNNINGHAM
3 RAPHAEL JACK DAYAN
3 ELIEZER ZVI FISCHER
3 HENRY RICHARD GAN
3 JO ANNE HAIGHT
3 WILLARD BURDETTE HENRY
3 DONALD EUGENE HILL
3 ARNOLD FREDRIC HIRSCHMAN
3 YOSHITADA IKEDA
3 ROBERT K. Y. JA
3 RICHARD DEAN JOHNSON
3 HENRY K. JUE, JR.
3 MENLO KAWAKAMI
3 LOUIS HENRY KRUGER
3 JED KENNETH LEA
3 DONALD FREDERIC LEE
3 HERBERT LEE
3 SHERWIN LOUIE
3 EDWARD LOW
1 MAYNARD EUGENE LUTTS
3 GARY RICHARD McCOWN
3 MASOUD MAKHANI
3 LEONARD ALLEN MARSHALL
3 HIROMI MIYAHARA
3 MICHIO MIYAMOTO
1 BERT SADAKI MORI
3 DENNIS GEORGE NORRBY
3 FRANCES ONG
2 KENNETH AKIO OUCHIDA
3 GEORGE HERBERT PENNEBAKER
3 GARY LOWELL PICHON
3 PHILIP STANLEY PIPITONE, JR.
3 VINCENT JAMES POERIO
3 ALEX JOHN RAVNIK
3 LOUIS FRANCIS RICCI
3 HIROSHI HIRAM SERA
3 HUBERT CHAN SHIU
3 JOHN MARIA SILVA
3 MARSHALL DOUGLAS STORZ
3 LAWRENCE RICHARD STROM
3 JAY LOUIS STUART
3 DONALD EUGENE STURDEVANT
3 REYNOLD TOM
3 DWIGHT RUSSELL TOUSIGNAUT
3 RODNEY COLE TREGO
1 KENNETH FUMIO TSUTSUI
1 ERNEST HIROSHI URA
3 FOREST ALLEN VAN VLECK, JR.
3 BERNICE LORRAINE WARNER
3 IRWIN S. WEISS
3 GARRY LYNN WEYAND
3 WILLIAM JAMES WHITEMAN
3 ROBERT ALLEN WISE, JR.
3 DENNIS WONG
3 JAMES YOUNG WOO
3 WEST WOON
3 MINORU YAMADA

Doctor of Dental Surgery

3 THEODORE TERUO ABE
3 RICHARD NORVELL AGEE
3 DAVID JAMES ALWYN
3 ROGER LOWELL BALLARD
3 MARY WHEELER BARNARD
3 LARRY ALBERT BELL
3 JAMES MONILAW BOWEN
1 PETER DORRIS BREWER
3 ROBERT CARLO CENICEROS
3 MICHAEL ANDREW CLARKE
3 HAROLD SAMUEL COFFMAN
3 JOHN WILLIAM CONLEY
3 ROBERT RANDOLPH CONNER
3 DAVID PATRICK CONNORS
3 RICHARD MASON COOK
3 JAMES MERWIN MILLER
3 DELMAR ROSS MOBLEY
3 WILLIAM LEONARD MOORE, JR.
3 LEO LINDY MORRIS
3 SHELDON SEYMOUR NAHIN
1 DONALD TATSURO NAKAHATA
3 TED MASAYUKI NAKATA
3 GEORGE JUNIO OCHIKUBO
3 HEBER ROSS OLSON
3 JACK ALVIN OWENS
3 LELAND ROBERT PERRY
3 RAYMOND deMELLO PIRES
3 DONALD PRIFTY
3 KENNETH ROBERT PURUCKER
3 RICHARD LEE QUESSENBERRY

222

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
...OOL OF MEDICINE
...RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
...ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL... MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: *1960-6...*
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

3 CALVIN DONALD COTTRIEL
3 JAMES ALLEN DAVIS
3 EDWARD EUGENE DOWNS
1 HARRY ANGELO GAY
3 RICHARD ARTHUR GAEBEL
3 WOODY EMIL GELLER
3 RONALD MILLS GERUGHTY
3 PAUL ELLIOTT GIERS
3 CLINTON GURNEE, JR.
3 BERTIN DANIEL HALL
1 TERRENCE WILLIAM HAYES
3 GORDON BERT HELMERS
3 THOMAS WARNER HOOPES
3 ALAN ROBERT JOHNSON
3 DON CARROLL JOHNSON
1 ROBERT SHIRO KATAOKA
1 ROGER LYNN KISNER
3 JULIAN MORTON LIFSCHIZ
3 GILBERT CHARLES McADAMS
3 RICHARD MICHAEL McKENNA
3 LOREN JAY MENDEL
3 LUKE IVAN MILICK
3 ANATOLY BORIS RAY
3 JAMES LEE RICHARDSON
3 LARRY LEE RINGLE
3 LEONARD JOHN ROSE
3 BURKE HAROLD ROYLE
3 ROBERT EDWARD SCHIMKE
3 ROBERT NAPHTALI SCHNAL
3 JAMES ROBERT SILVERMAN
3 CARLTON GWYN STALLMAN
1 PARK ODIN STOMPRO
3 LEO TARANTINO II
3 RICHARD ABEL TIERNEY
3 ABRAHAM SIGMUND URBACH
3 RONALD EUGENE WALL
3 ROBERT WEBSTER WEIS
3 GARY ALLAN WILSON
3 MELVYN SAMUEL WISHAN
3 WILLIAM B. WOO
3 DAVID MERRILL WOODBURY
3 HARRY HIRAM WYNN
3 BENJAMIN YOUNG
3 RAYMOND ZAK
3 JOSEPH ERNEST ZUCCHI

Doctor of Medicine

3 ANTHONY JOSEPH AHN
3 BRUCE ANTHONY AMES
3 JOSEPH CARNEGIE AVAKOFF
3 YASIN BALBAKY
3 JOHN RONALD BEAN
3 CAROL ANN BELL
3 NICHOLAS G. BENNETT
3 GERARD FRANCIS BREWER
3 THOMAS HENRY BURTON
3 ROBERT FULTON CATHCART III
3 LARRY HARRISON DIZMANG
3 KENNETH MORTON DRELLICH
3 JAMES DONALD EIDSON
3 MURRAY LEE EILAND, JR.
3 RUSSELL JOHN ERICKSON, JR.
3 VINCENT FAUSONE, JR.
3 ROBERT LAWRENCE FRANKLIN
3 ROGER KAYE FREEMAN
3 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GIBBS, JR.
3 ROBERT ALLISON GOTSHALL
3 FARROR GRIFFIN
3 CLARENCE JOHN HARPER
3 JOHN BRUCE HAYES
3 ROBERT NOBUO HIRABAYASHI
3 ROBERT ILKO
3 BRUCE BRUNE JACKSON
3 GARY GABRIEL KARDOS
3 LINDA SOLTER LYNN
3 IAN CAMPBELL MacLEAN
3 RALPH WILLIAM MACK
3 BARBARA ANN MANILDI
3 ROGER ALAN MANN
3 EDWARD MORRIS MARSHALL
3 GEORGE ROBERT MAYES
3 ALLAN RICHARD MORRISON
3 RICHARD CARL MUNTER
3 FREDERICK NAFTOLIN
3 EDWARD McCORD NEAL
3 SAID NEHORAYAN
3 SURL LEE NIELSEN
3 WILLIAM EDWARD NOYES
3 JAMES ARLEN OLSEN
3 DANA VERN PALMER
3 LEONARD POLONSKY
3 JACK MALCOLM QUICK
3 CRAIG WARREN ROE
3 ROBERT TERRY RUBIN
3 YOSHIO SETOGUCHI
3 WILLIAM RICHARD SHAPIRO
3 CARL D. SHIRK
3 ROBERT ARNOLD STAUB
3 RONALD BLEY STEIN
3 COY EDMOND SWANSON
3 MERLYN BRYANT THOMPSON

...uilty Pl...
...og Atta...
...t Tait, whose four...
...nauled a schoolboy...
...a Vista Park ter...
...go, pleaded guilty...
...licipal Court here...
...ay to allowing "vic...
...d dangerous dogs'...
...loose.
...ver, attorney Jame...
...ks said the guilty ple...
...t mean that the 3...
...d Tait had "malic...
...turned his dogs o...
...Robinson, 11, of 5...
...Vista West.
...rks said the youngst...
...hree companions ha...
...l with the dogs mar...
...before. The dogs we...
...ked, Sparks said, wh...
...not
...lea
...Dee...

3 HARUKI HARRY KAWAGOE
3 WILLIAM EDWARD KAYE
3 ELIEZER LEON KIER
3 LESTER ALLEN KLEIN
3 DONALD JAY LAWRENCE
3 DARRYL LEE
3 LYDIA THERESA LEE
3 JACK LIPSHIN
3 RICHARD LAWRENCE LITWIN
3 SERENE CLAIRE LOW
3 WALLACE TSANG
3 DOLPH THOMAS URBAN
3 JOSEPH WILLIAM WALIKE
3 SEYMOUR WEISSBART
3 CLYDE ELMER WELLOCK
3 ROBERT GERALD WELLS
3 JOSEPH POST WILLIAMS, JR.
3 ADOLPHUS ALEXANDER WONG
3 TADAMI YAMANAKA

Master of Dental Surgery

3 ROBERT LEE CALDERONE

Master of Science

2	MARGARET MARY ALLMAN	Nursing
1	JANET GLOVER BELL	Nursing
3	K. DIANE COURTNEY	Pharmacology
1	A. LIONNE CONTA	Nursing
2	CARYLNN ANN DAMM	Nursing
1	DELORIS JEANETTE DARDEN	Nursing
3	KENNETH MORTON DRELLICH	Pharmacology
1	LOIS CRAFT DUNLAP	Nursing
2	CHARLOTTE JOAN EARLY	Nursing
3	SANFORD JACK FEINGLASS	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
2	LILLIAN ELIZABETH FINE	Nursing
1	MARY JOSEPHINE GALLAS	Nursing
3	PAULA JANE GERSPACHER	Nursing
3	ANN HOWARD GOTSHALL	Nursing
1	ELINOR LOUISE GRIFFIN	Nursing
1	KATHERYN MARJORIE LUCAS GUTHRIE	Nursing
1	MARY SUE HAYES	Nursing
2	MARILLYN FRANCES JOHNSON	Nursing
1	ANNE CONNOLLY KANEDA	Nursing
3	CAROL HAGIHARA KAWANAMI	Nursing
1	NANCY JOAN KINROSS	Nursing
1	NANCY JANE KINTNER	Nursing
1	CAMILLE LEGEAY	Nursing
3	ROBERT PAUL LIBERMAN	Pharmacology
1	CLAIR PATRICIA LISKER	Nursing
3	AGRERUS MERWANJI MALAOWALLA	Dentistry
1	JAMES WILLIAM MILLER	Dentistry
1	INGE SCHALDEMOSE O'REILLY	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
3	ERNESTO JOSE PULETTI	Pharmacology
2	CYNTHIA HARMON READ	Nursing
3	AMELIA MARY REGAN	Nursing
3	WILLIAMINA GUNN DOULL ROSE	Nursing
1	FRANCES KOSTER SCHULTZ	Nursing
3	JAMES WILLIAM SMUDSKI	Pharmacology
1	LAUW GIOK HOA TAN	Pharmacology
1	GWENDOLYN JEAN TAYLOR	Nursing
3	HEMCHANDRA PURUSHOTTAM TIPNIS	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
1	DOROTHY HOY WARES	Nursing
2	JANET YALEY	Nursing

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

ROOM 244, MIL

MONTROSE 4-3688

OFFICERS: 1960-6.
GEORGE K. WEVER
President
HILLIARD KATZ

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

Master of Arts

3	NEAL CASTAGNOLI, JR.	Endocrinology
3	DONALD LOUIS MATTHIES	Anatomy

Doctor of Philosophy

3	BERTON ETIENNE BALLARD	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
3	CHARLES EDWARD BLEVINS	Anatomy
3	CHRISTIAN ELISON	Comparative Pharmacology
3	DINKAR KASHINATH KASBEKAR	Biochemistry
3	ALLE NAGABHUSHANAM	Biochemistry
1	APPASAHEB RAOJIBHAI PATEL	Pharmaceutical Chemistry
2	CARL LUDWIG VCELLA	Physiology
3	TUMKUR KAMBDUR VIRUPAKSHA	Biochemistry

uilty Pl
og Atta

t Tait, whose four
nauled a schoolboy
na Vista Park ter
go, pleaded guilty
nicipal Court here
ay to allowing "vic
d dangerous dogs'
loose.

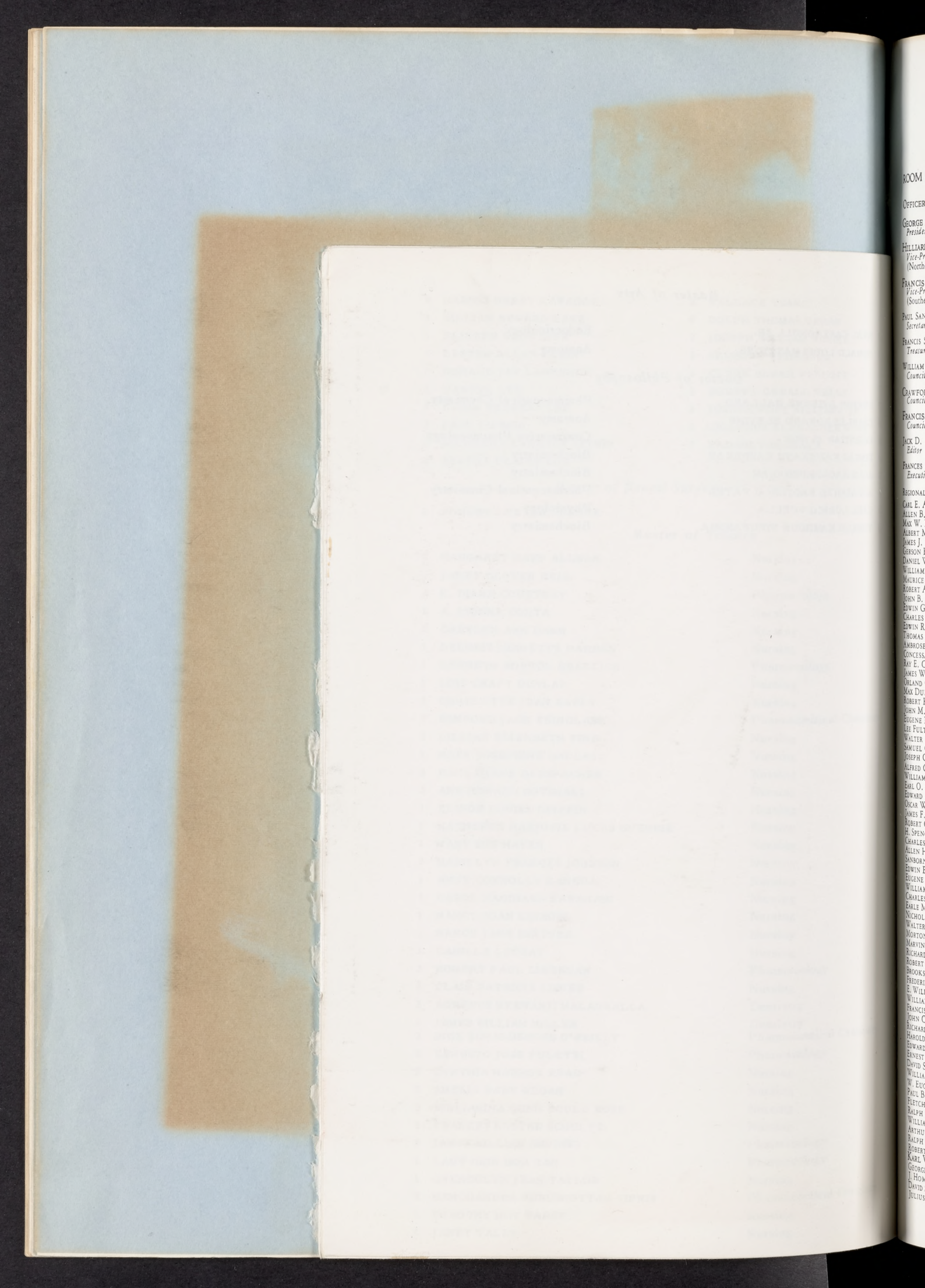
ever, attorney Jame
ks said the guilty ple
t mean that the 3
d Tait had "malic
turned his dogs o
Robinson, 11, of 5
Vista West.

rks said the youngst
hree companions ha
d with the dogs mar
before. The dogs we
ked, Sparks said, wh

not

lea

Dee



ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
...OOL OF MEDICINE
...RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
...ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

MONTROSE 4-3688

ROOM 244, MIL...

OFFICERS: 1960-6...

GEORGE K. WEVER
President

HILLIARD KATZ
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FRANCIS CHAMBERL...
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTA...
EARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDE...
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMO...
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALEN...
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW TH...
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTE...
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL WEISS
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

...n Science ...lected

...practitioner. She became an authorized teacher of Christian Science in Chicago in 1946.

The Christian Science Board of Directors, in a special message to the annual meeting of the Mother Church, called for renewed vigilance on the part of all who cherish freedom, brotherhood and truth.

Six new members were elected to the Christian Science Board of Lectureship: Martin Broones of Beverly Hills, Gordon F. Campbell of Santa Monica, Hazel R. Harrison of Santa Monica, Howard H. Irwin of San Bernardino, Geith A. Plimmer of London, and Gordon H. Smith of Milwaukee.

A. P. Wirephoto

MARY LEE GOUGH NAY
Boston woman elected

Guilty Pl... Dog Atta...

Robert Tait, whose four... boxers mauled a schoolboy... in Buena Vista Park ter... days ago, pleaded guilty... in Municipal Court here... yesterday to allowing "vic... ious and dangerous dogs'... to run loose.

However, attorney Jame... J. Sparks said the guilty ple... did not mean that the 3... year-old Tait had "malic... ously" turned his dogs o... Drew Robinson, 11, of 5... Buena Vista West.

Sparks said the youngst... and three companions h... played with the dogs ma... times before. The dogs we... provoked, Sparks said, wh...

...over government health care legislation for months now.

Yet here he was, a man under constant public attack by organized medicine, receiving an honorary degree from a medical school, and lecturing an audience of students and influential physicians on medical philosophy.

Ribicoff reminded the new

See Page 7, Col. 1

...'t smoke anot...

...il you lea...

...ay's Dee...

ROOM 244,

OFFICERS: 1

GEORGE K. W
President

HILLIARD KA
Vice-Preside
(Northern A

FRANCIS WE
Vice-Preside
(Southern A

PAUL SANAZAR
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. C
Councilor-at

CRAWFORD B
Councilor

FRANCIS CHA
Councilor

JACK D. LANG
Editor

FRANCES M. C
Executive Se

REGIONAL REP

CARL E. ANDE
ALLEN B. BAR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BI
JAMES J. BEN
GERSON BISK
DANIEL W. B
WILLIAM BRO
MAURICE J. B
ROBERT A. BU
JOHN B. CAST
EDWIN G. CL
CHARLES E. C
EDWIN R. CO
THOMAS Y. C
AMBROSE CO
CONCESSA CR
KAY E. CRON
JAMES W. DA
ORLAND G. D
MAX DUNIEV
ROBERT H. F
JOHN M. FER
EUGENE D. F
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAL
SAMUEL GEN
JOSEPH GIAN
ALFRED GOL
WILLIAM H.
EARL O. HAG
EDWARD F. H
OSCAR W. H
JAMES F. HO
ROBERT O. H
H. SPENCER
CHARLES A.
ALLEN H. JO
SANBORN G.
EDWIN E. KI
EUGENE KIL
WILLIAM S.
CHARLES H.
EARLE M. M
NICHOLAS G
WALTER S. M
MORTON A.
MARVIN H.
RICHARD A.
ROBERT R. F
BROOKS PRI
FREDERICK
E. WILLIAM
WILLIAM A
FRANCIS J.
JOHN C. SC
RICHARD O.
HAROLD R.
EDWARD SHA
ERNEST W.
DAVID SING
WILLIAM R
W. EUGENE
PAUL B. ST
FLETCHER
RALPH C. T
WILLIAM B
ARTHUR VA
RALPH O. W
ROBERTSON
KARL WEI
GEORGE J.
J. HOMER W
DAVID S. Z
JULIUS ZEL

222

ALUMNI-FACULTY ASSOCIATION
OOL OF MEDICINE
RSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

MONTROSE 4-3688

ROOM 244, MIL

OFFICERS: 1960-6

GEORGE K. WEVER
President

HILLIARD KATZ
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FRANCIS CHAMBERL
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTA
CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDE
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMO
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALEN
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW TH
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTE
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL WEISS
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

Ribicoff On Doctors' Public Duty

By David Perlman
Chronicle Science Writer

A group of new physicians and workers in the health professions heard a strong lesson in the social role of medicine yesterday.

They heard the charge that "slowdowns and bottlenecks" in health services are too often hampering good medical care for the American people.

And they heard an exhortation to accept the need for experiment and change in the way medical care is financed and delivered.

The charge and the call for change came from Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He spoke to 526 students receiving degrees and certificates yesterday at the University of California Medical Center's commencement ceremonies. Seventy-three won degrees as doctors of medicine and 75 as dentists.

Ribicoff's words were delivered in an intriguing context. As a spokesman for the Kennedy Administration, the former Connecticut Governor has been battling the powerful American Medical Association in vituperative debate over government health care legislation for months now.

Yet here he was, a man under constant public attack by organized medicine, receiving an honorary degree from a medical school, and lecturing an audience of students and influential physicians on medical philosophy.

Ribicoff reminded the new

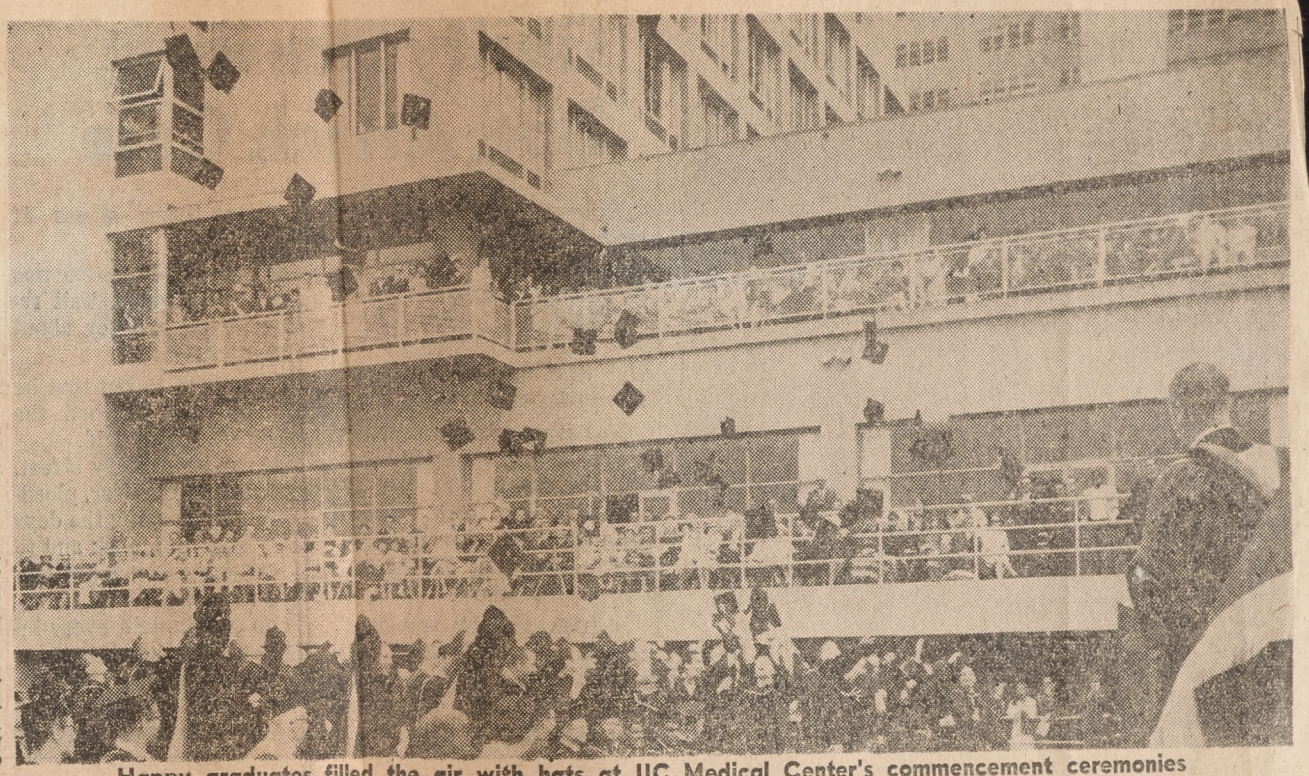
See Page 7, Col. 1

S F Chronicle June 6 1961

ch

Grads

cial Role



Happy graduates filled the air with hats at UC Medical Center's commencement ceremonies

laws in hospitals often built or equipped with public funds.

Old ways of medical practice are changing, Ribicoff said; adequate health care is on the "list of basic rights" for most people now; the growth of cities is straining public health resources; chronic illness demands community care.

"People want your services," Ribicoff told the medical graduates, "and will want them further. But they do not always get what they need—when they need it.

PAY PROBLEM

"Let us face the fact that often — most frequently among our older people — they do not get it because they cannot pay for it. They cannot pay for the medical services they need.

"Often, too, people do not receive your services for subtler, more complicated reasons. Chiefly, these are the result of slowdowns or bottlenecks in the organization and delivery of medical services."

These slowdowns hamper the spread of knowledge from laboratory to clinic, Ribicoff said, and so America's record of public care is still marred by "defects in our health armament."

Prevention of infant deaths is poor compared with other nations, he said; vaccination against polio is far from widespread; women by the thousands die of cervical cancer that can be easily detected in its curable stages; there are the blind, the crippled and the mentally ill who can be restored to society.

For all these problem areas, Ribicoff said, great changes will be needed in the traditional role of private medical care.

"The practice of medicine is a public trust," he noted.

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF
An honorary degree

And today, in the midst of growing needs, "we must think critically, experiment courageously and change constructively."

Secretary Ribicoff himself received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the university, as did Dr. H. Glenn Bell, professor of surgery school.

University President Clark Kerr conferred the two degrees, and also awarded the degrees to all the graduates in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and other health professions.

An academic procession highlighted the ceremonies at Medical Center's Milberry Union on Parnassus Heights. Three distinguished and retired physicians were honoremeritus at the medical ary marshals. They were Dr. William E. Carter, Dr. William J. Kerr, and Dr. Langley Porter.

ROOM 244,

OFFICERS: 19

GEORGE K. W
President

HILLIARD KAT
Vice-Presiden
(Northern A

FRANCIS WES
Vice-Presiden
(Southern Ar

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CA
Councilor-at-

CRAWFORD BO
Councilor

FRANCIS CHA
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CA
Executive Sec

REGIONAL REPR
CARL E. ANDER
ALLEN B. BARB
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEE
JAMES J. BENN
GERSON BISKIN
DANIEL W. BO
WILLIAM BROC
MAURICE J. BR
ROBERT A. BUR
JOHN B. CASTI
EDWIN G. CLA
CHARLES E. CL
EDWIN R. COL
THOMAS Y. CO
AMBROSE COW
CONCESSA CRA
RAY E. CRONE
JAMES W. DAL
ORLAND G. DA
MAX DUNIEVIT
ROBERT H. FAG
JOHN M. FERN
EUGENE D. FIN
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINE
SAMUEL GENDE
JOSEPH GIANSI
ALFRED GOLDM
WILLIAM H. G
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEA
OSCAR W. HIL
JAMES F. HOLL
ROBERT O. HO
H. SPENCER HO
CHARLES A. IS
ALLEN H. JOH
SANBORN G. K
EDWIN E. KER
EUGENE KILGO
WILLIAM S. KI
CHARLES H. LU
EARLE M. MAR
NICHOLAS G. M
WALTER S. MA
MORTON A. M
MARVIN H. MI
RICHARD A. PE
ROBERT R. PIN
BROOKS PRING
FREDERICK F.
E. WILLIAM R
WILLIAM A. R
FRANCIS J. RO
JOHN C. SCHL
RICHARD O. SC
HAROLD R. SC
EDWARD SHAPI
ERNEST W. SH
DAVID SINGMA
WILLIAM R. S
W. EUGENE ST
PAUL B. STRA
FLETCHER B.
RALPH C. TEA
WILLIAM BEN
ARTHUR VARD
RALPH O. WA
ROBERTSON W
KARL WEISS
GEORGE J. WO
J. HOMER WO
DAVID S. ZEA
JULIUS ZELMA

ROOM 244, MIL

OFFICERS: 1960-6

GEORGE K. WEVER
President

HILLIARD KATZ
Vice-President
(Northern Area)

FRANCIS WEST
Vice-President
(Southern Area)

PAUL SANAZARO
Secretary

FRANCIS SOOY
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. CARTER
Councilor-at-Large

CRAWFORD BOST
Councilor

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
Councilor

JACK D. LANGE
Editor

FRANCES M. CARTER
Executive Secretary

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

CARL E. ANDERSON
ALLEN B. BARBOUR
MAX W. BAY
ALBERT M. BEEKLER
JAMES J. BENN, JR.
GERSON BISKIND
DANIEL W. BOUDETT
WILLIAM BROCK
MAURICE J. BROWN
ROBERT A. BURNS
JOHN B. CASTIGLIONE
EDWIN G. CLAUSEN
CHARLES E. CLEMENT
EDWIN R. COLE
THOMAS Y. COOPER
AMBROSE COWDEN
CONCESSA CRAVIOTTO
RAY E. CRONEMILLER
JAMES W. DALTON
ORLAND G. DAVIES, JR.
MAX DUNIEVITZ
ROBERT H. FAGAN
JOHN M. FERNALD
EUGENE D. FINKLE
LEE FULTON
WALTER GAINES
SAMUEL GENDEL
JOSEPH GIANSIRACUSA
ALFRED GOLDMAN
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM
EARL O. HAGEN
EDWARD F. HEALEY
OSCAR W. HILLS
JAMES F. HOLLOWAY
ROBERT O. HOLMES
H. SPENCER HOYT
CHARLES A. ISHAM
ALLEN H. JOHNSON
SANBORN G. KEARNEY
EDWIN E. KERR
EUGENE KILGORE, JR.
WILLIAM S. KISKADDEN
CHARLES H. LUDWIG
EARLE M. MARSH
NICHOLAS G. MAXIMOV
WALTER S. MAZEN
MORTON A. MEYER
MARVIN H. MEYERS
RICHARD A. PETERFY
ROBERT R. PINGER
BROOKS PRINGLE
FREDERICK F. RAGSDALE
E. WILLIAM RECTOR
WILLIAM A. REILLY
FRANCIS J. ROCHEX
JOHN C. SCHLAPPI
RICHARD O. SCHOFIELD
HAROLD R. SCHWALENBERG
EDWARD SHAPIRO
ERNEST W. SHAW
DAVID SINGMAN
WILLIAM R. SMART
W. EUGENE STERN
PAUL B. STRATTE
FLETCHER B. TAYLOR
RALPH C. TEALL
WILLIAM BENBOW THOMPSON
ARTHUR VARDEN
RALPH O. WALLERSTEIN
ROBERTSON WARD
KARL WEISS
GEORGE J. WOOD
J. HOMER WOOLSEY
DAVID S. ZEALEAR
JULIUS ZELMAN

CULTY ASSOCIATION
OL OF MEDICINE
ITY OF CALIFORNIA
NCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

MONTROSE 4-3688

S F Chronicle June 6 1961

Ribicoff Speech

Medical Grads Told Social Role

Continued from Page 1

UC graduates that all their training so far has been "heavily endowed" by public funds; that many of them will go on to receive licenses to practice medicine, granted by the people," and that they will work under public laws in hospitals often built or equipped with public funds.

Old ways of medical practice are changing, Ribicoff said; adequate health care is on the "list of basic rights" for most people now; the growth of cities is straining public health resources; chronic illness demands community care.

"People want your services," Ribicoff told the medical graduates, "and will want them further. But they do not always get what they need—when they need it.

PAY PROBLEM

"Let us face the fact that often — most frequently among our older people — they do not get it because they cannot pay for it. They cannot pay for the medical services they need.

"Often, too, people do not receive your services for subtler, more complicated reasons. Chiefly, these are the result of slowdowns or bottlenecks in the organization and delivery of medical services."

These slowdowns hamper the spread of knowledge from laboratory to clinic, Ribicoff said, and so America's record of public care is still marred by "defects in our health armament."

Prevention of infant deaths is poor compared with other nations, he said; vaccination against polio is far from widespread; women by the thousands die of cervical cancer that can be easily detected in its curable stages; there are the blind, the crippled and the mentally ill who can be restored to society.

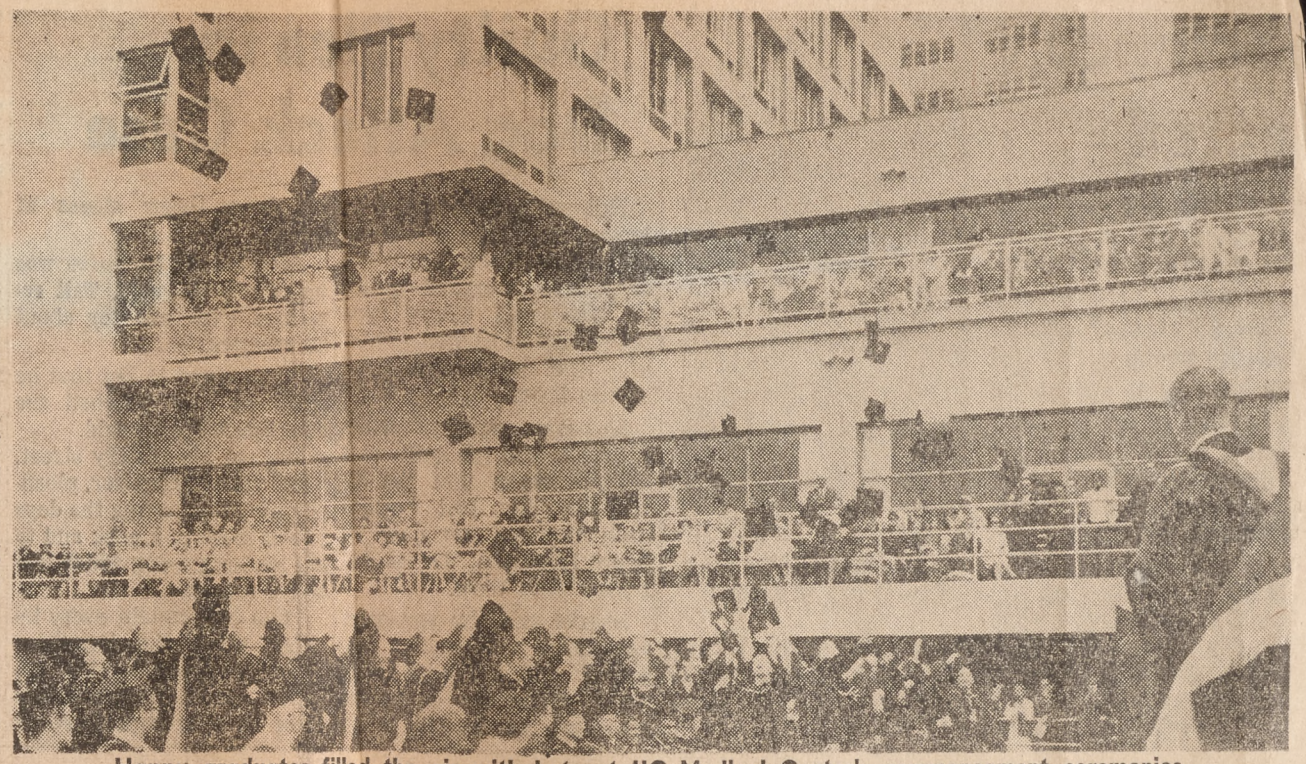
For all these problem areas, Ribicoff said, great changes will be needed in the traditional role of private medical care.

"The practice of medicine is a public trust," he noted. And today, in the midst of growing needs, "we must think critically, experiment courageously and change constructively."

Secretary Ribicoff himself received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the university, as did Dr. H. Glenn Bell, professor of surgery school.

University President Clark Kerr conferred the two degrees, and also awarded the degrees to all the graduates in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and other health professions.

An academic procession highlighted the ceremonies at Medical Center's Milberry Union on Parnassus Heights. Three distinguished and retired physicians were honor- emeritus at the medical ary marshals. They were Dr. William E. Carter, Dr. William J. Kerr, and Dr. Langley Porter.



Happy graduates filled the air with hats at UC Medical Center's commencement ceremonies

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF
An honorary degree

THE PHARMACY

Jerry Yalin

HISTORY OF THE U. C. PHARMACY SERVICE

Pharmacy service for patients at the University of California Medical Center was offered for the first time early in the twentieth century from a Pharmacy located in the basement of the Old Medical Building. The latter housed the clinics and hospital of the Medical Center. Miss Clarissa Roehr, 1901, was the first pharmacist.

In 1917, after completion of the U. C. Hospital, the Pharmacy was moved to the third floor of the new building. The Old Medical Building continued to house the clinic facilities while still providing a center for distribution of drugs. It served as a clinic until 1934 at which time the present clinic building (University of California Medical and Dental Clinics) was finished which provided facilities for the Hospital Pharmacy in the basement.

Mr. Ben Howiler was appointed Chief Pharmacist in 1936, and in collaboration with Dr. T. C. Daniels of the College of Pharmacy, established a Pharmacy Service at a modern level. The Manufacturing Laboratory, in charge of Mr. S. J. Dean, Jr., was established in the basement of the Pharmacy-Dental Building for purposes of the manufacture of non-sterile products, whereas the manufacture of sterile medication was assigned to the Hospital Pharmacy staff. The first Pharmacy Committee of the Medical Center was established at this time, and the formulary system of drug control was adopted. The first U. C. Hospital Formulary was published in 1941. Dr. Daniels and Mr. Howiler, with the assistance and concurrence of the hospital administrator, established the first intern training program at the Medical Center, in fact, the first such program on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. James Jones, 1942, served as Chief Pharmacist from 1942 - 1946 at which time Mr. Julian Wells, 1930, was appointed as the administrative pharmacist. Mr. Wells served until his death in 1948. Mr. J. M. Yalon, 1941, was promoted from Assistant Chief Pharmacist to that of Chief Pharmacist, and served until 1952 when he became a member of the administrative staff of the hospital. Mr. Stanley R. Marincik, 1941, succeeded Mr. Yalon and presently is the Chief Pharmacist.

The present facilities of the Hospital Pharmacy in the Clinic Building were occupied in 1955 at the time of occupancy of the H. C. Moffitt Hospital, at which time the sterile manufacturing unit was transferred to its present location in the basement of Moffitt Hospital.

In 1958, a program designed to bring effective utilization of the educational and service facilities of the Medical Center was initiated at which time Dr. Donald C. Brodie was appointed Director of Pharmaceutical Services. The Pharmaceutical Service of the campus is currently provided by a staff of 21 pharmacists and 27 non-professional personnel.

May 26, 1961

HISTORY OF THE U. C. PHARMACY SERVICE

Pharmacy service for patients at the University of California Medical Center was offered for the first time early in the twentieth century from a Pharmacy located in the basement of the Old Medical Building. The latter housed the clinics and hospital of the Medical Center. Miss Clarissa Moore, 1901, was the first pharmacist.

In 1917, after completion of the U. C. Hospital, the Pharmacy was moved to the third floor of the new building. The Old Medical Building continued to house the clinic facilities while still providing a center for distribution of drugs. It served as a clinic until 1938 at which time the present clinic building (University of California Medical and Dental Clinics) was finished which provided facilities for the Hospital Pharmacy in the basement.

Mr. Ben Howiler was appointed Chief Pharmacist in 1919, and in collaboration with Dr. T. C. Daniels of the College of Pharmacy, established a Pharmacy Service at a modern level. The Manufacturing Laboratory, in charge of Mr. S. A. Dean, Jr., was established in the basement of the Pharmacy-Dental Building for purposes of the manufacture of non-sterile products, whereas the manufacture of sterile medication was assigned to the Hospital Pharmacy staff. The first Pharmacy Committee of the Medical Center was established at this time, and the formulary system of drug control was adopted. The first U. C. Hospital Formulary was published in 1921. Dr. Daniels and Mr. Howiler, with the assistance and commurrence of the hospital administrator, established the first intern training program at the Medical Center, in fact, the first such program on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. James Jones, 1913, served as Chief Pharmacist from 1919 - 1946 at which time Mr. William Wells, 1930, was appointed as the administrative pharmacist. Mr. Wells served until his death in 1948. Mr. A. R. Yalom, 1941, was promoted from Assistant Chief Pharmacist to that of Chief Pharmacist, and served until 1958 when he became a member of the administrative staff of the hospital. Mr. Stanley R. Hartrick, 1941, succeeded Mr. Yalom and presently is the Chief Pharmacist.

The present facilities of the Hospital Pharmacy in the Clinic Building were occupied in 1955 at the time of occupancy of the M. C. Moffitt Hospital, at which time the sterile manufacturing unit was transferred to its present location in the basement of Moffitt Hospital.

In 1959, a program designed to bring effective utilization of the educational and service facilities of the Medical Center was initiated at which time Dr. Donald C. Brodie was appointed Director of Pharmaceutical Services. The Pharmaceutical Service of the campus is currently provided by a staff of 21 pharmacists and 27 non-professional personnel.

May 26, 1961

MARY B. OLNEY, M.D.

YOUNG DIABETICS' SUMMER CAMP

P.G. & E. Progress
July 1961

224

CHILDREN at Bearskin Meadow camp for diabetics receive carefully weighed portions of food at every meal (left). Years of volunteer service have been devoted to the camp by Dr. Mary Olney, of San Francisco, shown below, checking campers' records late at night after the children have retired. (Madison Devlin Photos)

Summer Paradise for Young Diabetics

The Story of a Doctor's Sacrifice and a Happy Sierra Camp

Dr. Mary B. Olney has dedicated her life to the belief that a diabetic child can live as normally as any other youngster.

This dedication will reach a joyful climax during the next several weeks as it has every summer for 23 years. The gay laughter of more than 300 diabetic youngsters at play in a Sierra camp will be the only reward this warm-hearted woman and her volunteer associates will receive for many hours of tender care.

Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco, Doctor Olney has spent every hour of her vacations since 1938 overseeing a camp for diabetic children. In the years since she led 19 children to her first camp in Napa County, she has blazed a trail of medical research and financial sacrifice that would crush a less hardy soul.

"Actually," says Doctor Olney, "I wonder how we managed as well as we did. Though we knew each child's background, none of the staff had ever had any experience with diabetics away from home and none of the children had ever camped before. Doctors had no idea how much exercise a diabetic child should have. Some said none, others thought a 'normal' amount would be all right and no two agreed."

Unlike polio, cerebral palsy and similar diseases, it is difficult to see improvement made by a diabetic child. Once a child has diabetes he cannot be cured. However, with proper diet and regulated insulin dosages, the child or adult can keep his metabolism in balance and continue his usual activities.

Bearskin Meadow is operated by the Diabetic Youth Foundation, a non-profit corporation. Located 60 miles east of Fresno near the General Grant Section of Kings Canyon National Park it will be open for three two-week periods beginning July 16. The modest fees charged fall short of the cost of operation.

Memorials and donations from individuals and groups helped build the camp and have kept it functioning after the yearly deficit became too great for Doctor Olney to handle with her own funds. Much of the labor required to build the present camp was performed voluntarily.

The daily routine is essentially the same as that found in any camp with three notable exceptions. Each morning before breakfast everyone lines up for his daily hypodermic injection of insulin. At each meal the children carry into the mess hall their own diet charts against which counselors carefully weigh every portion of food served. Daily laboratory tests are made.

But apart from these essential precautions each child has a busy, wholesome schedule choosing among ceramics, leathercraft, puppetry, riflery, field sports, folk dancing, journalism, archery, and judo.

The volunteer staff is drawn together in January and consists of young physicians, laboratory technicians, social workers, occupational therapists, teachers and nurses.

A truly humble person, Doctor Olney insists on giving credit to many groups and persons for the camp's success.

P G & E Progress
July 1961

RECIPE OF THE MONTH

Lobster Steak Rubini

CO-OWNER and co-chef, Gordon Jones, serves Lobster Steak Rubini in a beautiful setting at Rubini's Restaurant in Fairfax.

When you're in the mood for a short drive before dinner with a good meal in a restful spot as your goal, Rubini's Restaurant in Fairfax is just the place.

Situated next to a babbling brook, it looks out on statuesque alder trees silhouetted in the background with the profuse foliage of walnut trees making a bright green canopy.

The owners, Dick Templeton and Gordon Jones, opened their restaurant about four years ago. Their aim was to serve excellent food in a relaxing atmosphere and they have accomplished just that. The dining room, with windows along two sides overlooking the creek, is spacious, open, and airy. A feeling of friendliness prevails and one is impressed with the number of family groups, especially on Sunday. A specialty of the house, which can be made at home easily, is Lobster Steak Rubini.

LOBSTER STEAK RUBINI

4 lobster tails
1 cup oil
½ cup butter
1 tablespoon chopped eschalots
2 cups sliced mushrooms
1 cup chicken stock
2 cups white wine

Remove lobster from shell and butterfly (cut down center almost through and open out). Dip in beaten egg, then flour. Saute in oil until golden brown on both sides. Remove lobster and drain off oil. Place butter, eschalots, and mushrooms in pan and saute until limp. Add chicken stock, wine, and lobster. Cover and simmer over very low heat for 15 minutes. Remove lobster to heated platter and simmer sauce to desired thickness. Pour over lobster and serve with lemon wedges. Makes 4 servings.

HELPS *for the Homemaker*

For Convenience, Economy You Can't Top a Freezer

NEW IN HOME freezers are the no-frost or self-defrosting models that take most of the headaches out of defrosting. Circulating air gives fast freezing and more constant low temperature and permits quick freezing in any compartment.

Better meals with more variety, more fresh foods the year around, more of the choice cuts of meat, more nutritious and more appetizing foods on hand when you want them—these are the unbeatable advantages of a freezer.

With a freezer you can enjoy these advantages and still save money, because you are able (1) to buy foods in larger quantities, (2) to buy fresh foods in season and store them for future use, and (3) to take advantage of special price offers.

The convenience of a home freezer almost goes without saying, and along with this go time-saving and greater efficiency in planning and preparing meals. With a freezer in your home you can take fewer trips to the market; you can plan farther ahead and even prepare whole meals in advance; you're ready for any mealtime emergency that may arise. Packing lunches becomes a simple routine with the "makings" on hand in the freezer and entertaining is simplified because you can do most of the preparation ahead of time.

Here is a special treat to prepare in your freezer.

MOCHA NUT TORTONI

2 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
2 cups heavy cream
2 tablespoons instant coffee
2 teaspoons vanilla
½ cup semi-sweet chocolate pieces
½ cup chopped toasted almonds

Beat egg whites until quite stiff; gradually add ¼ cup of the sugar, beating until stiff. Whip cream with the remaining ¼ cup sugar and coffee. Stir in egg yolks and vanilla; fold in beaten egg whites. Melt chocolate over very low heat; cool slightly. Quickly fold chocolate and almonds into mixture. Spoon into 12 custard cups or 16 2-ounce paper souffle cups. Freeze firm, wrap and store.

GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION
AND
COMBINED STRUCTURE PROGRAM

George Steninger
Porter A. Butts

THE HISTORY OF THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

September 19th 1958 marked THE BIRTH OF A NEW LIFE on the Medical Center Campus of the University of California, for, on that eventful day, A DREAM of thirty-five years became a living, vibrant reality. With the advent of "The Combined Structure"--so designated by the Campus Development Committee--and later dedicated as THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION, a New Life was made available for the Students, Faculty, and Alumni of this campus. The building immediately became the symbol of unity between these groups, and with the blessing and nurture of the Administration, it will provide many of the facets of educational amenities which had been sadly missing at this center of learning.

New generations of students have enrolled on the Medical Center Campus since the dedication of the Guy S. Millberry Union. To these new students and to the thousands who will follow, the history of this magnificent achievement should be of interest. The excellent facilities which you now enjoy did not drop from heaven in answer to fervent prayers, nor were they placed on the perilous slopes of Parnassus Avenue without many hours of labor. They came as a result of many years of desire, planning, disappointments, and just plain hard work. Births do happen as a result of accident, but be assured that the Birth of the Guy S. Millberry Union was not an accident. Obstetrically speaking--and where better could you speak of this phenomenon than on a Medical Center Campus--there must be the gleam in the father's eye, conception, gestation, prenatal care, labor pains, delivery, and financial arrangements. All of these pleasurable and worrisome details were observed in the program of development for the Union. Each phase should be worthy of record.

The first "gleam" was recorded in the eyes of Dr. Guy S. Millberry on September 30, 1921 when a permit to erect a building on the northeast corner of

Arguello and Parnassus Avenue was granted by the Department of Public Works of San Francisco. The estimated cost was $500 for a building to be used as a "dental college". Actually, the permit was for the first unit of the student cafeteria. This particular project was inaugurated by the Associated Dental Student Body in response to an urgent need for food service.

Only one familiar with the "Affiliated Colleges" on Parnassus Heights in the year 1921 could describe the situation that existed. Here were a Medical School, a College of Dentistry, a College of Pharmacy, and a School of Nursing, with the Medical Student Body divided into two groups--one at the U. C. Hospital, the other at San Francisco Hospital; Pharmacy students attending classes in the morning and employed in drug stores during the afternoon; nurses being fed in the hospital dining room; poor dental students either bringing their lunches or walking five or six blocks to Haight or Irving Street to a chop house. One enterprising dental student, Charles Cowan, opened a "Hot Dog" Stand in the basement of the Dental Building. It was in close proximity to the Morgue, and, to alleviate the pangs of hunger, it was said that the customers were never too sure about the source of supply of his food; however, no post mortems were necessary. Dr. Millberry and the Associated Dental Student Body officers, one of whom was Willard C. Fleming, President, later to become the successor to Dr. Millberry as Dean of the School of Dentistry, decided to do something about the problem. Each class of dental students was canvassed and a vote taken which committed each one to donate 25% of his laboratory fee refund for a period of two years for a building fund. The building was erected by the dental students with the professional help of the campus engineers and carpenters. The entire cost was approximately $4500, of which the students contributed $2500, and the balance was furnished by the Regents in the form of a loan. This loan was "forgiven" by the

Regents at a later date and appropriate thanks were tendered. The financial success of this venture was not exactly stupendous; in fact, the records show that loose management almost caused a miscarriage of the project the first year. Paternal Dr. Millberry borrowed money from the bank on his own guarantee in order to save the day. The venture skated on thin ice for three years before getting out of the red. During that time another increment was added to the "Shack", and business started to pick up in earnest. The building was often referred to as the "Shack" or the Co-op, the latter appellation being changed to "COOP". In explanation of this reference, it should be recorded that the original building was constructed entirely of rough lumber with the exterior stained green and the interior left in its natural state. In an effort to brighten the atmosphere, a coat of whitewash was sprayed on the ceiling of the Shack, but complaints from the customers of falling snow in their soup made it necessary to completely enclose the exposed rafters and side walls with heavy cardboard known as Beaver Board. Many coats of paint were subsequently added to this area and some improvement in cleanliness was observed. At a later date the exterior surface was improved by the addition of asphalt brick siding material. During these years the little COOP fed most of the students, faculty, non-academic personnel, and hundreds of patients who visited the clinics. Each year, incidentally, a surplus was added to the net worth of the Associated Dental Students.

In 1925 the Associated Dental Students embarked on another venture--the establishment of a Dental Supply Store to meet the instrument requirements of its members. This venture was successful from its inception, and together with the Cafeteria created the "Nest Egg" which finally grew to the amazing sum of over $307,000 as the surplus from operations were deposited with the Regents in the Associated Students Medical Center Building Fund. The actual amount deposited with the Regents during the period from 1925 until 1958 amounted to $168,000.

Through the medium of compound interest and investment by the Regents the total contribution from the student-operated store and cafeteria totalled $307,806.44. It should be recorded that during these years of operations the students were given special consideration in the purchase of their requirements; a 10% discount was a fixed policy at the student store on purchases of dental and medical supplies and equipment. In addition, the students were granted exceptional terms of credit. It is also pleasant to record that losses from bad debts during all these years was so small that it is not worthy of mention. Praise for this should be directed to the hundreds of students for their integrity.

During the early years of this operation Dr. Millberry was always aware of the need for a Student Union. In 1924 a petition was sent to the President and Board of Regents of the University of California to the effect that:

"We the undersigned are interested in the development of student life on the campus of the professional schools in San Francisco.

"We desire to give expression to that interest by securing adequate facilities for outdoor athletics and a gymnasium and such other conveniences as are found in a students' dormitory, with dining room, or cafeteria, and store.

"We believe that such a complement of urgently needed facilities can be successfully financed by private enterprise with our support and we are willing to pledge our support during our student residence and establish like traditions with entering classes provided some provision can be made that will ultimately divert these things into the custody of the University of California Student Body.

"We feel that a Student Union or dormitory with a gymnasium that can be used for social purposes, room to accommodate from 100-200 students, and such other conveniences as have been mentioned can pay for itself within 25

years, and we are willing to use our earnest and conscientious continuous effort to accomplish that thing.

"We hereby sign our names in good faith and trust that a reasonable plan may be evolved that will be acceptable to you, the builder, and to us."

Dr. Millberry further explored the project and made the following suggestions for construction of the Union:

1. Location: the irregular lot--northwest corner of Parnassus Avenue and Second Avenue--121 feet on Parnassus Avenue, 90 feet on Second Avenue. (The Guy S. Millberry Union now occupies this site but extends to Arguello Avenue.)
2. A seven-story, with basement and sub-basement, reinforced concrete building conforming in a general way with tbe designs and plans attached.
3. Ground Floor Plan: Store with concessions and cafeteria and lounges.
4. Sub-basement: Basement for heating plant, storage, etcetera.
5. Five floors of dormitory rooms, served by two elevators.
6. Top Floor: Gymnasium 38' x 61'; small stage 8' x 20'.
   Exercise room or rehearsal room 28' x 37'.
   Men's locker room; 25 showers.
   Women's locker room; 6 showers.
7. Swimming Tank Court Area: Northwest corner of lot offers possibility for installing an open air or glass covered tank 30' x 60'.

The foregoing information is conclusive proof that the "Gleam" in Dr. Millberry's eyes had not completely vanished. Now we discover that "Conception" had taken place. Further investigation of his files reveals that he had tentative plans drawn, proposals presented to the President, discussions with the owner of the property, and even the financial program prepared. This statement of costs,

income and expenses is of considerable interest in the light of our present day costs.

Cost of lot, appraised at $216.50/ front foot	$25,000.00
Cost of building, Class B; 833,600 cubic feet @ 4l¢/cu.ft.	342,000.00
Total cost of project	$367,000.00

SOURCES OF INCOME

		Month	Year
Room Rentals			
60 rooms without bath--double	$25/mo.	$1500.00	$18,000.00
45 rooms with bath	$35/mo.	1575.00	18,900.00
Gross income from rent		3075.00	36,900.00
Less 10% vacancies		307.50	3,690.00
Net annual income		$2767.50	$33,210.00

Student Store		
Books and stationery--$25,000 gross sales--10% rental		2,500.00
Dental-medical supplies--$30,000 gross sales--10% rental		3,000.00
Cafeteria	Gross sales $60,000--10% rental	6,000.00
Concessions rented	Cigars, Cigarettes; Soda Fountain; Candy; Haberdashery; Athletic Goods; Barber and Beauty Shop	6,840.00
Student Fees	800 students @$10.00/year	8,000.00
TOTAL ANNUAL NET INCOME		$59,550.00

EXPENSES

Lease to include:		
$367,000.00 @ 6% net	$22,000.00	
Taxes estimated	6,000.00	
Insurance	1,250.00	
Maintenance of rooms and gymnasium	24,000.00	
Estimated net revenue	6,300.00	
	$59,550.00	$59,500.00

All of these steps to provide a student union occurred during the years of 1924-1927. While no tangible results were visible, the seed had been well planted

in fertile soil awaiting a more favorable germination period. In the meantime, two tennis courts were erected on the area which now is claimed by the H. C. Moffitt Hospital. These courts were financed by contributions received from faculty members in the College of Dentistry and School of Medicine. An amount of $740.65 was received from this source, and an additional amount of $325.00 from assessments from students, making a total of $1065.00. The Associated Dental Student Body paid a rental of $25.00 per month to the Morbio Estate for the use of the area until the Regents purchased the property some time later. The tennis courts provided some recreation for the students and faculty for a number of years, but fell in the path of progress when construction of Moffitt Hospital was started in 1953.

From 1924 until 1945 many things occurred; in fact, one would almost suspect a miscarriage of our Union plans. BUT, this was not so. The Associated Students continued to prosper in spite of the terrible depression. Meager surpluses were guarded zealously, and deposits with the Board of Regents were made from time to time. The war years added materially to their resources through the Army and Navy contracts and the G. I. Program, with the result that the Building Fund plus earnings created a favorable impression with the Regents. In 1945, with Post-War Planning the main item on agendas, the Student Union Project for the Medical Center Campus was given attention by the Alumni Association of California. The Graduate Manager of the Associated Students Medical Center enjoyed the privilege of membership on the Council of the Alumni Association for a period of twelve years, and used this opportunity to secure support for the Medical Center Student Union. This association proved to be of tremendous help.

1945--and the seed had still not germinated, but the Building Fund showed an amount of $70,000 in the hands of the Regents, and another $20,000 which could be added. This was a time for Action! A definite proposal was presented to the

President and the Board of Regents based on estimates prepared by Mr. Timothy Pfleuger, Architect for the Campus. The plans were to build a seven-story building on the same site upon which the Millberry Union now stands. They included two stories for apartments; one story for hotel guest rooms; three floors for men's dormitory; a cafeteria floor with store and soda fountain; one floor for lounge, barber shop and beauty shop; the lower floor for swimming pool and gymnasium. Estimated cost at that time was $664,000. Before any action could be taken, the Korean War broke out, and another period of disappointment and frustration prevailed. In spite of this new reverse, the project was kept alive, and the surpluses kept increasing the "Nest Egg".

"Don't give up the ship"--If at first you don't succed, try, try again"--These old rallying cries became the battle cry. President Sproul was besieged by mail, by phone, and by person. He surrendered and appointed a Student Union Committee for the Medical Center Campus and directed it to bring in a new proposal. Now we discover the first sign that the GESTATION PERIOD had begun! PRENATAL CARE WAS NOW IN ORDER!

When positive signs appear that an embryo is about to take form, it is always good judgment to engage professional assistance. Fortunately, the Association of College Unions, including in its membership a great number of colleges and universities with union programs on their campuses, was to hold its annual conference at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs during the month of April, 1949.

On August 25, 1949, Dr. Willard C. Fleming, Dean of the School of Dentistry and Chairman of the Campus Development Committee, addressed a letter to President Sproul in relation to the proposed Medical Center Memorial Union. At this particular time, plans for the H. C. Moffitt Teaching Hospital and the Medical Sciences Building were in the advanced stage with construction scheduled for the

late spring of 1950. The architects had advised the Associated Students that the cafeteria which had served so well for twenty-nine years would have to be moved or razed to accommodate the new building. Fortunately the building received a reprieve, and by cutting off the front thirty feet and moving it around to the east side, the patrons on the campus did not skip a meal during all of the construction period.

The eloquent plea from Dr. Fleming to President Sproul is herewith recorded as one of the important facts of historical interest.

August 25, 1949

President Robert G. Sproul
University of California
Berkeley Campus

Dear President Sproul:

This letter is written in relation tothe proposed Medical Center Memorial Union on the San Francisco Campus. It might be considered as a "progress report" in that we have several new items to report.

The first and most urgent item relates to a recent report from the Architects on this campus, to the effect that our present cafeteria will have to make way for the building program, scheduled to start in the late Spring of 1950. As you know, this building is the only eating establishment within eight or ten blocks of the campus, and presently serves 1200 to 1500 people a day. During the period of construction we will have an additional load of workmen, ranging from a minimum of 200 per day to 800 at the peak of the building program.

It would appear that we have three possible solutions to the cafeteria problem. They are:

1) Move the cafeteria to another area. This does not appear to be feasible because of the type of construction of the present building and the lack of appropriate areas nearby.

2) Construct a new temporary building and demolish the present building. It would be impractical to spend the money to do this when we are contemplating permanent housing for a Union program.

3) Start the proposed Union as soon as possible, even if we have to do it by "unit" construction. By this I mean building immediately that part of the Union which will house the cafeteria, with subsequent parts to be added at a later date. If we were to accept this third proposal we should immediately adopt an overall plan for both the building and financing.

The Associated Students recently employed Mr. Porter Butts, University of

Wisconsin, Planning Consultant, to outline a general building program for the proposed Medical Center Union. A copy of this report is attached.

The scope of the building program and the proposed facilities are interesting and practical for the special needs of the San Francisco campus. However, Dr. Steninger and I are more interested in the financing at this time and wish to submit the following comments.

The basic program would vary from 40,076 to 44, 876 square feet. If a swimming pool and handball courts are included, this would add an additional 9,500 square feet, or a total of 54,376 square feet. According to Mr. Butts' report, the total costs would be as follows:

Construction costs:

Main construction @ $15.00/sq. ft.	$673,140.00
Swimming pool @ $11.00/sq. ft.	85,380.00
Handball courts	41,888.00
Architects fees 6%	48,024.00
Furnishings	115,000.00
Design or selection service	3,000.00
Site preparation	25,000.00
	$991,432.00

Mr. Butts has submitted other figures based on more limited space and facilities and lower construction costs. These figures indicate a minimum cost of $750,000. At this stage of the planning, it seems to say we are considering a project the cost of which ranges between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

Of the total area of 54,376 sqaare feet, there will be about 19,580 square feet devoted to facilities usually provided by the University. There are handball courts, swimming pool, gymnasium, locker rooms, etc. (Includes share of mechanical space--walls, circulation) cost $318,176.00. This leaves a total of 34,796 square feet to be financed from other sources. This amounts to about $673,256.00.

The Associated Students have on deposit with the Regents $120,000.00 which can be increased to about $150,000.00 in the near future.

You will note in the proposal that a Faculty Club is to be included. This sould involve an estimated cost of about $89,095.00, two thirds of which would be raised by the faculty--$59,396.00, with one third support from the University--$29,698.00.

The University has already indicated its willingness to match the sum raised by the Associated Students. If this is done, the remaining amount to be raised is $347,874.00.

There are two ways to raise this wum. One is to obtain the money by donation from the alumni of the various schools, with a matching sum from the University. The second method is to obtain a loan from the Regents--to be paid back over a period of twenty years by profits from the Student Store and Cafeteria. Our experience over the past ten years indicates that this would not be difficult to do.

Following is a summary of the above proposals to finance the Student Union.

Total estimated cost	$750,000-$1,000,000
University Participation	
Matching Alumni Donation	$175,000.00
Sports facilities	318,176.00
One third Faculty Club	29,698.00
Matching Assoc. Stud. Don.	150,000.00
Faculty Support--(Faculty Club)	59,396.00
Associated Students Support	150,000.00
Alumni Support	175,000.00
	$1,057,270.00

I know you are interested in this problem, and it may be that you will wish to set up an appropriate committee to study and advise you regarding this matter. I am well acquainted with the people on this campus who are interested in a Medical Center Union and am submitting the following names as a sort of "panel" in the event that you wish to consider such a committee at this time.

George Steninger	Dental and Associated Students
William Deamer	Medical
William Kerr	Medical
John Eiler	Pharmacy
Pearl Castillo	Nursing
Herbert Johnstone	Medical and California Club
Richard Stull	Hospital
Alexander Symetrow	A S U C M C
Sydney Meek	Dental Students
John Leggett	Dental Alumni

In your last note on this subject you pointed out that the University had not finally adopted a policy toward the matter of financial support for student unions. The urgency of our cafeteria problem has led me to bring this matter again to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

WILLARD C. FLEMING, DEAN

WCF:jl

Note: The recommendation for members to the Joint Union Building Committee by Dr. Fleming was accepted by President Sproul, Dr. George E. Steninger being named Chairman of this committee.

Acting upon the advice of the Business Manager of the Campus, Mr. W. B. Hall, the chairman of the Union Committee attended the Association of College Unions Conference at Colorado Springs and profited greatly therefrom. As a result, the Associated Students engaged the Dean of Union Directors, Mr. Porter A. Butts, director of the Wisconsin Student Union, to visit our campus and make a survey of needs. Mr. Butts made a very careful appraisal of the entire campus program and the impact it might have upon the success of a student union. Students were given the opportunity to express their desires for the various facilities needed on the campus. The subject of Food Service ranked first in the questionnaire circulated among the students; recreational areas were high on the list and other facilities took a lower position. With information available, Mr. Butts was able to present a most complete program for consideration. Based upon the size of the student body at the moment, and projected growth of the campus, his proposal was very closely followed by the architect in his plans.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Porter A. Butts

An Approach to Union Planning

As I have said on other occasions, the planning of a union is not just the planning of a certain kind of physical structure. The planning of a union, in the best sense, means arriving at a well-considered plan for the recreational life of the university.

The great university is concerned with the living problems of its students. A right environment and accessible recreation equipment further the fruitful use of all their time.

Superior research and laboratory facilities can contribute importantly to professional training. Study in the presence of a great teacher can provide an intellectual uplift never to be forgotten. But the values of good teaching and good laboratories should not be blurred by overcrowded lunch rooms, a poverty of

meeting and discussion opportunities, unfavorable social relationships, or strain or poor health induced by lack of physical exercise and relaxation. It is the duty of the university to forestall and to minimize such drawbacks to personal and professional success.

Further, if men are to live together in harmany, they must learn new social skills, and the meaning of serving the common welfare. In the university, especially in the professional college where there is little or no time for anything but professional training, such lessons can best be learned where students eat, work, and play together; where they meet to discuss freely and act responsibly to solve, as members of a student community, their own group problems. A campus is not complete without the essential facilities for such activities.

If a union is to respond effectively to the wide range of needs and interests of a university population at leisure, if it is to become genuinely a community center--the social and cultural heart of the campus--it will draw together in one place those facilities and activities which will give everyone in the university family a reason for coming to the center.

It will provide first for the things that human beings do in their more elemental daily activity: places and means for meeting friends, for conversation, for lounging and smoking, for reading the newspapers, for dining and refreshment. For young people especially, it will provide for dating and dancing, and for active games and sports. It will provide rooms and equipment that will incite activity and encourage the congeniality that comes from working together on common projects.

From this it follows that the known unmet recreational needs of the university population should be arranged for in a new community center. Further, that the university should provide there the means of cultivating new, worthy interests that may not at the moment be in demand locally but which,

upon trial, have had strong appeal to other young people and which have inherent recreational or cultural value.

It is far from easy to determine, without error, what facilities should be included in a new center. But doing so is at least as important as it is difficult. For the answer which is finally embodied in the architectural plans will be frozen in the form of steel and concrete. Errors are not readily rectified, nor are they easy to hide.

The building of a new union has, and can have, but one primary and avowed purpose: effectively to increase the opportunities for students to obtain constructive non-academic satisfactions in their daily lives at the university. The degree to which this purpose will be met in such an enterprise will depend in great part upon the degree to which the purpose is held firmly in mind during the planning and operation of the project, and in the pains taken to adapt the facilities provided to the actual needs of the students. And although the students are admittedly less than perfect in their knowledge of their needs and their ability to express them, and although it is most unlikely that they can specify with great accuracy the facilities and services that would be most beneficial and satisfying to them--there is nevertheless no better source for this information.

The students themselves therefore are a source of information of the first importance if the new student center is to produce anything like a full return on its investment. Since it is for students primarily that the center is to be constructed, the students' needs, wants, feelings, opinions, and habits must be studied intently and revealed clearly, or tens of thousands of dollars will be spent in erecting a monument to an unfulfilled purpose.

California's survey of student needs and preference have been a primary,

though not the only, factor in arriving at the list of facilities recommended in this report.

The results of the student appraisal of facilities are shown in the attached report. See next page.

Within the limits of practicability, facilities with the highest ratings are programmed for first construction and those of lower rating for the future.

Another basic source of information required is the fund of relevant technical and administrative facts which inevitably clothe any such project as this. Questions of financing, of site conditions, of university policy, of engineering and architectural considerations, and of who shall do what, must all be taken in account.

Lastly, while the building program itself will spring from the needs and desires of the people of the community, who will be the users of the facilities, the supervisory and administrative problems are of equal importance in facility planning. A recreation building must mean many things to many people at the same time; the staff will face a continual stream of operational problems including scheduling of facilities, distribution of supplies, supervision of activities, special services to groups of users, direction of personnel, housekeeping, etc.

Good recreation design must, therefore, not only provide the right facilities, but also arrange them in relation to one another so effectively that the active direction of the program can function with maximum convenience and efficiency.

There is no need to labor the necessity for coordinating these sources of information and integrating the evidences from each. Likely to be minimized or overlooked, however, is the importance of students understanding the reasons for the departures from the pattern of their express desires which the authori-

239

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER
STUDENT SURVEY OF BUILDING NEEDS
(Conducted by Dr. Steninger)

Yes	No	
268	160	Do you live near the campus?
400	22	Would you utilize recreation facilities? Day 299 Night 243
239	174	Would you patronize cafeteria for breakfast? 74 lunch? 198 dinner? 48
180	238	Do you drive to school?
85	323	Do you take public transportation?
100	310	Would you be interested in dormitory facilities?
113	259	Would you be interested in subscribing to the Building Fund?

(A) Essential A	B	(B) A desirable activity but one which can be postponed	Rank according to "A" Preference
405	18	Cafeteria, soda fountain	1. Cafeteria-Fountain
386	31	Book Store	2. Bookstore
326	99	Lounge facilities 83 men 75 women 275 mixed	3. Lounge
159	253	Game Rooms	4. Gymnasium
108	295	Browsing room	5. Auditorium
291	131	Gymnasium	6. Pool
235	184	Swimming pool	7. Offices
177	204	Student and alumni offices	8. Game rooms
255	153	Auditorium for meetings	9. Listening room
120	293	Radio & phonograph listening room	10. Browsing room

ties may find it essential to impose. The only effective way to accomplish this is to include student participation at all planning stages, and to keep the student body fully informed, step by step, of the planning as it proceeds. Not only do the students need a new student center; they need also to know that it is theirs, and that its ultimate form is a direct reflection of their needs and wants.

Special Factors in the California Medical Center Situation

The exclusively professional student enrollment at California Medical Center, the pattern of intense course and laboratory work, the metropolitan-commuting situation, and the unique institutional needs for service and sports facilities present requirements in campus center planning scarcely to be found on any campus anywhere.

Major factors which have a crucial bearing upon the nature and extent of the center facilities are:

1. The solid daily class and laboratory schedules from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. which mean that students literally have no free time until evening (and because of study requirements, not too much time in the evenings).

Many of the facilities for social and cultural recreation and for so-called "extra-curricular activities" that are so typical of unions elsewhere--browsing room, hobby shops and darkrooms, theater, bowling alleys, and elaborate student offices and meeting rooms--are therefore omitted in the proposals of this report. Medical and dental students undoubtedly have interest in such facilities, but it is plain that they simply have no time to use them. Emphasis, therefore, has been placed on (a) the type of service facilities which will take care of daily personal needs, conserve time, and generally make attendance at

the Medical Center a more agreeable experience (i.e., adequate dining facilities, checkrooms, telephones, barber shop and beauty shop, bookstore, information desk, etc.); and on (b) the recreational facilities which lend themselves to short-time uses at lunch time, in the evenings, and possibly for free periods between classes, if such are ultimately adopted, and which encourage and develop potential social and cultural interests (i.e., fountain room for social acquaintance purposes, lounge with books and magazines, music listening room, table games, party and meeting rooms, etc.).

2. The complete absence of sports and physical exercise facilities (except for tennis courts, which are due to be abandoned).

Provision of gymnasium and swimming pool facilities is clearly not a part of union planning, historically and traditionally considered. An athletic plant is almost universally provided by the university elsewhere on the campus and under the auspices of a physical education department, so the union on other campuses has automatically assumed the functions only of social and cultural recreation. But the need for sports facilities is so pressing at California to provide properly for the health and well-being of students, and it is so clear that such facilities are not likely to be created except in conjunction with the Union, that the planning of a dual social and sports center in this case appears wholly justified. It is not an unfeasible or unprecedented combination of facilities. The combination is, in fact, quite typical of neighborhood or municipal recreation centers (and of a few Canadian unions).

Since the provision of a gymnasium is accepted almost universally as the responsibility of the university, it would be proper for the University of California to provide the funds both to build and maintain the athletic facilities of the proposed center. I would recommend that every consideration be

given to this method of financing.

3. The desire to serve faculty needs at the union and the proposed provision of funds for this purpose.

The small size of the faculty and their full daily teaching and appointment schedules do not warrant a separate faculty club, nor is there likelihood that one could be successfully financed. At the same time there is no justification for building and maintaining faculty quarters in the Union at student, especially if it means, as it usually does, foregoing needed student facilities.

In view, however, of the possibility of obtaining university funds for faculty quarters and of faculty paying a membership fee to cover operation, there is reason to provide for faculty in the California Union; this solution will be the most economical from the university's and the faculty's point of view, and it will promote a desirable professional camaraderie between teachers and students.

4. The need to provide certain services, particularly dining, for patients and visitors to patients, and the financial desirability of so doing.

This is a most unusual service for a union to render. But it appears that the new hospital will not adequately provide dining for appointment patients and for visitors, and further that the Union will be dependent upon this additional volume to operate successfully financially. A problem is posed of satisfactorily separating the patient and the student clientele, but I believe this can be done through proper building design (discussed in facility notes). Accommodating the patient need at noon in a special cafeteria will produce a facility which will be valuable to students and faculty evenings and weekends, and which otherwise would not be financially possible.

5. The proposal to build residential wings for internes and nurses in association with the Union.

The planning of the Union and its services must be coordinated with this proposal at every point.

In short, what California urgently needs is not a student center, or union, in the usual sense of primary emphasis on social needs, but a general institutional service and sports center, inclusive of student social needs, serving faculty, employees, patients, and visitors as well as students.

Scope of the Proposed Building Program

In the California conferences it was stated that the initial overall cost of the project must be limited to $750,000.

For working purposes the following tentative budget is arrived at:

Cost of construction only	$575,000
Architects' fees (6% of construction)	34,500
Cost of furnishings (20% of construction)	115,000
Fees on $30,000 of furnishings needing design or selection service @ 10%	3,000
Site preparation, utility connections, and landscaping	25,000
Total	$752,500

How large a building can be built for $575,000 (construction only) depends, of course, upon how the building is designed, the materials used, and costruction costs at the time of bidding. One can only estimate at this stage on the basis of the available information on comparable buildings.

A general survey by the Association of College Unions in the spring of 1949 showed that unit costs for unions placed under contract since last fall

clustered in the bracket of $14-$16 per sq. ft.

There is evidence of a decline in building costs since fall of from 5 to 10%, and of course there are many local variant conditions which further affect costs.

The contract for the Ohio State Union was let in June, 1949, at $15.47 per sq. ft. including air conditioning throughout. Taking this latest of union construction costs as a guide, and allowing for the fact that the Ohio building is entirely air conditioned and that its finished ballroom spaces are more expensive than the proposed California gymnasium it seems probable that the California center a year or two from now might cost $14 per sq. ft. or less.

In the interests of conservatism it would seem best to adopt for present purposes $14 per sq. ft. as the estimated unit cost and then so scheme the building with add-alternates that further facilities can be included if costs should drop to say $13 or $12 per sq. ft. when bids are taken.

At $14 per sq. ft., $575,000 will build approximately 41,000 sq. ft.

That the proposed building program is modest is indicated by the fact that the minimum area requirements listed (40,076 sq. ft.), less the 10,200 sq. ft. shown for faculty, patient, and gymnasium requirements which are not ordinarily included in a union building program, provide 20 sq. ft. per student for the future expectation of 1500 students to be enrolled; whereas the national average for the smaller unions built before the war is 23 sq. ft. per student.

It must also be remembered that substantial numbers of faculty and employees will use the dining and club facilities planned for students--estimated for the future to be 163 full time faculty, 712 part time faculty, and 1500 clerical and service employees.

Through better planning than has characterized other unions, 20 sq. ft. per student at California could be considered to place California on a reasonably comparable basis with its sister institutions in meeting student out-of-class needs and be a justifiable present goal.

Especially considering the initial fund limitations and the modest size c center possible at $750,000, I would recommend that possibilities of expansion be considered basic in the California planning.

An important lesson from the universal experience of existing unions is that these centers need to grow to meet unanticipated uses and demands. A building design is not right that is final and cannot be added to later. Most unions have had to build one to four additions; some are now twice as large as when they opened.

Financing Operation

One word of caution: to be successful in performing the desired services to the student body and the university, a center must not only be well planned, built, and equipped; it must also be adequately staffed, maintained, and provided with program funds. Many well built unions have substantially failed because of insufficient operating and program funds.

Some of the recommended facilities for California are revenue-producing and should carry themselves and contribute in addition to the operation of the rest of the plant (fountain room and cafeteria, bookstore, game room, and control desk). But this is ordinarily not sufficient to do the whole job. Additional funds are usually necessary in the form of (a) payments of certain operating expenses by the university in return for the union's services to non-students; (b) proceeds from program activities, and sometimes rentals of offices; and (c) an operating fee paid by students.

It is recommended, therefore, that the Committee anticipate at this time not only the sources of funds for construction but also the sources of funds for construction but also the sources of funds for operating the size plant visualized.

An approach would be to settle upon the desired building program, and then calculate the cost of staffing and operating the facilities included and the

revenue-producing possibilities of such facilities. Operating costs, like building costs, vary widely, but a rule-of-thumb which may serve as a partial guide is that the annual cost of operating and maintaining the non-revenue producing facilities is likely to run 8-10% of the initial building cost of such facilities.

Meeting any evident deficiency in operating funds then becomes a matter of university financial policy, with most universities placing reliance upon a combination of (a) all or a portion of the heat, light, water, and building repairs supplied by the college without charge, and (b) collection of a sufficiently large union operating and porgram fee as part of each student's activity fee.

It is especially important and appropriate in California's case to arrange it so that the university and faculty pay for the cost of operating and maintaining the athletic facilities and the faculty quarters respectively.

While the Student Union was high on the pririty list of capital improvements for the campus, another very pressing problem which faced the University was housing for nurses and interns. The completion of the H. C. Moffitt Hospital presented an acute shortage of quarters for this staff. Another crying need for the campus was Parking. Which of the three projects should get the green light? The students had been patiently waiting for a Union, and they had funds available and more that could be tapped from alumni and friends of the campus; the solution, and a marvellous stroke of good luck--"The Combined Structure", which would do the job for all three requirements. The news could now go out: there were signs of life!

"U.C. GOES AFTER 19 MILLIONS FOR CAMPUS BUILDING PROGRAMS"
State Finance Board Asked to Go to Bat for University's
Request in 1951 Legislature

This bit of pleasant news for University development appeared in one of the Bay Area newspapers, Friday, December 1, 1950:

> "James H. Corley, vice-president of the University of California, today asked the State Finance Board to champion before the 1951 Legislature a U.C. request for $18,517,500 for major improvements, and $497,000 for minor construction on all eight campuses. Such a move would be in harmony with the pay-as-you-go policy adopted in connection with the University.
>
> "Of special interest to the Medical Center Campus was the specific request of $88,000 for planning quarters for nurses, internes and resident staff, and a STUDENT UNION at San Francisco."

"THE EMBRYO REGISTERED A FAINT MOVEMENT OF JOY."

In October 1952 President Sproul appointed a committee to be known as "The Committee for the Combined Structure". The following were appointed:

Dr. Herbert G. Johnstone, Dean of Students, Chairman
Dr. W. C. Fleming, Dean, School of Dentistry
Mr. W. B. Hall, Business Manager, Medical Center
Dr. George E. Steninger, Graduate Manager, A.S.M.C.
Miss Margaret Tracy, Dean, School of Nursing
Mr. Jack E. Wagstaff, Campus Architect

The first meeting of this committee was held on October 10, 1952 to formulate plans of procedure for the activation of the Combined Structure program. The minutes of that meeting and the "statement of justification" should be a part of the historical record of the Union.

Committee for the Combined Structure. Meeting of October 10, 1952.

Members Present: Chairman H. G. Johnstone, W. B. Hall, G. E. Steninger, Margaret A. Tracy and Virginia Taylor, Secretary.

Members Absent: W. C. Fleming

Others Present: M. T. Pflueger, Executive Architect, and J. E. Wagstaff of the Architects' Office.

Mr. Wagstaff presented a resume of what has been accomplished to date with respect to the planning of the Combined Structure.

During the course of the meeting, preliminary discussions were held regarding the following problems:

a. Funding of the whole structure.

b. With respect to the four activities (1) nurses' residence (2) student union, (3) parking facilities, and (4) interns' quarters, what priority should be established and what is the relationship of the priority to the funds presently available ($2,200,000).

c. Raising of additional funds, primarily from alumni sources. What relation would these funds bear to the funding of the structure as a whole?

d. What influence will priority of the four activities have on the placement of the various construction units?

e. Relationship of parking facilities in the Combined Structure to planned facilities in other parts of the campus.

f. As a method of funding, could money be borrowed from the Regents?

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Pflueger, it was decided that he should prepare a preliminary plan of the whole structure and not limit himself to those activities given first priority.

To prepare the preliminary plans for the entire structure it will be necessary to supply Mr. Pflueger with the essential data relative to each of the four activities. All data will be sent to Mr. Wagstaff. Miss Tracy and Dr. Steninger have already submitted material regarding the nurses' residence and the student union. Mr. Hall will prepare a report relative to the interns quarters and submit it to Mr. Wagstaff.

Committee for the Combined Structure. Meeting of October 10, 1952.

Members Present: Chairman H. G. Johnstone, W. B. Hall, G. E. Stenhiger, Margaret A. Tracy and Virginia Taylor, Secretary.

Members Absent: W. O. Fleming

Others Present: M. T. Pflueger, Executive Architect, and J. E. Wagstaff of the Architects' Office.

Mr. Wagstaff presented a resume of what has been accomplished to date with respect to the planning of the Combined Structure.

During the course of the meeting, preliminary discussions were held regarding the following problems:

a. Funding of the whole structure.

b. With respect to the four activities (1) nurses' residence (2) student union, (3) parking facilities, and (4) interns' quarters, what priority should be established and what is the relationship of the priority to the funds presently available ($2,200,000).

c. Raising of additional funds, primarily from alumni sources. What relation would these funds bear to the funding of the structure as a whole?

d. What influence will priority of the four activities have on the placement of the various construction units?

e. Relationship of parking facilities in the Combined Structure to planned facilities in other parts of the campus.

f. As a method of funding, could money be borrowed from the Regents?

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Pflueger, it was decided that he should prepare a preliminary plan of the whole structure and not limit himself to those activities given first priority.

To prepare the preliminary plans for the entire structure it will be necessary to supply Mr. Pflueger with the essential data relative to each of the four activities. All data will be sent to Mr. Wagstaff. Miss Tracy and Dr. Stenhiger have already submitted material regarding the nurses' residence and the student union. Mr. Hall will prepare a report relative to the interns quarters and submit it to Mr. Wagstaff.

It was recognized that before a definite plan can be formulated regarding parking facilities, it will be necessary to determine the present status of the parking problem with respect to the campus as a whole. To accomplish this, a survey (by means of a questionnaire) will be made of the present situation regarding parking as it applies to faculty, students and other members of the campus population. Mr. Hall and Dr. Johnstone will prepare the questionnaires and handle the circulation. Mr. Wagstaff will call on Traffic Engineering in Berkeley for help with regard to the parking problem on this campus.

Mr. Wagstaff called particular attention to the report which has to be prepared and submitted by November 15 regarding the planning and construction of the nurses' residence and interns' quarters, the two activities recommended for priority by the Committee on Building and Campus Development. This report will consist of the following sections:

a. Description and justification of the project.

b. Summary of the program.

c. Specification outline and construction outline.

d. Cost estimate.

e. Schematic plans (site, floor and elevation plans).

The committee will be held primarily responsible for section (a) and the Architect's Office for the others.

Herbert G. Johnstone
Chairman

Committee for the Combined Structure. Meeting of October 10, 1952. Page 2.

It was recognized that before a definite plan can be formulated regarding parking facilities, it will be necessary to determine the present status of the parking problem with respect to the campus as a whole. To accomplish this, a survey (by means of a questionnaire) will be made of the present situation regarding parking as it applies to faculty, students and other members of the campus population. Mr. Hall and Dr. Johnstone will prepare the questionnaires and handle the circulation. Mr. Wagstaff will call on Traffic Engineering in Berkeley for help with regard to the parking problem on this campus.

Mr. Wagstaff called particular attention to the report which has to be prepared and submitted by November 15 regarding the planning and construction of the nurses' residence and interns' quarters, the two activities recommended for priority by the Committee on Building and Campus Development. This report will consist of the following sections:

a. Description and justification of the project.

b. Summary of the program.

c. Specification outline and construction outline.

d. Cost estimate.

e. Schematic plans (site, floor and elevation plans).

The committee will be held primarily responsible for section (a) and the Architect's Office for the others.

Herbert O. Johnstone
Chairman

250

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 29, 1952.

MR. J.E.WAGSTAFF
ARCHITECT'S OFFICE
MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

MY DEAR MR. WAGSTAFF,

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE "COMBINED STRUCTURE" ON OCTOBER 10TH, YOU REQUESTED CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING :

A. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT
B. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM
C. SPECIFICATION OUTLINE AND CONSTRUCTION OUTLINE
D. COST ESTIMATE
E. SCHEMATIC PLANS— SITE, FLOOR, ELEVATION PLANS.

THE COMMITTEE WAS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SECTION (A) AND THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE FOR THE OTHERS.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDENT UNION PROJECT MAY I REFER YOU TO THE PROPOSED BUILDING PROPOSAL FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER MEMORIAL UNION PREPARED IN 1949 BY MR. PORTER BUTTS, AN EXPERT IN UNION PLANNING. THE REPORT WAS MADE FROM A SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE CAMPUS IN 1949, AND AFTER CONSIDERABLE STUDY VARIOUS FACILITIES WERE RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE UNION PROGRAM. TODAY, THE SITUATION HAS NOT CHANGED, IF ANYTHING, THE NEED IS MORE EVIDENT THAN IN 1949. THE ERECTION OF THE NEW TEACHING HOSPITAL AND SCIENCE BUILDING NECESSITATED A PROGRAM FOR REPLACING THE STUDENTS' CAFETERIA OR RELOCATION OF A PORTION OF THE STRUCTURE. BECAUSE OF THE EXCESSIVE BID FOR A 'TEMPORARY' CAFETERIA IT WAS DECIDED TO RELOCATE A SECTION OF THE OLD BUILDING, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO CONSERVE OUR ASSETS FOR THE PERMANENT UNION.

ALL THE EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ON THE CAMPUS, CONSISTING OF TWO TENNIS COURTS, WERE LOST TO THE HOSPITAL PROGRAM. THE RESULT IS THAT THERE ARE ABSOLUTELY NO RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR OUR STUDENTS. THERE ARE NO AREAS FOR ASSEMBLY EXCEPT CLASS ROOMS. THERE ARE NO AREAS FOR LARGE OR SMALL SOCIAL GROUPS. IT IS A MATTER OF GREAT CONCERN TO MANY OF US WHO ARE VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE UNIVERSITY.

YOU HAVE ADVISED ME ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS, AND FORMALLY NOTIFIED ME ON APRIL 14, 1952 THAT , " IN ORDER TO PROCEED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF INCREMENT 11 OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE DENTAL-PHARMACY BUILDING, AND THE STUDENTS' CAFETERIA FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW STRUCTURE. THIS STEP WILL FURTHER CRIPPLE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STUDENT BODIES ON THIS CAMPUS. IT COULD PROVE TO BE A VERY DISASTROUS BLOW TOTHE REVENUE PRODUCING FACILITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION. YOU ARE AWARE OF THE CONTRIBUTION THE CAFETERIA HAS MADE TO THE PROBLEM OF FOOD SERVICE ON THIS CAMPUS. IT HAS SERVED STUDENTS, FACULTY, PATIENTS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL ON THE CAMPUS FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS. WHILE PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO SUPPLANT A PORTION OF THIS SERVICE WITH CAFETERIAS IN THE NEW HOSPITAL, IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THAT THE ENTIRE DEMAND WILL NOT BE MET. THEREFORE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS MOST IMPORTANT REQUIREMENT BE MET IN THE STUDENT UNION PORTION OF THE PROGRAM.

THE STUDENT STORE, NOW LOCATED IN THE BASEMENT OF THE DENTAL- PHARMACY BUILDING, WILL BE ANOTHER CASUALTY TO STUDENT WELFARE. THIS FUNTION HAS BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS ON THIS CAMPUS. THE PARTICULAR PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COURSES OFFERED ON THIS CAMPUS MAKE THE STORE A SPECIAL ITEM TO BE CONSIDERED.

ONE OF THE GREATEST NEEDS ON THIS CAMPUS HAS NEVER BEEN GIVEN THE BAREST CONSIDERATION, IE., FACILITIES FOR RECREATION, SPORTS, AND HEALTH. MAY I REFER YOU TO THE SECTION OF OUR UNION PROPOSAL DEALING WITH "GENERAL CONSIDERATION". THE WHOLE APPROACH TO THIS CRYING NEED ON THIS CAMPUS IS WELL COVERED BY MR. BUTTS. SPECIAL EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN THIS PORTION OF THE PROGRAM. THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF THESE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED UNIVERSITY FACILITIES SHOULD BE A MATTER OF/ OF CONCERN TO THE ADMINISTRATION. THE LACK OF THESE FACILITIES ON THE MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS HAS CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL BREAK-DOWN OF MANY STUDENTS OVER THE YEARS.

NO REFERENCE HAS BEEN MADE IN COMMITTEE REPORTS CONCERNING THE FACILITIES FOR A FACULTY CLUB. THE UNION PROPOSAL AS OUTLINED BY MR. BUTTS INCLUDES THIS VITAL NEED AND SHOULD RECEIVE CONSIDERATION AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNION PROGRAM. THE REGENTS APPROVED THE CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCING OF "FACULTY CLUBS" ON THE VARIOUS CAMPUSES IN AN ACTION TAKEN ON JUNE 24, 1949. A STATEMENT FROM MR. UNDERHILL READS:

> " THAT THE PRESIDENT BE AUTHORIZED TO CONSIDERR PROPOSALS FOR THE FINANCING OF FACULTY CLUBS ON THE VARIOUS CAMPUSES, WHICH SEEK NO MORE FROM THE REGENTS THAN:
>
> (A) APPROPRIATION OF ONE-THIRD THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, EITHER AS PARTS OF STUDENT UNIONS OR AS SEPARATE ENTERPRISES, PROVIDED THAT SUCH APPROPRIATIONS SHALL IN NO CASE EXCEED THE SUM OF $200,000.
>
> (B) ASSUMPTION OF ONE-THIRD OF THE COST OF HEAT, LIGHT, POWER, AND WATER USED BY THE CLUB.

OF
THIS REFERENCE IS/PARTICULAR INTEREST FROM THE STANDPOINT OF FINANCING OVER AND ABOVE THE ALLOCATED FUNDS NOW BEING CONSIDERED. THE INTEREST OF THE FACULTY IS HIGH AND I URGE THE INCLUSION OF THIS FACILITY IN THE PROGRAM.

I TRUST THE ABOVE INFORMATION TOGETHER WITH REFERENCES MADE BY MR. BUTTS WILL BE ADEQUATE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDENT UNION UNIT.

SINCERELY YOURS,

George E. Steninger

GEORGE E. STENINGER, D.D.S.
GRADUATE MANAGER
ASSOCIATED STUDENTS MEDICAL CENTER

COPY TO

DR. HERBERT JOHNSTONE, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE FOR THE COMBINED STRUCTURE

THE PHYSICIAN ENTERS THE CASE!

Mr. Milton T. Pfleuger, selected by the Board of Regents as the architect for the new development, was requested to prepare preliminary plans for the structure. When these plans were sufficiently well advanced and estimates of cost could be prepared, the program was presented through the proper channels for approval by the Board of Regents for funding.

In January 1953 President Sproul announced that a sum of $5,300,000 would be requested from the Legislature to fund the project. At a later date it was announced that the administration found it necessary to revise its appeal in an amount of $2,000,000. Because of this decision, the committee was asked to designate the units to be included in "The Combined Structure" in order of need. The committee was unanimous in its decision that the first units to be construc - ted would be (1) Nurses" Residence and (2) Student Union with Parking Facilities.

Letter of ~~Jack~~ John E. Wagstaff, Campus Architect--March 16, 1953

(Proceed to next page)

SAN FRANCISCO: OFFICE O[illegible]HITECTS AND ENGINEERS

March 16, 1953

Re: Combined Structure:
Quarters for Nurses, Interns and Residents, Student Union and Parking.
S. F. Medical Center

Dr. George Steninger
Graduate Manager
Associated Students Medical Center

The following funding has been assumed in developing the preliminary program for Unit #1 of referenced project into schematic plans, construction outline and preliminary budget:

1. $2,000,000.: The amount indicated for Unit #1 of the project, which was listed as Priority #17 in the Proposed Capital Improvement Program for 1953-54, dated December 1, 1952.

2. $200,000.: To be made available from cumulative earnings of the Student's Store. (We are informed that $192,000. of this amount is now in the Regents' hands).

3. $200,000.: To be contributed by the Board of Regents from their own funds as "matching" funds to student funds. (We are informed that $100,000 in dollar for dollar, matching funds have already been reserved at an earlier date by the Regents for this purpose.)

The total of $2,400,000, as noted above, is insufficient to cover the complete Combined Structure program. The Building and Campus Development Committee, (Dean W. C. Fleming, Chairman) therefore, indicated a priority of need of the several component elements so that the project might be developed by units. The programming of Unit #1 has proceeded with that priority in mind, modified only as required by practical planning.

Schematic plans thus far developed for Unit #1 have been reviewed and approved by the Building Committee, (Dr. Herbert Johnstone, Chairman). These plans and supporting data have been submitted to the Legislature as part of the University's 1953 Building Program. Included in Unit #1 of the project as now conceived are the following elements:

1. Nurses' Residence: Quarters for 100 to 110 additional nurses, including central facilities; lounge, storage facilities, etc., basic to the ultimate structure. This would provide about one-half the total number of nurses to be housed in the completed project. The balance would be added later, under subsequent funding, permitting the abandonment of a temporary-wartime frame dormitory.

254a

MEDICAL CENTER MEMORIAL UNION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

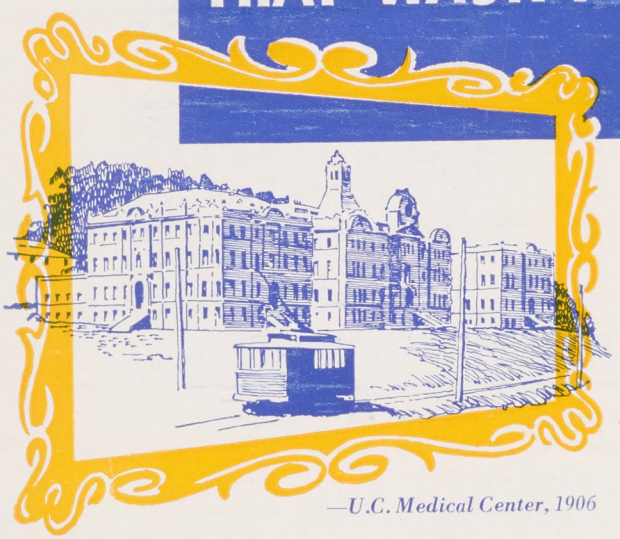
Building Fund

Roster

First and Parnassus Avenues - San Francisco 22, California

OVerland 1-3323

THE *Campus* THAT WASN'T



—U.C. Medical Center, 1906

THE CAMPUS THAT WAS NO CAMPUS

It wasn't a campus at all, really. It offered—and still does—professional training . . . one of the finest obtainable anywhere.

But there were no playing fields, no social rooms, no space in the cafeteria, no other place to eat, no spot to play music or listen to it, no recreation, no center for student body business meetings. You remember this.

It was interesting, but it left some barren hours after a heavy study schedule.

Perhaps you have your own personal memories, bitter or sweet, about the struggle to provide a true campus atmosphere.

Perhaps you were one of those who got tired of eating cold lunches in labs, and who did something about it. With the funds and the muscles supplied by you and your classmates, a "temporary" cafeteria was built in 1921.

Or maybe you were one of those who did something about providing the very first recreational facilities—the two tennis courts. You may remember the Labor Day when a gang of students levelled the sites for them. Possibly you remember collecting the $25 a month land rent from faculty members and fellow students.

That's the campus that wasn't a campus. Introducing now—the campus that is to be!

ook 2-2415 San Francisco 4, California

254a

MEDICAL CENTER MEMORIAL UNION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Building Fund

First and Parnassus Avenues - San Francisco 22, California

OVerland 1-3323

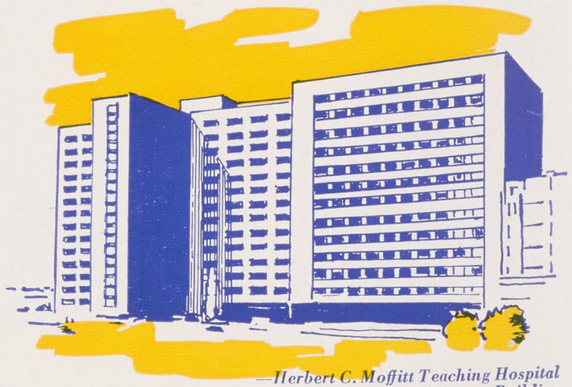
Rosters

THE MEDICAL CENTER GROWS

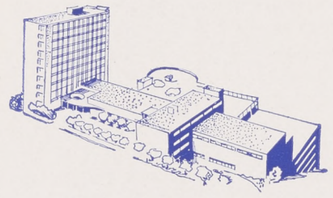
The new buildings and facilities of the University of California Medical Center now are making it a truly great institution. The Herbert C. Moffitt Teaching Hospital is under way. The Medical Sciences Building will be completed in 1954.

Present and future students will have, with these additions, an even better opportunity to *learn* well . . . but have no more opportunity to *live* well at the Medical Center than you did.

That's the problem, but with your help it will be no problem on the campus that is to be.



—Herbert C. Moffitt Teaching Hospital and Medical Sciences Building



—Proposed Joint Structure: Nurses' and Interns' Quarters and Medical Center Memorial Union

NOW—THE CAMPUS THAT IS TO BE!

The campus is, at last, to become a campus, because there will be a beautiful, spacious new Medical Center Memorial Union, complete with facilities of varied nature for students, faculty and alumni.

The Memorial Union, long and desperately needed, is now made both possible and absolutely necessary. For the scarce facilities now available in the present cafeteria "Shack" will soon be demolished to prepare for the second unit of the Medical Sciences Building. Housing facilities must be provided for nurses and interns to staff the new units. So an inspired plan has been developed and authorized, to combine Memorial Union facilities with a State-financed building to house the enlarged staff of nurses and interns.

Relatively little of the money to build the Memorial Union features of the combined structure is still to be raised. The combined structure will cost $2,800,000. As Dr. George E. Steninger, Memorial Union Campaign Chairman, pointed out in a recent report, "Certain facilities are the accepted responsibility of the University administration, but others call for the financial support of students, faculties, and alumni."

The administration, recognizing this, requested and received $2,000,000 from the 1953 session of the State Legislature.

The students of the Medical Center themselves, acting through their own council, have just completed the transfer of $200,000. This is money acquired from many years of student operation of the crowded little cafeteria, book store and dental supply store.

"Because the State does not spend the taxpayers' money for student unions and recreational facilities," Dr. Steninger points out, "our latest challenge is to secure contributions from the faculties, alumni and friends of the University in the amount of $200,000. Add the matching funds from the administration and *we are in!*"

254b

A REASON TO GIVE, AND A PLAN

Yes, we have been an institution where health is taught but seldom practiced . . . where the only facilities provided for the recreation and convenience of the students were provided by the students themselves.

This time, the Legislature and the University are carrying the main load, the students are providing a fair share, and for the first time alumni are being asked to help, too.

The response of the alumni to this call for aid is in a way a repayment. Your individual professional education cost the State of California well over $5,000, over and above tuition and fees. Here is your first chance to repay it. In a sense it is your chance to demonstrate that professional practice under a system of free enterprise can voluntarily supply needed facilities which are not provided in a state supported educational system.

The amount to be raised, relative to the value of the new facilities, is small . . . but it is large in relation to the circle of people who are vitally interested. We can count on barely more than 5,000 alumni and faculty members, all of whom will undoubtedly wish to help in giving tomorrow's Medical Center students the room and facilities they need for healthy student life. Since not all recent graduates will be in a position to do so, the average contribution must be high.

To make larger contributions possible, the committee has decided that pledge payments may cover a three-year period. In this way, for instance, a pledge of $360 may be paid for at $10 per month. At the top, however, a few individual donations of $3,000 and $7,500 will be needed. And there is little doubt that they will be forthcoming, for Medical Center training has equipped many men and women for very high professional earnings.

Make checks payable to REGENTS, U. C. MEDICAL CENTER, and mail to Dr. George E. Steninger, Associated Students, Medical Center, First and Parnassus Avenues, San Francisco 22. Phone: OVerland 1-3323.

THE MECHANICS OF THE PLAN

If you want to send in your pledge now by mail, fine. Probably you may want more information, and you will hear further from the Campaign Committee.

Your Memorial Union Campaign Chairman is George E. Steninger, D.D.S. He has the excellent help of committees in charge of Finance, Publicity, Prospects, and Arrangements.

There are a large number of Soliciting Committees. There are 12 Division Soliciting Committees, covering the State of California. Within each Division Soliciting Committee there are District Soliciting Committees, each covering a small area of the Division. Within each District Soliciting Committee there are Community Soliciting Committees, representing each community in which alumni reside or practice. You will hear from your Community Soliciting Committee.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?

What will be in the Memorial Union?

Alumni Facilities — Alumni Association offices, meeting rooms available for alumni gatherings, a place to meet and relax on visits to the campus, and, for those taking post-graduate courses and doing clinical work, many facilities for recreation.

Alumni Memorial Room, a special feature.

Faculty Facilities — A complete Faculty Club and Faculty Dining Room, plus all the other facilities of the Union.

Student Facilities — Student lounges, browsing room, music, radio and television room, game rooms for table tennis and billiards, student body offices, cafeteria, fountain, book and supply store, gymnasium, swimming pool, handball courts.

ADDING IT UP:

"We come to college not only to learn to earn a living, but to live a life."

These words, carved above a door of a Union on a State College campus, best tell why such an important program is essential to a full, rounded college education. The business of learning to live a life is not done entirely in the classroom, the clinic, the laboratory, or the study room. To learn how to use leisure time, to associate on pleasant terms with others, to enjoy healthful recreations and stimulating hobbies—such things, too, are a *part of education*.

AS A LOYAL ALUMNUS, YOU CAN PROVIDE THIS PART: An appropriate memorial to commemorate the services of the Medical Center's graduates in the Armed Forces of our country during World Wars I and II — and of alumni who have made distinctive contributions to the campus and the professions. And as a living memorial that will serve and benefit all — a memorial that will be the heart of the campus life, for cultural, recreational, social and spiritual development.

"FRIENDS OF THE MEDICAL CENTER:"

ROBERT GORDON SPROUL, President of the University:

"The efforts of all of us, over many years, to acquire for the Medical Center in San Francisco the social and recreational facilities it so badly needs, are at long last within reaching distance of their goal.

"That such a Union is an essential element in the development of well rounded men and women for the practice of the healing arts has been demonstrated often and conclusively. Nor could there be a more fitting tribute to those who have gone out from our Schools of Medicine and Nursing, and the Colleges of Pharmacy and Dentistry, to give their lives in the service of the Nation.

"I urge each and every one of you to give wholehearted support to this campaign."

WILLARD C. FLEMING, Dean, College of Dentistry:

"The Medical Center Memorial Union is one of the most important developments in the history of the Medical Center Campus. Now we can add emphasis to *living* as well as to *learning*. Your full support is most earnestly requested."

MARGARET TRACY, Dean, School of Nursing:

"The School of Nursing and its alumni have looked forward to the day when adequate facilities for students would be provided on this campus. The Medical Center Memorial Union will provide these desperately needed facilities. I believe our alumni and faculty will support the program with their gifts and efforts."

FRANCIS SCOTT SMYTH, Dean, School of Medicine:

"The Memorial Union with all its facilities will meet one of the greatest needs on the Medical Center Campus. It will assure a closer Student-Faculty relationship and provide an opportunity for a more enjoyable period of learning. It deserves the support of all our graduates."

TROY C. DANIELS, Dean, College of Pharmacy:

"The possibilities for a real campus atmosphere on the Medical Center Campus will be greatly enhanced by the provision of the Memorial Union. I urge all graduates of the College of Pharmacy to support the project with your gifts and efforts to make this campaign successful."

MEDICAL CENTER MEMORIAL UNION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Building Fund

First and Parnassus Avenues - San Francisco 22, California
OVerland 1-3323

Rosters

norary Chairman
DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL

norary Vice-Chairmen
DR. WILLIAM J. KERR
DR. JOHN W. MILLAR
DR. LANGLEY PORTER
DR. JAMES G. SHARP

mpaign Chairman
DR. GEO. E. STENINGER

mpaign Vice-Chairman
DR. WILLARD C. FLEMING

cutive Committee
DR. TROY C. DANIELS
Dean, School of Pharmacy

DR. HERBERT G. JOHNSTONE
Dean of Students

DR. FRANCIS S. SMYTH
Dean, School of Medicine

MISS MARGARET TRACY
Dean, School of Nursing

DR. WARREN L. BOSTICK
Medical Alumni Association

DR. WILLIAM C. DEAMER
Medical Alumni Association

DR. VERNE T. INMAN
Medical Alumni Association

DR. MONROE S. FRIEDMAN
President, Dental Alumni Association

DR. JOHN W. LEGGETT
Dental Alumni Association

DR. J. RODNEY MATHEWS
Editor, Dental News Letter

DR. DON P. WHITE
President-elect, Dental Alumni Association

DR. JOHN J. EILER
Assistant Dean, College of Pharmacy

JEROME M. YALON
Secretary, Pharmacy Alumni

PEARL CASTILE, R.N.
Nursing Alumni Association

DOROTHY LOVELAND, R.N.
Nursing Alumni Association

ELIZABETH McDONALD, R.N.
President, Nursing Alumni Association

MARY PUTERBAUGH, R.N.
Nursing Alumni Association

JOHN YOUNG
President, Associated Students, University of California Medical Center

FRED KOBAYASHI
President, Associated Dental Students

WILLIAM B. HALL
Administrator, University Hospital

HAROLD H. HIXON
Assistant Administrator

RICHARD J. STULL
Director of Hospitals

JOHN E. WAGSTAFF
Campus Architect

The preliminary estimates of the entire project as presented by the architect, Mr. Pfleuger, was $2,800,000. The source of funds was anticipated as follows:

State Legislature appropriation	$2,000,000.00
Associated Students Medical Center	200,000.00
Administrative matching funds for above	200,000.00
Faculty, alumni contributions	266,666.66
Administration matching funds	133,333.34
	$2,800,000.00

The Administration, armed with plans, models estimates, and statements of justification of the project, presented the case to the Finance Committee of the State Legislature, and was successful in obtaining an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the development. The "embryo" was now in the real kicking stage, and forces were assembled for the most important phase of the struggle--additional finances. The challenge to secure these additional funds was presented to the four schools on the campus and their respective alumni; it was accepted with enthusiasm. Pland to inaugurate a financial campaign were immediately drawn. It could now be said that there was unmistakable evidence of a successful period of gestation. The family and all its relatives were alerted to the impending miracle of birth. With the realization that the "Doctor" must be paid, the following members of the faculties and alumni were selected as members of the "Medical Center Memorial Union Building Fund Committee:

Honorary Chairman
Dr. Robert G. Sproul

Honorary Vice-Chairmen
Dr. William J. Kerr
Dr. John W. Millar
Dr. Langley Porter
Dr. James G. Sharp

Campaign Chairman
Dr. George E. Steninger

Campaign Vice-Chairman
Dr. Willard C. Fleming

Executive Committee

Dr. Troy C. Daniels, Dean, School of Pharmacy
Dr. Herbert G. Johnstone, Dean of Students
Dr. Francis S. Smyth, Dean, School of Medicine
Miss Margaret Tracy, Dean, School of Nursing
Dr. Warren L. Bostick, Medical Alumni Association
Dr. William C. Deamer, Medical Alumni Association
Dr. Verne T. Inman, Medical Alumni Association
Dr. Monroe S. Friedman, President, Dental Alumni Assoc.
Dr. John W. Leggett, Dental Alumni Association
Dr. J. Rodney Mathews, Editor, Dental News Letter
Dr. Don P. White, President-elect, Dental Alumni Assoc.
Dr. John J. Eiler, Assistant Dean, College of Pharmacy
Jerome M. Yalon, Secretary, Pharmacy Alumni

(cont. on next page)

(committee cont.)

Executive Committee (cont.)

Pearl Castile, R. N., Nursing Alumni Association
Dorothy Loveland, R. N., Nursing Alumni Association
Elizabeth McDonald, R.N., President, Nursing Alumni Association
Mary Puterbaugh, R.N., Nursing Alumni Association
John Young, President, Associated Students, U.C. Medical Center
Fred Kobayashi, President, Associated Dental Students
William B. Hall, Administrator, University Hospital
Harold H. Hixon, Assistant Administrator
Richard J. Stull, Director of Hospitals
John E. Wagstaff, Campus Architect

The first order of business was acceptance of the goal of the campaign, $200,000. With approximately 5000 alumni and faculty members as a promising source, this challenge was accepted with eagerness. Realizing the importance of an efficient campaign organization, it was decided to engage a specialist in this field to advise the committee on its actions. Mr. Henry Lang, a very successful fund-raiser,was engaged, and his help in guiding the initial steps of the campaign was of inestimable value.

It was pointed out that the success of any campaign for funds depended primarily on the interest of potential contributors who were sympathetic to the general appeal of the project. There was no doubt in the minds of the committee members that the "case" for the Memorial Union was of great strength. The fact that the project had been in the minds of students and faculties for many years, and that substantial deposits for a building fund had been made during those years assured the committee that the campaign would be successful.

Permission having been granted by President Sproul and the Board of Regents to conduct a campaign for funds, the committee drew up battle plans for the struggle. A brochure which would capture the interest of alumni and friends was conceived and prepared for mailing to the 5000 alumni of the four schools on the campus. Mailing lists for all graduates were brought up to date; the locations of graduates in the State of California were assigned to

(committee cont.)

Executive Committee (cont.)

twelve Divisions and further divided into Districts, Cities, and Zones. Key alumni were selected as Division Chairmen, District Chairmen, and City Chairmen. Other loyal alumni were selected as committeemen with responsibility to contact a group of alumni in their area. The Campaign Chairman, George E. Steninger, personally contacted each Division Committee and distributed the campaign material prior to the opening of the campaign.

Armed with facts concerning the program and a high degree of enthusiasm, the campaigners called on their prospects in the month of November, 1953. The results of this voluntary help were not particularly impressive, as the record shows. By the end of the third month only $70,000 had been subscribed. In all fairness to the many men and women who contributed their time and money to the effort, it should be recorded that the campaign competed with United Crusade, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Uncle Sam in his quest for taxes. It became evident to the committee that other steps would be necessary if success were to be gained.

The Alumni Association of the University of California had just completed a campaign for funds for the Alumni House on the Berkeley Campus, and had experienced the same difficulty in securing funds through the efforts of voluntary personnel. The Association, faced with a possible failure in its plea for funds, turned to its membership and advertising staff to contact the alumni. This decision proved to be most wise, and their campaign ended on a successful note. Fortunately, for the Union Campaign, this group was available to assist in securing a complete success of the financial committment made to the Regents for the Union. Again, to the credit of the Associated Students Medical Center, it should be recorded that the expenses of the campaign were paid by this organization. An agreement was made, however, between the Regents and the Association, that $10,000 from the initial deposit of $31,652.45 from

campaign receipts and a straight 15% of the contributions be set aside to be returned to the Associated Dental Students to cover the cost of the campaign. These two sums totaled $49,287.50 as of August 31, 1960.

The report of Mr. G. E. Stevens, Assistant Controller of the University as of October 11, 1960 reveals the following information regarding the two funds contributed to Union project:

	TOTAL	(1)	(2)
Deposits	$168,000.00	$168,000.00	---
Gifts	295,638.62	6,097.85	$289,540.77
Income added to Principal	96,095.73	74,806.81	21,288.92
Revaluation of funds to market basis	58,901.78	58,901.78	---
	$618,636.13	$307,806.44	$310,829.69
Expenditure	554,011.55	307,661.13	246,350.42
	$ 64,624.58	$ 145.31	$ 64,479.27

(1) Associated Students Medical Center Fund
(2) Various Donors--Medical Center Memorial Union Fund

It is interesting to note that in 1953 the project cost was estimated at $2,800,000, of which sum the State was to furnish $2,000,000, the Administration $400,000, and the Associated Students and Alumni Fund Raising campaign another $400,000. When final bids were taken for the "Combined Structure", the sad story of inflation presented another problem. The new cost as of September, 1955 was approximately $3,500,000. Fortunately, the State increased its share by $200,000, the Students' Fund was increased by $100,000, and the campaign among the alumni was responsible for an additional $100,000 over its original commitment. The balance was taken from University Plant Pool Earnings. By careful elimination of some of the evident luxuries, the cost of the structure was cut to fit the funds available.

September 19, 1955 marked another red letter day for the Medical Center Campus. The James I. Barnes Construction Company was notified by Mr. J. E. Wagstaff, Campus Architect, that the Regents of the University of California had accepted their proposal and awarded them the contract for the project in the amount of $2,917,000.

THE LABOR PAINS START!

When word of the contract-signing became known, there was a burst of enthusiasm on the Medical Center Campus. Plans for a Ground-breaking Ceremony were immediately formulated, and dates considered. Old-timers across the

nation remember the blizzard of 1888; Californians remember the floods of 1955, and San Francisco suffered some heavy rainfall. Because of the constant deluge the Ground-breaking Ceremonies were cancelled, and no one had the opportunity to use a golden spade or ride a tractor. The rains did not stop the contractors, although they delayed the pouring of the foundations and the re-inforced concrete piling. The site upon which the Union rests was recognized as one of the most difficult in San Francisco. For that reason it was necessary to drill 65 feet below ground level in some spots and pour concrete supports for the building. During a test boring it was reported that a core of redwood was brought to the surface indicating that thousands of years ago this particular area was covered by redwood trees.

During the next three years the project was halted by steel strikes, carpenter strikes, and plasterer strikes, all of which delayed final completion. When one speaks of labor pains--well, these experiences did not help the baby to be born on schedule.

CHOOSING A NAME!

Shortly after the construction got under way, the Building Committee for the Combined Structure recommended to Dr. John B. Lagen, Chairman of the Administrative Advisory Council for the Medical Center, as follows:

> "The Building Committee for the Combined Structure has unanimously recommended that the building, now under construction, which is to house the student union facilities, faculty club, nurses' dormitory, intern and resident quarters and a garage be named THE GUY S. MILLBERRY MEMORIAL UNION.
>
> (signed)
>
> Herbert G. Johnstone, Chairman
> Building Committee for the
> Combined Structure"

The recommendation was presented to the Board of Regents at a later date

and met with unqualified endorsement. So that history might record the significance of this action an article appearing in the Synapse, U.C. Medical Center newspaper, is worthy of inclusion in the history of the Union:

GUY S. MILLBERRY

The **Guy S. Millberry Union** memorializes a man who contributed more to dentistry and dental education in California than any other person in our history. He played important roles as educator, administrator and leader in dentistry and in public health. All of these activities were bound together by a warm sympathy and unfaltering trust in people. He had the courage to advocate and support new ideas, even though they were not popularly received at first. His entire life, both personal and professional, was based upon sound ethical principles and a deep interest in people, particularly children and students.

Guy Millberry was born in Menominee, Michigan in 1872. He died in Los Gatos, California in September, 1952. The years between these dates were filled with a variety of occupations, activities and accomplishments that leads one to designate him as a person who had, indeed, had a "full life." His early childhood and his early education were spent at the place of his birth in Michigan, although his family came and lived in California for a short period of time, then returned to Michigan where he remained until he was 18 years old.

Circumstances made it necessary for him to leave school just

ceived an appointment as an instructor in metalurgy in the College of Dentistry. He became more and more interested in the problems of education, and after the fire and earthquake of 1906 he became superintendent of the infirmary and in 1914 **Dean of the School of Dentistry,** which post he held until his retirement in 1939. Dr. Millberry's objectives in the administrative field have been many and have been directed in a large measure toward integrating activities of the Dental School with those of the academic and administrative departments of the University, and also with those of the Medical School. His efforts in dental education led to the establishment of a curriculum in dental hygiene and the "orthodontic major" which gives those who are particularly interested an opportunity to devote more time to orthodontics during their training in undergraduate years.

During the last years of his

During the year following excavation and construction of the foundation there was considerable interest displayed by students and faculty alike. While "side-walk superintendents" did not crowd the area, there were signs of impatience, and desires to get the job done. This was a healthy sign, for it indicated that the students were becoming "Union-minded". Articles appeared in the campus newspaper, the Synapse, with regularity. The following should be of interest to the readers of this history:

(signed)

Herbert G. Johnstone, Chairman
Building Committee for the
Combined Structure"

and met with unqualified endorsement. So that history might record the significance of this action an article appearing in the Synapse, U.C. Medical Center newspaper, is worthy of inclusion in the history of the Union:

GUY S. MILLBERRY

The **Guy S. Millberry Union** memorializes a man who contributed more to dentistry and dental education in California than any other person in our history. He played important roles as educator, administrator and leader in dentistry and in public health. All of these activities were bound together by a warm sympathy and unfaltering trust in people. He had the courage to advocate and support new ideas, even though they were not popularly received at first. His entire life, both personal and professional, was based upon sound ethical principles and a deep interest in people, particularly children and students.

Guy Millberry was born in Menominee, Michigan in 1872. He died in Los Gatos, California in September, 1952. The years between these dates were filled with a variety of occupations, activities and accomplishments that leads one to designate him as a person who had, indeed, had a "full life." His early childhood and his early education were spent at the place of his birth in Michigan, although his family came and lived in California for a short period of time, then returned to Michigan where he remained until he was 18 years old.

Circumstances made it necessary for him to leave school just before finishing the eleventh grade. During this period he learned the discipline of hard physical labor without losing his desire to further intellectual development. Work in logging camps in Michigan and farming, carpentry, plumbing and cannery work in California enabled him to support the family while he was finding his life's work. He applied to the University of California for admission. As he had not completed his high school education, it was necessary for him to seek entrance by means of an examination. He was admitted to the college of dentistry in 1898 and was in the first class to graduate from the University of California Medical Center campus and the last class to be admitted to practice dentistry without passing examinations of the State Board of Dental Licensure.

There was a brief period of private practice, and then he received an appointment as an instructor in metalurgy in the College of Dentistry. He became more and more interested in the problems of education, and after the fire and earthquake of 1906 he became superintendent of the infirmary and in 1914 **Dean of the School of Dentistry,** which post he held until his retirement in 1939. Dr. Millberry's objectives in the administrative field have been many and have been directed in a large measure toward integrating activities of the Dental School with those of the academic and administrative departments of the University, and also with those of the Medical School. His efforts in dental education led to the establishment of a curriculum in dental hygiene and the "orthodontic major" which gives those who are particularly interested an opportunity to devote more time to orthodontics during their training in undergraduate years.

During the last years of his deanship he became more and more interested in the dental aspects of public health. He was one of the first dentists to join the Public Health Association and advocate greater attention to dental hygiene as an important factor in the Public Health Program.

There is little question that Dr. Millberry's **interest in students** and student activities was largely responsible for the development of the student cafeteria and student store that have been part of the campus for over 35 years. His support and guidance to the student was always available and he played one of the more important roles in the development of the foundation that led to our present student union. His record of achievement, his personality and the imprint that he left on others truly place him as one of California's men "to match our mountains."

According to the records, the Guy S. Millberry Union was accepted by the Regents of the University on June 6, 1958. There were several items to be completed, however, so that the opening of the building was postponed until the beginning of the fall semester of 1958.

The history of this unique building would not be complete without reference to some of the features provided in honor and in memory of certain individuals.

"MEET ME AT THE FRANCIS SMYTH FIREPLACE"

This familiar phrase is heard more and more on the Medical Center Campus as students and faculty members discover that this particular and beautiful spot has become the hearthstone of the campus. The Medical Faculty, wishing to honor Dr. Smyth for his dedicated service to the School of Medicine as Professor of Pediatrics, and Dean, contributed the necessary funds to build this magnificent fireplace. These funds were raised by a committee headed by Dr. Robert S. Stone. The fireplace was designed by Mr. Robert Howard, whose father designed the famous Campanile on the Berkeley campus. In searching for a theme for the decorative motif, Mr. Howard visited Dr. Smyth in his home, where he found that several lovely oak trees were the dominating feature of his garden. The live oak, native to California, typifies growth, strength, and long life, the aims of Dr. Smyth for our campus. The appreciation of students, faculty, alumni and friends of Dr. Smyth is well expressed by this beautiful mosaic.

THE GIFT OF DR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. KERR

One of the most beautiful and enduring gifts to the Union was provided by Dr. and Mrs. William J. Kerr. Dr. Kerr will long be remembered for his outstanding contribution to the School of Medicine. As Professor of Medicine,

he was vitally interested in the welfare of the students on this campus, and was a champion of the Union project. When he retired from the faculty and became Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, his interest did not retire with him. When plans for the Union were assured, he offered to provide sufficient oak, madrone, and myrtle panels to cover the walls of the Board of Governors Meeting Room the Table Tennis Room, the Music Room, and the Internes' Lounge. This magnificent gift came from Dr. and Mrs. Kerr's ranch in Humboldt County, California, and it will always be a silent reminder of the love and affection of these wonderful friends of the University.

THE ALICE A. MYERS MUSIC ROOM

One of the great assets of the Guy S. Millberry Union is the Music Room donated by Miss Helen A. Myers in memory of her mother, who maintained over a period of years the deepest interest in the students of the School of Medicine. The creation of a music room was particularly appropriate since it reflects Mrs. Myers' great love for music throughout her lifetime. Miss Myers provided a beautiful Steinway grand piano and the latest Ampex equipment for hi-fidelity stereophonic records. This generous contribution will offer many hours of pleasure to the students on the Medical Center Campus. They will be eternally grateful for these gifts.

THE STENINGER GYMNASIUM

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Millberry Union a motion was made and seconded that the Board recommend to the Regents that the gymnasium be named "The Steninger Gymnasium" in honor of Dr. George E. Steninger, a member of the faculty of the School of Dentistry, Graduate Manager of the Associated Students Medical Center since 1925, Chairman of the Student Union Committee for the Medical Center Campus, member of the Building Committee for the Combined Structure, and Chairman of the Medical Center Memorial Union Building Fund Committee. The motion was passed unanimously, and the

recommendation was forwarded to the President and the Board of Regents.

A news item from the San Francisco Campus, dated August 15, 1958, made the following announcement:

"THE STENINGER GYMNASIUM

"In tribute to his many years of service to the students of this campus and his contribution to the Millberry Union project, the Regents recently named the new gymnasium for Dr. George E. Steninger, clinical instructor in operative dentistry. This part of the Union is now officially the Steninger Gymnasium. The Regents have named only one other University facility for a living person: the Berkeley campus administration building recently renamed Robert Gordon Sproul Hall.

"Dr. Steninger, an ardent advocate of a student union since his own student days, is now chairman of the Millberry Union Board of Governors. He directed the drive for private contributions to the Union project and for many years was graduate manager of the student store."

Note: The announcement should have recorded that Governor Warren had been honored by the naming of Warren Hall on the Berkeley campus.

The Steninger Gymnasium reveals a bronze plaque mounted on the wall inside the main door stating:

THE STENINGER GYMNASIUM

named for George E. Steninger, D.D.S.

in recognition for the many years of service

to the students and alumni of this campus.

DR. GEORGE STENINGER

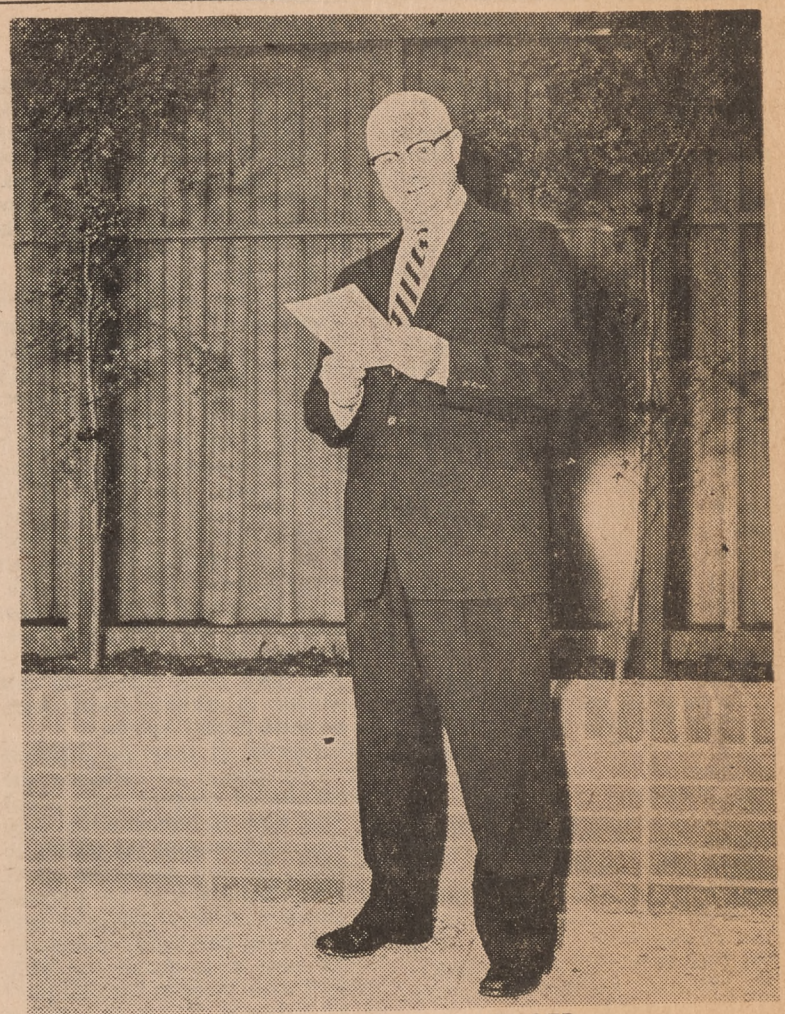
Ever since 1926 Dr. Steninger has been working hard to get a Student Union for this campus. Many problems have delayed his desired achievement—war, police action, depression, inflation, lack of common interests—but despite all of this the Guy S. Millberry Student Union has finally become a reality.

Dr. Steninger was born in Parker, South Dakota, where he attended school. He then went to Lawrence College in Wisconsin until World War I interrupted his studies and he served in France for Uncle Sam. After the war he went to the University of Wisconsin for two years, and then came to San Francisco.

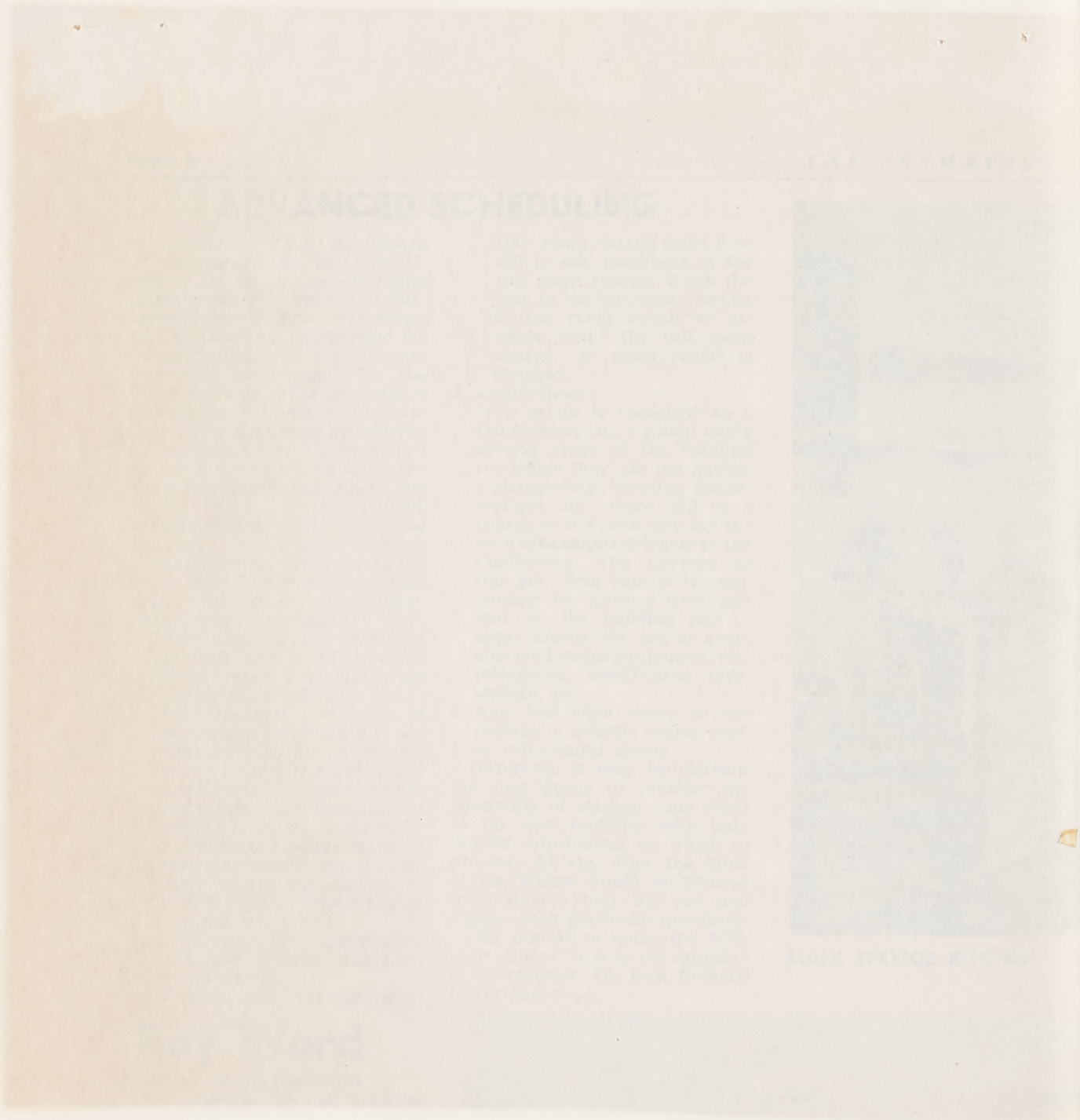
Here he entered the College of Dentistry, and after his graduation in 1925 he started his practice at 490 Post. After graduation he was asked by Dr. Millberry to continue to supervise the Students' Cafeteria and to become a part-time instructor in Operative Dentistry. He at that time started the Associated Dental Students' supply store, which has grown from next to nothing to the $200,000 business which it is today. These funds have helped defray costs of the new Union.

Some of Dr. Steninger's extra-curricular activities include Psi Omega and Epsilon Alpha fraternities, and he also has found time to serve as chairman of an executive committee to build a church, chairman of the Bohemian Club chorus, sing in the Olympic Club Glee Club, and to "see the world."

In appreciation of his work the Regents have approved the Board of Governor's recommendation that the new gymnasium be known as the Steninger Gymnasium—a most fitting tribute to a most deserving man.



DR. GEORGE E. STENINGER
Chairman—Millberry Union Board of Directors



THE OPERATION OF THE MILLBERRY UNION

On may 16, 1956 Dr. John B. deC. M. Saunders, Chairman, Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus, addressed the following letter to Mr. Stanley Bateman, Business Manager of the Campus:

"At its regular meeting on May 8, 1956, the Administrative Committee appoin ted you Chairman of a Committee to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws for the Student Union. Others named to the Committee are listed below and each will receive a copy of this letter. The Administrative Committee will hope to have your recommendation with all possible speed. If you will accept this assignment, no reply is necessary.

Sincerely yours,

John B. deC. Saunders, M. D.
Chairman, Adminstrative Committee
on the San Francisco Campus

Miss Barbara Brugge
Dr. Kenneth J. Ballard
Dean Willard Fleming
Dr. Harold Harper
Dr. Walter Harrison
Dean, Herbert Johnstone
Dr. David Kendrick
Dr. Lura Morse
Mrs. Marybeth Monti
Dr. George E. Steninger

The first meeting of the Committee was called for November 7, 1956. The minutes of that meeting and subsequent meetings together with a copy of the By-Laws adopted and approved December 3, 1957 are made a part of this record.

STUDENT UNION CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

1st Meeting - November 7, 1956

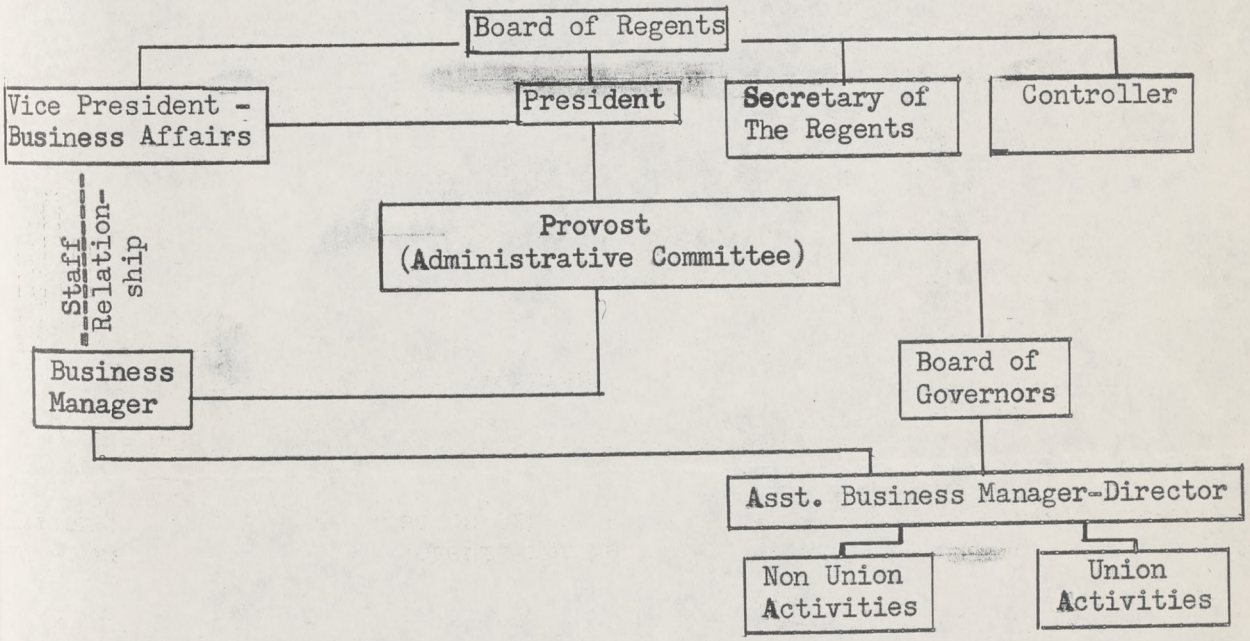
Members Present:

Dr. K. J. Ballard
Mr. S. C. Bateman, Chairman
Miss Joan Boas
Mr. Lloyd Chelli
Dean W. C. Fleming
Mr. Melvin Frank
Dr. Leon Goldman
Mr. James Hammill
Dr. Harold Harper
Dr. Walter Harrison
Dean H. G. Johnstone
Dr. David Kendrick
Mrs. Marybeth Monti
Dr. Lura Morse
Dr. G. E. Steninger
Miss M. Zabrowski for Miss B. Brugge

At 7:45 p.m., after dinner in the Faculty Club and the introduction of members, the Committee convened in the Pathology Seminar Room.

The Chairman began the meeting by explaining that the Committee had been established six months ago by the Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus, which acts in lieu of a Provost. Its purpose is to recommend to the Administrative Committee a Student Union constitution and by-laws and such other things as are desired.

Mr. Bateman then pointed out the place of the supervision of the Combined Structure in the University of California Table of Organization as shown below: *



* Relationships shown are based on organization chart shown in Report of Vice President - Business Affairs to Regents for year 1952-53.

Since the Combined Structure will house a forty-five bed Intern's Quarters, a one hundred fifty bed Nurses' Dormitory, and a one hundred twenty-five car garage, all of which will be a part of Business Office activities, it is necessary for the Business Manager to have jurisdiction over them. It was felt that the Director should have

direct responsibility for the union and non-union activities but that authority from the Business Manager to the Director was required by the University in the case of non-union activities. Since this is the case it was suggested for further thought that the Director's full title be Director - Assistant Business Manager.

The next item on the agenda was a brief outline of the events which led up to the establishment of this Committee. Chairman Bateman informed the group that the Committee has been established by the Administrative Committee of the San Francisco campus which has been acting for the past couple of years in the capacity of and in lieu of a Provost. He further stated that the Student Union Constitution and By-laws Committee should consider itself a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee and that it was its function to develop a proposed constitution and by-laws to be presented to the Administrative Committee for its modification and/or approval.

Dr. George Steninger was then introduced to present the history of the proposal for a Student Union on the San Francisco campus.

Dr. Steninger recalled for the group that in 1921 the Dentistry student body had actually built the old cafeteria which was demolished by fire in December, 1953. For a time the cafeteria operated in the basement of the old Dental/Pharmacy Building but with that building's demolition in 1955 the cafeteria was again relocated in its present temporary quarters as the canteen in front of the old Medical School Building. Over the years a need developed for a book-store which was housed for many years in the basement of the old Dental/Pharmacy B uilding and which is presently accommodated in quarters in the basement of the old Medical School B uilding.

Both of the activities just mentioned have produced surpluses which allowed a deposit in the building fund of the Student Union of $220,000, which was matched by the Regents. In addition a campaign for donations was started approximately three years ago and to date the alumni and friends of the four professional schools have pledged $297,992 to the building fund of the Student Union.

In 1949 Mr. Porter Butts, Director of the Wisconsin Student Union, was hired as a consultant to the architects and out of Mr. Butt's fine background came experienced advice and counsel which has led to the building now being constructed.

In conclusion Dr. Steninger stated that he sincerely felt that the Student Union will do much to eliminate the criticism that the University has not given adequate consideration to the student's need for recreational facilities and that in addition the University will enjoy in the future the benefits of a more loyal alumni.

Two sub-committees were created, one for the constitution and by-laws and one to consider the organization of the union. Their recommendations will be brought before the entire committee for approval. The membership of the sub-committee on the constitution and by-laws consists of Dr. Walter Harrison, Chairman, Mr. J. Hammill, Dr. K. J. Ballard, Dr. D. Kendrick and Miss B. Brugge.

Dr. Steninger is Chairman of the sub-committee on the organization of the Union with Miss J. Boas, Mr. L. Chelli, Dean W. C. Fleming, Mr. M. Frank, Dr. L. Goldman, Dr. H. Harper, Dean H. G. Johnstone, Mrs. M. Monti and Dr. L. Morse serving as members. Mr. Bateman will be an ex-officio member of both sub-committees.

The latter sub-committee will consider: a) The director and his responsibility; b) The Union program, what it should be and whom it should include; c) The use of the building which includes hours of operation, days of operation, groups authorized to use the building, the rate structure for non-dues paying groups, and a fee schedule for students, faculty and non-academic employees; d) Use of the athletic facilities including hours and days of operation, groups authorized to use the facilities, rate structure for non-dues-paying groups, fee schedule for students, faculty and non-academic employees, and pool and gym regulations.

The Committee then discussed the membership of the Board of Governors, deciding on the following:

8 Students:	1 graduate student)	
	1 medical student)	
	1 dental student)	To serve one or not more than two
	1 pharmacy student)	years
	1 nursing student)	To be chosen by each student body
	President)	
	Vice President)	of A.S.U.C.M.C. to serve as long as
	Secretary)	they are in office
4 Faculty:	School of Medicine)	Two year term with no prohibition
	School of Dentistry)	on consecutive terms
	School of Pharmacy)	To be selected by each school
	School of Nursing)	
4 Alumni:	School of Medicine)	Two year term with no prohibition on
	School of Dentistry)	consecutive terms
	School of Pharmacy)	To be selected by each Alumni
	School of Nursing)	organization
Dean of Students		Term to be as long as he holds that position
1 Non-academic Employee		To be named by Chief Local Administrative Officer for two year term
Director		Non-voting member of the Board of Governors

It was felt that the terms should be staggered so there would never be an entirely new Board of Governors.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

Committee on Building Use

AGENDA

December 3, 1956

1. Who shall use the building
   a. Students
   b. Faculty
   c. Non-Academic

2. Union Membership and Fees - Privileges

   a. Students
   b. Faculty
   c. Others

3. Operation of Union Facilities and Policies

   a. Cafeteria-- Student-Faculty-and Public
   b. Book and Supply Store
   c. Athletic Wing - rules governing use

      1. Gymnasium
      2. Swimming Pool -
      3. Squash Courts

   d. Lounges- Student- Faculty
   e. Game Rooms- Billiard- Table Tennis- Fees
   f. Music Room- equipment
   g. Meeting Room
   h. Information and check room

4. Assignment of office space

   a. Student offices (2) Nos. 243- 244
   b. Alumni office no. 245

5. Barber Shop and Beauty Shop - Rental terms

6. Recreational and cultural programs

7. Use of building and facilities by outside groups

   a. Scheduling for functions of various groups- family night- C.S.E.A. etc.
      Alumni meetings- Extension and Post Graduate Meetings

8. Other suggestions

MINUTES OF MEETING OF STUDENT UNION SUB-COMMITTEE ON USE OF BUILDING - DECEMBER 3, 1956

Present: Miss Cadwallader, for Miss Boas
Mr. L. Chelli
Mr. M. Frank
Dr. L. Goldman
Dr. H. Harper
Dean H. G. Johnstone
Mrs. M. Monti
Dr. L. Morse
Dr. G. Steninger, Chairman
Mr. S. C. Bateman, ex officio

The first item discussed was who shall use the Student Union. It was the consensus of the committee that the building was primarily for students and faculty, therefore a motion was made, seconded and carried that at the start, the use of the building be restricted to students and faculty.

The next item on the agenda to be discussed was student union membership and fees. It was felt that in view of budget details and the matter of coordinating with Berkeley activities that the fees be established every year by the Board of Governors. The recommendation was made, seconded and carried that students and faculty pay a fee, which will be set by the Board of Governors, and that the decision as to whether the bookstore should be operated on a profit or non-profit basis should also be decided by the governing board.

The committee felt that a sub-committee of four faculty representatives should be appointed to study the use of the Faculty Club. After their recommendations have been received the Student Union Committee will then recommend to the administration on policies.

The assignment of office space was discussed. The two student offices will be used for ASUCMC and MediCal and other publications. It was felt that one office would not be adequate for alumni use but could be used as a central records room. Dr. Johnstone offered to talk to the Architects and Engineers Office to determine if space is available to house all four alumni associations separately and report to the committee. It was then suggested that the alumni be canvassed to find to what use they would put a central records room and a separate room for each association.

The committee felt that the recreational and cultural programs should be set up by the director and that the use of building and facilities by outside groups should be programmed through the director's office.

The purpose of the sub-committee on use of the building invisioned the reaching of conclusions which would form the basis for the sub-committee on constitution and by-laws to produce a draft constitution after which the entire Committee would meet to approve the deliberations of both sub-committees. Dr. Steninger invited discussion on this point which was finally resolved in a recommendation that a temporary Board of Governors be named by the Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus and immediately thereafter action commenced to recruit a director by July 1, 1957 who would then work together with the temporary Board of Governors under a simple and elastic constitution which would include only broad policy statements concerning such things as use of the building, operation of the bookstore, use of the game rooms, swimming pool, etc. but omitting detail where at all possible. It would then be thought better procedure to expect that in the fifteen months between July 1, 1957 and the opening of fall semester in 1958 that the director and the temporary Board of Governors would arrive at conclusions with which to amplify the original

MINUTES OF MEETING OF STUDENT UNION SUB-COMMITTEE ON USE OF BUILDING - DECEMBER 3, 1956

Present: Miss Cadwallader, for Miss Boas	Dean H. G. Johnstone
Mr. I. Cheifi	Mrs. M. Monti
Mr. M. Frank	Dr. L. Morse
Dr. I. Goldman	Dr. G. Stenlnger, Chairman
Dr. H. Harper	Mr. S. C. Bateman, ex officio

The first item discussed was who shall use the Student Union. It was the unanimous of the committee that the building was primarily for students and faculty, therefore a motion was made, seconded and carried that at the start, the use of the building be restricted to students and faculty.

The next item on the agenda to be discussed was student union membership fees. It was felt that in view of budget details and the matter of coordinating with Berkeley activities that the fees be established every year by the Board of Governors. The recommendation was made, seconded and carried that students and faculty pay a fee, which will be set by the Board of Governors, and that the decision as to whether the bookstore should be operated on a profit or non-profit basis should be decided by the governing board.

The committee felt that a sub-committee of four faculty representatives should be appointed to study the use of the Faculty Club. After their recommendations have been received the Student Union Committee will then recommend to the administration policies.

The assignment of office space was discussed. The two student offices will be used for ASUCMC and Medical and other publications. It was felt that one office would not be adequate for alumni use but could be used as a central records room. Johnstone offered to talk to the Architects and Engineers Office to determine if space is available to house all four alumni associations separately and report to the committee. It was then suggested that the alumni be canvassed to find to what they would put a central records room and a separate room for each association.

The committee felt that the recreational and cultural programs should be set up by the director and that the use of building and facilities by outside groups should be programmed through the director's office.

The purpose of the sub-committee on use of the building invisioned the drafting of conclusions which would form the basis for the sub-committee on constitution and by-laws to produce a draft constitution after which the entire Committee would meet to approve the deliberations of both sub-committees. Dr. Stenlnger invited discussion on this point which was finally resolved in a recommendation that a temporary Board of Governors be named by the Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus and immediately thereafter action commenced to recruit a director by July 1, 1957 who would then work together with the temporary Board of Governors under a simple and elastic constitution which would include only broad policy statements concerning such things as use of the building, operation of the bookstore, use of the cafeteria rooms, swimming pool, etc. but omitting details where at all possible. It would then be thought better procedure to expect that in the fifteen months between July 1, 1957 and the opening of fall semester in 1958 that the director and the temporary Board of Governors would arrive at conclusions with which to amplify the original

constitution by the addition of a set of by-laws and the development of a set of specific operating rules and procedures.

The province of the governing board was discussed to the conclusion that the board should make the rules and regulations the details of which do not have to be in the constitution.

The matter of the membership of the governing board was raised and the following conclusions reached:

The students would like to have a majority of membership on the Board of Governors. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the membership of the board be amended to include two graduate students, which would bring the total of students to ten.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Business Manager be an ex officio member of the Board of Governors.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Board of Governors not include a non-academic member. It is the sense of this group that the matter of non-academic participation is not permanently closed.

Mr. Bateman asked that between now and the time the whole committee meets again the sub-committee give thought to who should select a director.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

stitution by the addition of a set of by-laws and the development of a set of
ific operating rules and procedures.

The province of the governing board was discussed to the conclusion that
board should make the rules and regulations the details of which do not have to
in the constitution.

The matter of the membership of the governing board was raised and the
llowing conclusions reached:

The students would like to have a majority of membership on the Board of
overnors. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the membership of the
ard be amended to include two graduate students, which would bring the total of
dents to ten.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Business Manager be an
fficio member of the Board of Governors.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Board of Governors not
lude a non-academic member. It is the sense of this group that the matter of
n-academic participation is not permanently closed.

Mr. Bateman asked that between now and the time the whole committee meets
in the sub-committee give thought to who should select a director.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

BYLAWS

THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of this organization shall be THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSE

The purpose of this Union shall be: to provide a campus center for the social, cultural, and recreational activities of the students; to foster closer personal friendships among the students; to encourage and cultivate a spirit of fraternal feeling between students, faculty, and alumni; to correlate the academic and the nonacademic activities of the students; to encourage students in development of leadership and skills through active participation in the Union that the students total training and experience may be well rounded and complete.

ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Classes of Membership:
The membership of the Union shall consist of the following classes: student, faculty, alumni, and special.

Section 2. Student Membership:
Any student regularly enrolled at the University of California Medical Center shall be a member by virtue of payment of the compulsory student body fee.

Section 3. Faculty Membership:
Any member of the Faculty Club of the University of California Medical Center shall be a member by virtue of payment of a faculty fee.

Section 4. Alumni Membership:
Any alumnus of a college or school of the University of California Medical Center shall be eligible for alumni membership.

Section 5. Special membership:
An individual or group may be elected to special membership by vote of the Board of Governors.

Section 6. Guests:
Par. 1. A member shall have the privilege of bringing guests to the Union.
Par. 2. A member shall be responsible for all acts and indebtedness of his guests while visiting the Union.

ARTICLE IV
GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Board of Governors:
The Union shall be governed by a Board of Governors, hereinafter designated as the Board, and managed by a Director appointed by the Board. The Director shall be responsible to the Board. The Board shall be responsible to the Chief Local Administrative Officer. The Board shall have authority in the management of the affairs of the Union providing the policies are not in conflict with any rules or regulations of the University of California or its Board of Regents. The Director shall have such authority as is designated him by the Board and these bylaws. The voting membership of the Board of Governors shall be representative of: students, graduate students, faculty, alumni, and administration.

Section 2. Student Membership:
Par. 1. The student membership shall consist of ten (10) students represented as follows: One (1) graduate student, two (2) medical students, two (2) dental students, two (2) pharmacy students, two (2) nursing students, and the President of the Associated Students, University of California Medical Center.
Par. 2. A student member shall be elected for a two (2) year term. He shall be chosen by his respective student body and serve during his junior and senior years.

Section 3. Faculty Membership:
Par. 1. The faculty membership shall consist of four (4) members. They shall be: one (1) from the School of Medicine; one (1) from the School of Dentistry; one (1) from the School of Pharmacy; and one (1) from the School of Nursing.
Par. 2. Each faculty representative shall be selected by his respective school and shall serve for two years. There shall be no limitations on the number of terms a representative may be selected to serve.

Section 4. Alumni Membership:
Par. 1. The alumni membership shall consist of four (4) members. They shall be: one (1) alumnus of the School of Medicine; one (1) of the School of Dentistry; one (1) of the School of Pharmacy; and one (1) of the School of Nursing.
Par. 2. Each alumni representative shall be selected by his respective alumni association and shall serve for two (2) years. There shall be no limitation on the number of terms a representative may be selected to serve.

Section 5. Dean of Students:
The Dean of Students of the University of California Medical Center shall be a member of the Board.

Section 6. Business Manager:
The Business Manager of the University of California Medical Center shall be a non-voting member of the Board.

Section 7. Director of the Union:
The Director of the Guy S. Millberry Union shall be a non-voting member of the Board.

Section 8. Vacancy:
In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Board of Governors it shall be filled in the same membership classification in which it occurs, and in a manner approved by the Board.

ARTICLE IV
GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Board of Governors:

The Union shall be governed by a Board of Governors, hereinafter designated as the Board, and managed by a Director appointed by the Board. The Director shall be responsible to the Board. The Board shall be responsible to the Chief Local Administrative Officer. The Board shall have authority in the management of the affairs of the Union providing the policies are not in conflict with any rules or regulations of the University of California or its Board of Regents. The Director shall have such authority as is designated him by the Board and these bylaws. The voting membership of the Board of Governors shall be representative of: students, graduate students, faculty, alumni, and administration.

Section 2. Student Membership:

Par. 1. The student membership shall consist of ten (10) students represented as follows: One (1) graduate student, two (2) medical students, two (2) dental students, two (2) pharmacy students, two (2) nursing students, and the President of the Associated Students, University of California Medical Center.

Par. 2. A student member shall be elected for a two (2) year term. He shall be chosen by his respective student body and serve during his junior and senior years.

Section 3. Faculty Membership:

Par. 1. The faculty membership shall consist of four (4) members. They shall be: one (1) from the School of Medicine; one (1) from the School of Dentistry; one (1) from the School of Pharmacy; and one (1) from the School of Nursing.

Par. 2. Each faculty representative shall be selected by his respective school and shall serve for two years. There shall be no limitations on the number of terms a representative may be selected to serve.

Section 4. Alumni Membership:

Par. 1. The alumni membership shall consist of four (4) members. They shall be: one (1) alumnus of the School of Medicine; one (1) of the School of Dentistry; one (1) of the School of Pharmacy; and one (1) of the School of Nursing.

Par. 2. Each alumni representative shall be selected by his respective alumni association and shall serve for two (2) years. There shall be no limitation on the number of terms a representative may be selected to serve.

Section 5. Dean of Students:

The Dean of Students of the University of California Medical Center shall be a member of the Board.

Section 6. Business Manager:

The Business Manager of the University of California Medical Center shall be a non-voting member of the Board.

Section 7. Director of the Union:

The Director of the Guy S. Millberry Union shall be a non-voting member of the Board.

Section 8. Vacancy:

In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Board of Governors it shall be filled in the same membership classification in which it occurs, and in a manner approved by the Board.

ARTICLE V
DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Section 1. Duties of the Board of Governors:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Governors:

(a) to supervise and control all activities, programs and policies of the Union,

(b) to appoint a Director and such other personnel it deems necessary for the operation of the Union,

(c) to determine, within limitations established by the University Personnel office, the salary of the Director. It is understood that the Director and all personnel of the Union shall be entitled to all the perquisites and benefits (retirement, vacation, sick leave, holiday pay, etc.) provided by the nonacademic personnel rules and the University nonacademic title and pay plan.

(d) to establish membership fees in amounts necessary to produce sufficient revenue for efficient operation of the Union,

(e) to authorize the expenditure of funds for the payment of legitimate obligations of the Union,

(f) to establish rules and regulations concerning conduct in and use of all facilities in the Union,

(g) in conjunction with the Chairman of the Board, to appoint all standing committees and the chairmen thereof,

(h) to delegate such authority to the Director as it deems necessary for the efficient operation of the Union,

(i) to have the books of the Union audited at least once a year by a certified public accountant,

(j) to determine what privileges in the use of the Union and its facilities may be granted non-members,

(k) to hold a meeting designated as the annual meeting during the first week in the month of May. (Art. IX, Sec. 5)

ARTICLE VI
DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR

Section 1. Duties of the Director:

The Director, with the approval of the Board, shall:

(a) take charge of the Union and its activities,

(b) institute social, recreational, and cultural programs for the student body of the University of California Medical Center,

(c) prepare an annual budget,

(d) be a non-voting member of all committees, unless otherwise specified by these bylaws,

(e) assist the Board in formulating rules of conduct,

(f) report on monthly financial operations and results,

(g) be responsible for all other employees of the Union and shall direct their activities. He shall determine, within limitations established by the University Personnel office, the salaries of all other Union employees. He shall be responsible for hiring and discharging all other Union employees,

(h) in addition to his other duties, he shall be Business Manager of the Union,

(i) perform all duties that usually pertain to the position of Director,

(j) undertake such other duties as the Board may direct,
(k) render a full report upon the condition and affairs of the Union to the Board of Governors at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII
OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers:
The officers of this Union shall be Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

Section 2. Election of Officers:
The officers shall be elected by the Board from among the Board membership.

Section 3. Duties of Officers:
By and with the advice and consent of the Board of Governors, they shall perform the duties usually associated with those offices.

Section 4. Term of Office:
Their term of office shall be for one year or until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE VII
DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. Duties of the Chairman:
The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee. At the annual meeting he shall make a report of the activities of the Union during his term of office. He shall pass upon all questions of order and in deciding questions not herein provided for, shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order (revised). He shall, in conjunction with the Board of Governors, appoint all committees and the chairmen thereof when not otherwise provided for in these bylaws. He shall have the power to call special Board meetings and meetings of the Union membership

Section 2. Duties of the Vice-Chairman:
The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman in the performance of his duties and in his absence he shall exercise the powers and functions of that office.

Section 3. Duties of the Secretary:
The Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee and with the Chairman certify to all official acts of the Union. He shall prepare and issue notices of all meetings of the Board of Governors and the Union.

ARTICLE IX
MEETINGS

Section 1. Regular Meetings:
Par. 1. The Chairman shall call regular meetings of the Board once each month except when decided otherwise by a majority vote or general consent of the Board members at any regular meeting.
Par. 2. Regular meetings of the Board shall be open to any member of the Union.

Section 2. Special Meetings:
Par. 1. A special meeting of the Board must be called by the Chairman and/or Board of Governors upon:

(a) written request signed by twenty (20) members-at-large of the Union,
(b) written request of six (6) members of the Board.

Notice of such meetings shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least seven (7) days before such meeting, and shall state the business to be considered. Said meeting must be held within ten (10) days after any officer of the Board receives such written request.

Par. 2. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting except that of which notice was given.

Section 3. Quorum:
A majority of the voting members of the Board (eleven) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. Place of Meetings:
All meetings of the Board shall be held in the Guy S. Millberry Union building unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Section 5. Annual Meeting:
A meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held during the first week of the month of May which shall be designated the annual meeting. At this meeting, the Board shall receive full reports upon the condition and affairs of the Union from the Chairman and Director and consider such other business as may come before it.

ARTICLE X
STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

Section 1. Names:
The standing committees shall be:
(1) Executive,
(2) Bylaws,
and such other committees as the Chairman and the Board of Governors deem necessary. They shall be appointed annually by the Chairman and the Board of Governors at the first regular meeting following the annual meeting.

Section 2. Executive Committee:
Par. 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven (7) voting members and two (2) non-voting members. The voting members shall be four (4) students (one each from Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing), one (1) faculty member, one (1) alumni member and the Dean of Students. The non-voting members shall be the Union Director and the Business Manager. The Chairman of the Board of Governors shall automatically be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Par. 2. The duties of the committee shall be:
(a) to study the activities and responsibilities of the Union, its officers, committees and employees, and make appropriate, periodic recommendations to the Board of Governors and by its action expedite the business of the Union and the Board of Governors;
(b) it shall discharge such assignments as may be delegated to it from time to time by the Board;
(c) it shall have the powers of the Board between meetings of the Board.

Section 3. Bylaws Committee:
The Bylaws Committee shall consist of three (3) members. All matters pertaining to the interpretation or amendment of these bylaws shall be referred to this committee.

Section 4. Board Meetings:
The chairman of a committee, standing or appointive, may be requested by

the Chairman of the Board to attend meetings of the Board of Governors. He may enter into and take part in all discussions, but may not vote.

ARTICLE XI
FEES

Section 1. Membership Fees:

Par. 1. The fee for each class of membership shall be determined annually by the Board of Governors.

Par. 2. The Board of Governors shall prescribe the methods for the collection of fees.

Par. 3. The Board of Governors shall determine the date upon which fees shall be considered delinquent.

ARTICLE XII
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. Funds of the Union:

All funds of the Union shall be deposited in a bank or banks approved by the Board of Governors. Accounts shall be kept in the name of the "Guy S. Millberry Union".

Section 2. Deposit of Funds:

No officer or other person shall deposit any funds belonging to the Union in his personal account.

Section 3. Fidelity Bond:

Officers and employees of the Union shall be covered by the fidelity bond of the University.

Section 4. Auditing of Accounts:

The financial accounts of this Union shall be reviewed at least once a year by the Board of Governors. (Art. V, Sec. 1 (i))

ARTICLE XIII
ASSUMPTION OF RISK

Section 1. Hold Harmless Clause:

Each and every member of the Union utilizing the Union or any of its facilities or exercising any right or privilege incident to membership in the Union shall do so at his or her sole risk and hazard and agrees to hold the Union and all its members, officers, and governors harmless and free from liability of any kind or nature and resulting from any injury loss or cause whatsoever.

Section 2. Guests:

Any guest at the Union assumes all risks and hazards and, by acceptance of guest privileges, agrees to hold the Union, its officers, governors, and members free and harmless from any and all liability whatsoever.

ARTICLE XIV
AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

Section 1. Amendment:

These bylaws may be amended at any regular business meeting of the Board of Governors by a 2/3rds vote of the members present and voting,

provided that the proposed amendment or revision shall have been mailed to the members as a part of the notice of the meeting at which such proposal is to be considered. For purposes of determining the 2/3rds majority fractions shall be considered to the nearest whole number (i.e. 7 1/3 = 7 and 8 2/3 = 9) and in no case less than seven (7) affirmative votes.

Section 2. Conflict:

Should any of these bylaws be in conflict with any rules or regulations of the University of California or its Board of Regents, it shall immediately become null and void.

ARTICLE XV
RECALL OF ELECTED OFFICERS

Section 1. Petition:

Upon presentation to the Secretary of the Board of Governors of a petition signed by one quarter (1/4) of the at-large-membership of the Union, containing a specific statement or statements and reasons for removal, any officer of the Union may be subject to recall. The said petition shall be referred to a vote of the Union membership within (15) days of its presentation.

ARTICLE XVI
GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 1. General:

No member of the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union shall be employed and paid from any budget under the control of the Board. Each member shall be privileged to have a complimentary pass for himself and one guest to any events sponsored by the Board. Any individual expenses incurred by a Board member who has a pass shall not be paid from Board funds.

SPECIAL NOTE: In a letter approving these Bylaws, dated January 7, 1958, Dr. Sproul suggested the following addition to be included in Article V, Section 1. Duties of the Board of Governors:

"to review and approve the annual budget of the Union."

This addition was unanimously passed by the Administrative Committee at a meeting held on January 14, 1958.

Approved
12/3/57

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

Under the date of February 4, 1958, the Chairman, Administrative Committee, John D. deC. Saudners, M. D., addressed the following letter to students, faculty members, and alumni members advising them of their appointment to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.

> "The Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus is delighted to receive your nomination and to notify you that you have been named to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union as representative of the Faculty of the School of Dentistry.
>
> The Union embarks us on a long awaited venture which will bring greater unity and zest to the Campus--and we welcome you to this important first Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> John B. deC. M. Saunders, M. D.
> Chairman, Administrative Committee
> on the San Francisco Campus"

Membership Roster, Union Board of Governors

Graduate Student	--
Medical Students	Ken Melmon, Scott Chilcott
Dental Students	Bob Richardson, Maurice Corbett
Pharmacy Students	James Gates, James McConville
Nursing Students	Joyce Daulton, Marcia Rehfuss
President, ASUCMC	Donald Holsten
Medical Faculty	Dr. Francis A. Sooy
Dental Faculty	Dr. George Steninger
Pharmacy Faculty	Dr. John J. Eiler
Nursing Faculty	Dr. Lura Morse
Medical Alumni	Dr. Lenn Goldman
Dental Alumni	Dr. Joseph A. Sciutto
Pharmacy Alumni	Mr. Lloyd Chelli
Nursing Alumnae	Miss Barbara Brugge
Dean of Students	Dr. Herbert Johnstone
Business Manager	Mr. Stanley Bateman
Union Director	Mr. Robert Alexander

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

Under the date of February 4, 1958, the Chairman, Administrative Committee, John D. deC. Saunders, M. D., addressed the following letter to students, faculty members, and alumni members advising them of their appointment to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.

"The Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus is delighted to receive your nomination and to notify you that you have been named to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union as representative of the Faculty of the School of Dentistry.

The Union embarks us on a long awaited venture which will bring greater unity and zest to the Campus--and we welcome you to this important first Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.

Sincerely yours,

John B. deC. M. Saunders, M. D.
Chairman, Administrative Committee
on the San Francisco Campus"

Membership Roster, Union Board of Governors

Graduate Student	---
Medical Students	Ken Melmon, Scott Chilcott
Dental Students	Bob Richardson, Maurice Corbett
Pharmacy Students	James Gates, James McConville
Nursing Students	Joyce Daulton, Marcia Rehfuss
President, ASUCMC	Donald Holsten
Medical Faculty	Dr. Francis A. Sooy
Dental Faculty	Dr. George Steinmyer
Pharmacy Faculty	Dr. John J. Eiler
Nursing Faculty	Dr. Lura Morse
Medical Alumni	Dr. Leon Goldman
Dental Alumni	Dr. Joseph A. Sciutto
Pharmacy Alumni	Mr. Lloyd Chelli
Nursing Alumnae	Miss Barbara Bruggo
Dean of Students	Dr. Herbert Johnstone
Business Manager	Mr. Stanley Bateman
Union Director	Mr. Robert Alexander

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME

February 19, 1958

Synapse article

Dr. Stenninger Heads Union Board of Governors

By Roger Kisner

Wednesday night, February 19th, marked the first meeting of the Guy S. Millberry Union Board of Governors. With the construction of the Union nearing completion, the Board met to approve the bylaws, elect officers, and start considering the great amount of business which is necessary before the Union is ready to operate.

The first item was to adopt the bylaws. The bylaws have been worked by the ASUCMC Executive Committee; Mr. Bob Alexander, the Union Director; the Medical Center Administrative Committee, and President Sproul for the major part of the fall semester and are the result of a great deal of hard work. They were adopted unanimously by the Board.

Dr. George Stenninger, of the faculty of the Dental School, was unanimously voted chairman in recognition of over twenty years of fine work in actually getting a Union here of Parnassus. Elected to help him were Scott Chilcott, a sophomore in Medicine, as vice-chairman, and Dr. Lura Morse, of the faculty of the School of Nursing, as secretary.

Dr. Stenninger, in a short talk, spoke of the Union as a "living room" for all the persons associated with the Medical Center, students, faculty, and alumni; a place where they can meet and talk with each other; a place which will draw more closely together the various schools here on Parnassus.

A major portion of the business was devoted to the very important decision of whether to make the Union independent of the University, like the ASUC in Berkeley, or to receive the assistance of the University by making the Union a part of the University.

It was finally decided to make the Union a part of the University so that it would not be necessary to set up and run the various services that could be duplicated by the Business Office, the Central Purchasing Department,

GEORGE STENNINGER
Chairman

GUY S. MILLBERRY
Board of Governors

This arrangement will enable the Board to run the Union through the Director with a small staff and not be burdened with a great deal of routine.

With your support, the Board of Governors and Mr. Bob Alexander, the Director, will be able to make the Guy S. Millberry Union a place which will be the center of life here at the Medical Center.

—Roger Kisner

Members of the Guy S. Millberry Union Board of Governors are: School of Nursing — Students, Joyce Daulton and Marcia Rehfuss; Faculty, Dr. Lura Morse; Alumni, Miss Barbara Brugge.

School of Pharmacy—Students, James Gates and James McConville; Faculty, Dr. John Eiler; Alumni, Mr. Lloyd Chelli.

Graduate School — Dr. Morton Weinstein.

Ex Officio Members — President ASUCMC, Don Holsten; Dean of Students, Dr. Herbert Johnstone; Business Manager

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, GUY S. MILLBERRY-UNION

Under the date of February 4, 1958, the Chairman, Administrative Committee, John D. deC. Saunders, M. D., addressed the following letter to students, faculty members, and alumni members advising them of their appointment to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.

"The Administrative Committee on the San Francisco Campus is delighted to receive your nomination and to notify you that you have been named to the Board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union as representative of the Faculty of the School of Dentistry.

The Union embarks us on a long awaited venture which will bring greater unity and zest to the Campus--and we welcome you to this important first board of Governors of the Guy S. Millberry Union.

Sincerely yours,

John D. deC. M. Saunders, M. D.
Chairman, Administrative Committee
on the San Francisco Campus"

Membership Roster, Union Board of Governors

Graduate Student	---
Medical Students	Ken Melmon, Scott Chilcott
Dental Students	Bob Richardson, Maurice Corbett
Pharmacy Students	James Gates, James McConville
Nursing Students	Joyce Daulton, Marcia Rehfuss
President, ASUCMC	Donald Holsten
Medical Faculty	Dr. Francis A. Scoy
Dental Faculty	Dr. George Steninger
Pharmacy Faculty	Dr. John J. Eiler
Nursing Faculty	Dr. Lura Morse
Medical Alumni	Dr. Leon Goldman
Dental Alumni	Dr. Joseph A. Sciutto
Pharmacy Alumni	Mr. Lloyd Cheli
Nursing Alumnae	Miss Barbara Brugge
Dean of Students	Dr. Herbert Johnstone
Business Manager	Mr. Stanley Bateman
Union Director	Mr. Robert Alexander

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETS FOR THE FIRST TIME

February 19, 1958

Synapse article

Dr. Stenninger Heads Union Board of Governors

By Roger Kisner

Wednesday night, February 19th, marked the first meeting of the Guy S. Millberry Union Board of Governors. With the construction of the Union nearing completion, the Board met to approve the bylaws, elect officers, and start considering the great amount of business which is necessary before the Union is ready to operate.

The first item was to adopt the bylaws. The bylaws have been worked by the ASUCMC Executive Committee; Mr. Bob Alexander, the Union Director; the Medical Center Administrative Committee, and President Sproul for the major part of the fall semester and are the result of a great deal of hard work. They were adopted unanimously by the Board.

Dr. George Stenninger, of the faculty of the Dental School, was unanimously voted chairman in recognition of over twenty years of fine work in actually getting a Union here of Parnassus. Elected to help him were Scott Chilcott, a sophomore in Medicine, as vice-chairman, and Dr. Lura Morse, of the faculty of the School of Nursing, as secretary.

Dr. Stenninger, in a short talk, spoke of the Union as a "living room" for all the persons associated with the Medical Center, students, faculty, and alumni; a place where they can meet and talk with each other; a place which will draw more closely together the various schools here on Parnassus.

A major portion of the business was devoted to the very important decision of whether to make the Union independent of the University, like the ASUC in Berkeley, or to receive the assistance of the University by making the Union a part of the University.

It was finally decided to make the Union a part of the University so that it would not be necessary to set up and run the various services that could be duplicated by the Business Office, the Central Purchasing Department, the Personnel Department, and the Department of Grounds and Buildings here at the Medical Center. It was felt, for an example, that Central Purchasing could effect considerable savings in the purchase of food for the cafeteria, and make the cafeteria more competitive with its prices. There will be a saving to the Union of over $20,000 a year by affiliating with the University on the retirement pensions of the employees alone, because they will be employees of the University, not a separate Union.

The Board of Governors retains complete supervision and control of all activities, programs, and policies, as well as the expenditure of funds as long as it does not conflict with any rules or regulations of the University.

GEORGE STENNINGER
Chairman

GUY S. MILLBERRY
Board of Governors

This arrangement will enable the Board to run the Union through the Director with a small staff and not be burdened with a great deal of routine.

With your support, the Board of Governors and Mr. Bob Alexander, the Director, will be able to make the Guy S. Millberry Union a place which will be the center of life here at the Medical Center.

—Roger Kisner

Members of the Guy S. Millberry Board of Governors: Chairman, Dr. George Stenninger; Vice-Chairman, Scott Chilcott; Secretary, Dr. Lura Morse.

School of Dentistry—Students, Robert Richardson and Maurice Corbett; Faculty, Dr. George Stenninger; Alumni, Dr. Joseph Sciutto.

School of Medicine — Students, Ken Melmon and Scott Chilcott; Faculty, Dr. Francis Sooy; Alumni, Dr. Leon Goldman.

School of Nursing — Students, Joyce Daulton and Marcia Rehfuss; Faculty, Dr. Lura Morse; Alumni, Miss Barbara Brugge.

School of Pharmacy—Students, James Gates and James McConville; Faculty, Dr. John Eiler; Alumni, Mr. Lloyd Chelli.

Graduate School — Dr. Morton Weinstein.

Ex Officio Members — President ASUCMC, Don Holsten; Dean of Students, Dr. Herbert Johnstone; Business Manager, Medical Center, Mr. Stanley Bateman; Union Director, Dr. Robert Alexander.

The Business Manager and the Union Director are non-voting members.

Dates for the opening of the Union — March 19th — Charter Day Ceremonies in the gymnasium. Middle of May—Athletic facilities opened. July 1st—Target date for completion. Middle of October—Formal dedication.

THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

THE CHALLENGE, THE PLAN, AND THE RESULT

A TRIBUTE TO MILTON T. PFLEUGER, ARCHITECT Synapse, September 15, 1958

In planning a structure of such magnitude as to include a Nurses' Residence, Internes' Residence, Faculty-Student Union, and a Garage, many challenges were presented. It was necessary to plan the structure on a very steep site, with the anticipation of future developments and additions. At the same time, over-all campus development had to be kept in mind. It was the desire that the building face be planned to avoid paralleling Parnassus Avenue, so that a confining, narrow thoroughfare would not be incurred. This was resolved by placing the higher building elements perpendicular to Parnassus and by including an outdoor courtyard facing the street. In this way, the northern view from existing facilities across the street was retained, and a feeling of openness was created with the courtyard.

It was necessary to plan the diverse structural parts so that each would be independent, but at the same time maintain a unity so that combined use of certain facilities would be possible.

Many beautiful views were possible, and the structure was planned in such a way that they are never to be lost. The lounge and dining areas have all glass and outside terraces, and a warm friendly atmosphere was instilled to avoid a rigid austerity and institutional feeling. Many beautiful materials for wood finished walls were donated by Dr. and Mrs. William J. Kerr. In the lounge is a huge fireplace, with Robert Howard's "Tree Mosaics", donated by friends of Dr. Francis Scott Smyth.

Even now, two stories are being added to the Internes' Wing, and the Nurses' Wing is planned for five additional floors. At present there is a 150-car garage, but a 625-car self-parking garage is under construction.

The building is of steel frame and reinforced concrete. Unit I will house 112 student nurses and 41 interns and residents, and, with the completion of the two additional floors on the east wing, accommodations for 64 more men students will be provided. The west wing has been framed structurally to receive five more floors thereby increasing the capacity of the women's student area by 180.

These are only several of the many problems involved in the basic architectural conception, all of which made this project one of great interest. Every project, large or small, has its particular requirements, upon the solution of which depends its success. The Millberry Union had many varied requirements and challenges which could only be resolved by the very closest co-operation and sympathy between all of the Medical Center Committees, the University Architectural Staff, and the Executive Architect, Mr. Milton T. Pfleuger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION--An observation by Doree Kerr, A.I.D. Member, American Institute of Decorators.

"The Interior Decorator's Inspiration and Plans"

See this afticle, from the Synapse of September 15, 1958, on the preceding page. It was submitted by Miss Kerr, the Interior Decorator for the Union. Her words beautifully express the feeling of all who use the Union.

THERE IS A NEW LIFE ON THE MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS

THE BABY IS BORN

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

September 19, 1958 will long be remembered in the history of the Medical Center Campus of the University of California, for on that day the Guy S. Millberry Union was officially declared a reality. Three years of labor pains, many weary hours of concern, countless miles of corridor pacing, and then--the

loud cries of a new born life. The child was healthy, and the parents and other relatives rejoiced; celebrations were in order. One day of celebration was not enough for such an occasion--it took THREE:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1958

8:00 P.M. OPENING CEREMONY

Dr. George E. Steninger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, presents the building to Miss Marcia Rehfuss, President of the Associated Students University of California Medical Center.

8:30-11 P.M. Open House--Activity in all areas
Water Show
Gymnastics
Billiards
Movies

11-12 P.M. Variety Show in the Steninger Gymnasium featuring guest entertainers from San Francisco night clubs. Union members and dates.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1958

2-5 P.M. Guided Tours
8 P.M. - 1 A.M. Fun and Dancing in the Steninger Gymnasium
Concert by Dave Brubeck
Dancing to the music of Ray Hackett

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1958

5-8 P.M. Guided Tours
4-8 P.M. Buffet Dinner
Friends and families invited

What a Birthday Party! Never in all the history of the Medical Center was there more enthusiasm. Students, faculty, alumni and friends were as one in their whole-hearted acceptance of the Union. Words of Praise, and words of Thanks rang through the newly-opened "Living Room of the Campus". The widow of Dr. Guy S. Millberry and his two daughters were introduced to the assembled throng and voiced their appreciation for the great honor. One of the great disappointments was the absence of Dr. Herbert G. Johnstone, Chairman of the Committee for the Combined Structure. Dr. Johnstone was never to see the creation which he and his committee planned. He passed away shortly

after the building was dedicated. For his efforts and continuous interest, the Union will always remember him.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ENTER THE OBSTETRICIAN--ROBERT A. ALEXANDER

The complete history of the Millberry Union must record the "Doctor" who entered the picture in 1957 to become the Director of the Union. Normally, the obstetrician is called in shortly after conception, but in this case he arrived at the height of the labor pains. Selected from a number of highly qualified Union directors, Mr. Alexander immediately proved to be a wise choice of the selection committee. Equipping the building and selecting his staff were done with keen judgment. Not only was he a good obstetrician, but he also proved to be a fine pediatrician for the "baby" is growing and has learned to walk. His first message to the students prior to Grand Opening Day is an indication of the character and the ability of this young man.

See MESSAGE FROM THE UNION DIRECTOR in the Synapse of September 15, 1958 (insert following page 43)

MILLBERRY UNION FACILITIES

Since the completion of the Millberry Union in 1958 there have been two new additions to the structure. Two floors have been added to the east wing for men's dormitory at a cost of $250,000. This was financed through the aid of the Federal government. An addition to the garage facilities on the Irving Street side of the building increased the parking facilities by 625 spaces. The total cost of this increment was $1,250,000 and was financed by a long term loan.

A description of the facilities as presented by the Editor of the Synapse is of interest for posterity. It appears on the following page.

THE "SYNAPSE" Sept. 15, 1958

MILLBERRY UNION FACILITIES—DESC

GROUND FLOOR

A) **Squash Courts (two)** — Of official dimensions. Court size approximates handball court so the areas can be used for both kinds of games. As a part of one of the courts, there is an overhead glass partition through which spectators can observe the players. Complete squash and handball equipment is available to members free of charge.

B) **Exercise Room**—17'x23' in size. The following equipment will be available: barbells, pulley weights, wrestling mat, weight scale, exercise mirrors and stall bars. All equipment available to members free of charge.

C) **Swimming Pool** — A four-lane, heated, 20-yard pool, complete with a one-meter diving board with adjustable fulcrum. Available for splash parties on request. Samples of programs to be offered: Water polo, swimming and diving instruction, water safety classes, family parties, etc. No charge for swimming to regular Union members.

Note: The squash courts, exercise room and pool (as well as the gymnasium) are all in close proximity to the separate men's and women's locker rooms.

D) **Student-Faculty Cafeteria** —(See separate article on hours of operation.) Seating in this area for approximately 225. Individuals are requested to bus their own dishes. Spectacular panoramic view of San Francisco Bay.

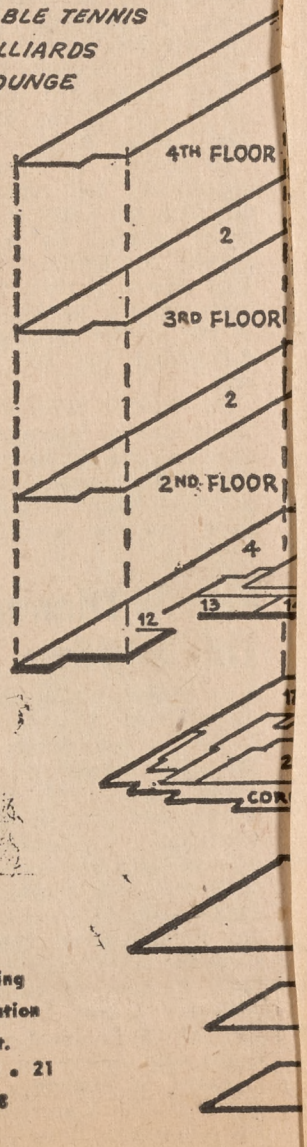
E) **Fountain**—There is actually a **common** seating area for both the fountain and the student-faculty cafeteria. Fountain features "twin" service, meaning that a person can get any type of item at any point along the counter. Fountain will feature tasty sandwiches, fountain treats, and special items, such as different kinds of pizza.

F) **Cafeteria Room #22**—Available for special catering events, e.g., luncheons, banquets, receptions, teas, etc. Schedule of charges available from the Director's Office.

Note: The balance of the Ground Floor is devoted to rooms for maintenance receiving, equipment storage, laundry, employee use, etc. Also located on the Ground Floor is the Office of the

• GUY S.
UNIVERSITY OF C

1. SINGLE MEN'S RESIDENCE
2. SINGLE WOMEN'S RESIDE
3. OFFICES
4. LOUNGE & RECREATION
5. DINING ROOM NO. 27
6. DINING ROOM NO. 35
7. FACULTY ALUMNI LOUNG
8. TABLE TENNIS
9. BILLIARDS
10. LOUNGE



Opening Celebration Sept. 19 • 20 • 21 1958

Complete Diagramatic Sketch of

Athletic Activit
Opening Progr

B) **237** — This area has been designated as the Activities Center—a headquarters area for all student organizations. Included in this area, and maintained by the Union Staff is the Master Calendar, official "date book" of the campus. This item visually depicts, on a day-to-day basis, events of campus-wide interest. Just off the Activities Center is a small mimeograph room with appropriate equipment available for use on request.

C) **243 and 244** — Alumni Offices and Headquarters.

D) **245** — Office of the Union Accountant and the campus Housing Supervisor. Questions pertaining to Bookstore bills, Faculty Dining Room charges, Residence Hall charges, merchandise refunds, catering charges, etc., should be directed to the Union Accountant in this office.

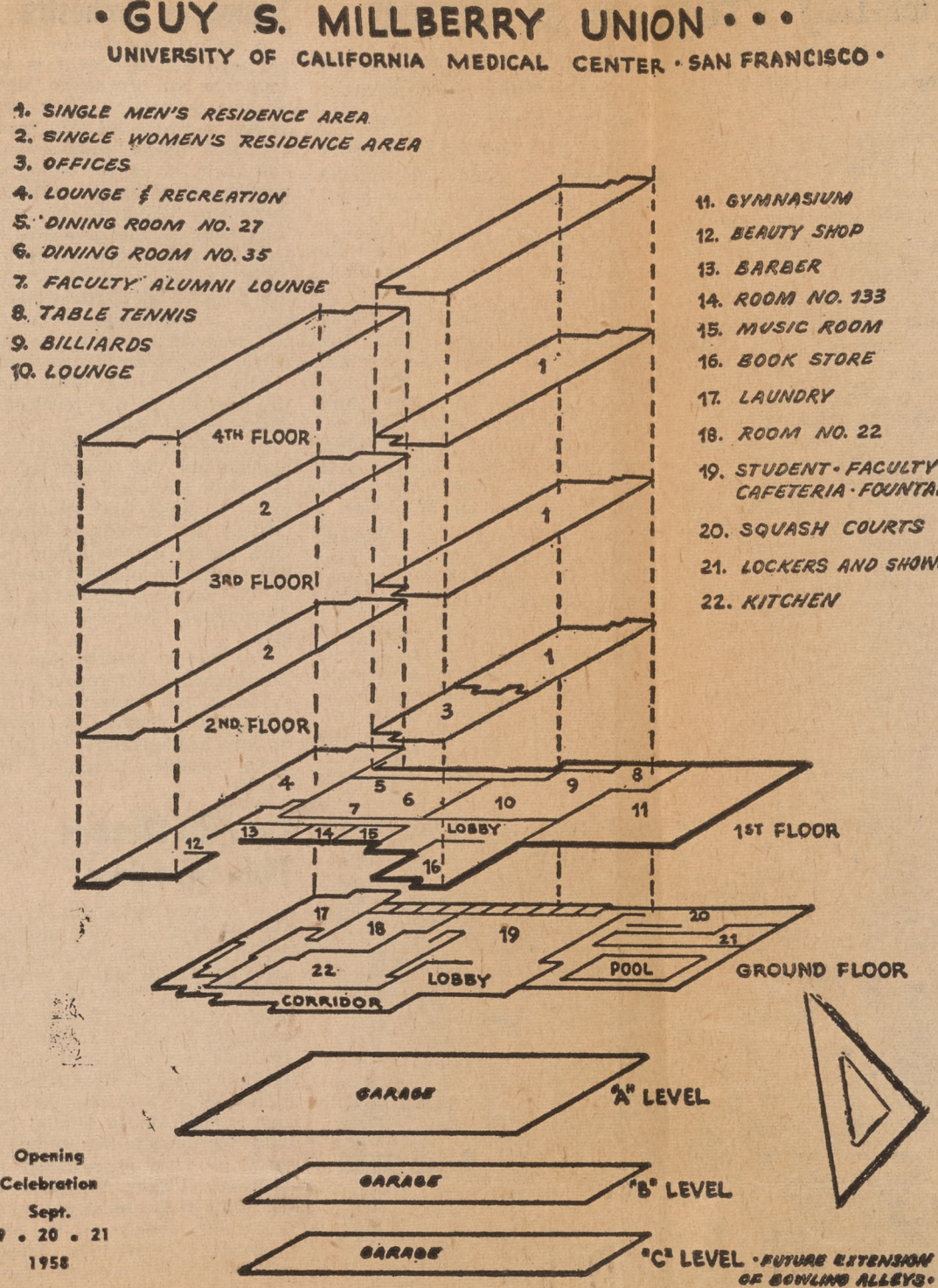
E) **249** — This room will be used as a headquarters area for various campus publications, viz., Synapse and Medi-Cal Hours of this and all other offices will conform with general building hours.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

A) Cost of Increment I—$3½ million
Cost of Increment II—¼ million (Dorm Addition)
Cost of Increment III—1¼ million (Garage Addition)
Total cost of project—$5 million.

ERVICE CO.
RINT
and Offset
ancisco DO 2-5876

MILLBERRY UNION FACILITIES—DESCRIPTION AND "RUN-DOWN"



Complete Diagramatic Sketch of the Millberry Union. (For your reference this week-end.)

GROUND FLOOR

A) **Squash Courts (two)** — Of official dimensions. Court size approximates handball court so the areas can be used for both kinds of games. As a part of one of the courts, there is an overhead glass partition through which spectators can observe the players. Complete squash and handball equipment is available to members free of charge.

B) **Exercise Room**—17'x23' in size. The following equipment will be available: barbells, pulley weights, wrestling mat, weight scale, exercise mirrors and stall bars. All equipment available to members free of charge.

C) **Swimming Pool** — A four-lane, heated, 20-yard pool, complete with a one-meter diving board with adjustable fulcrum. Available for splash parties on request. Samples of programs to be offered: Water polo, swimming and diving instruction, water safety classes, family parties, etc. No charge for swimming to regular Union members.

Note: The squash courts, exercise room and pool (as well as the gymnasium) are all in close proximity to the separate men's and women's locker rooms.

D) **Student-Faculty Cafeteria** —(See separate article on hours of operation.) Seating in this area for approximately 225. Individuals are requested to bus their own dishes. Spectacular panoramic view of San Francisco Bay.

E) **Fountain**—There is actually a **common** seating area for both the fountain and the student-faculty cafeteria. Fountain features "twin" service, meaning that a person can get any type of item at any point along the counter. Fountain will feature tasty sandwiches, fountain treats, and special items, such as different kinds of pizza.

F) **Cafeteria Room #22**—Available for special catering events, e.g., luncheons, banquets, receptions, teas, etc. Schedule of charges available from the Director's Office.

Note: The balance of the Ground Floor is devoted to rooms for maintenance receiving, equipment storage, laundry, employee use, etc. Also located on the Ground Floor is the Office of the Food Service Manager and his staff.

FIRST FLOOR

A) **Gymnasium** — 60'x90' or a standard, full-length basketball court with a third accessory backboard (all backboards are motor operated and can be lifted to the ceiling) available for open play. Built-in floor standards for volley ball and badminton. Available equipment will include trampolin (with lunge strap), side horse, horizontal bar, parallel bar, tumbling mats, and flying rings. All equipment free of charge to members.

The gymnasium is actually a multi-purpose room which can also be used for such things as banquets, luncheons, and other food service events, conferences, dances, motion picture programs musical and dramatic events, etc. Located at the north end of the gym is a full-curtained stage with a proscenium opening of approximately 30 feet.

B) **Table Tennis Room:** Complete with two regulation tables and accessory equipment. Because of continual replacement and repair costs, a small fee will be assessed members wishing to play table tennis.

C) **Billiards Area**—Two tables, one a regulation snooker table and the other a regulation pocket-billiard table with special "plugs" that can convert the table into one for carom or three-cushion play. Because of continual replacement and repair costs, a small fee for the use of the billiard tables will be assessed members wishing to play.

D) **Book and Supply Store:** Formerly managed under the auspices of the Associated Dental Students, the store is now an operating department of the Millberry Union and carries a complete line of books and supplies needed by students and faculty of the various schools. In addition to school materials, the store will also handle a complete and interesting line of sundry items, such as film, pocket books, toilet articles, etc.

E) **Music Room** — 24'x16' in size. Furnished tastefully with comfortable chairs and couches for casual music listening and appreciation. (See story on donor for additional facts.) Room is equipped with a beautiful Steinway grand piano and superb hi-fidelity recording equipment.

F) **Meeting Room 133**—26'x16' in size. This room is designed to accommodate small meetings and luncheon or banquet groups. One of the most handsome rooms in the entire building, groups will meet or dine around a rich, teakwood table. The room features concealed storage for extra chairs, and built-in blackboards on the east and west walls.

G) **Faculty Club** — Available to Faculty Club members and their guests, this area is actually made up of four separate rooms, viz., the servery, two dining rooms and a large and attractive lounge. The two dining rooms can be separately partitioned by means of folding doors, and together they can accommodate 90 persons for lunch or dinner. This new Club takes the place of the area formerly used for this purpose in Moffitt Hospital. Information concerning membership may be obtained from Dr. Warren Bostick.

H) **Main Lounce** — Occupying the north-central portion of the first floor is the spacious and attractive Main Lounge with its spectacular view of the Bay and coastline. Setting off the lounge is the new Smythe fireplace (see special story on this subject) with its jet-black base of shining Chinese marble. Furnishings for the lounge include complete wall-to-wall carpeting and an entire array of comfortable and colorful assorted pieces of Danish-Modern furniture. Lounge ideal for reading, relaxing, and meeting friends.

I) **Barber and Beauty Shops**—Completely new and fully-equipped, these two facilities are leased to private operators by the Millberry Union. Shop hours and services are posted in each individual area.

J) **Central Desk**—"Nerve Center" of the Union, the Central Desk will offer some of the following services:

1) Sale of candy, tobacco, magazines and other sundries
2) Jewelry repair service
3) General building and scheduling information
4) Lost and found repository
5) Hat and coat checking
6) Sale of tickets to campus events.

SECOND FLOOR

In the east, or men's wing of the building, a portion of the second floor is devoted to certain offices and services, as follows:

A) **240 and 241**—Offices of the Union Director and headquarters for scheduling events in the Millberry Union. The Union Director and his entire staff are anxious to help in any way in assisting student organizations and groups with their programs and activities.

B) **237** — This area has been designated as the **Activities Center**—a headquarters area for all student organizations. Included in this area, and maintained by the Union Staff is the Master Calendar, official "date book" of the campus. This item visually depicts, on a day-to-day basis, events of campus-wide interest. Just off the Activities Center is a small mimeograph room with appropriate equipment available for use on request.

C) **243 and 244** — Alumni Offices and Headquarters.

D) **245** — Office of the Union Accountant and the campus Housing Supervisor. Questions pertaining to Bookstore bills, Faculty Dining Room charges, Residence Hall charges, merchandise refunds, catering charges, etc., should be directed to the Union Accountant in this office.

E) **249** — This room will be used as a headquarters area for various campus publications, viz., **Synapse** and **Medi-Cal**. Hours of this and all other offices will conform with general building hours.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

A) Cost of Increment I—$3½ million
Cost of Increment II—¼ million (Dorm Addition)
Cost of Increment III—1¼ million (Garage Addition)
Total cost of project—$5 million.

BLUE PRINT SERVICE CO.
BLUE PRINT
Direct Printing and Offset
30-34 Second St. San Francisco DO 2-5876

THE BABY IS NAMED!

October 30, 1958 was selected as the date for the formal dedication and naming of the Union, and what a memorable occasion it was! A very select and representative group of godfathers, godmothers, relatives and friends assembled in the Steninger Gymnasium for a sumptuous banquet and a program of dedication.

Seated at the head table were the following:

Dr. and Mrs. John B. deC. M. Saunders, Provost, Medical Center
Mayor and Mrs. George Christopher, Mayor of San Francisco
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Sproul, President Emeritus, University
Dr. and Mrs. Clark Kerr, President, University of California
Regent and Mrs. Donald McLaughlin
Mr. Frederick Stecker, Vice-President, Ohio State University
Reverend and Mrs. Lawrence K. Whitfield
Miss Marcia Rehfuss, President, Associated Students
Dr. and Mrs. George E. Steninger, Chairman, Board of Governors
Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Alexander, Director of the Union

The address of the evening was presented by Mr. Frederick Stecker, Vice-President, Ohio State University, and former President of the Association of College Unions. His address was excellently presented and well received by the guests of the Union. The program, under the capable direction of Provost Saunders, was outstanding. Fortunately the "Baptismal Service" was recorded, and it is presented herewith as the official document declaring that the "Combined Structure" had been named:

THE GUY S. MILLBERRY UNION

of

THE MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COMBINED STRUCTURE BUILDING COMMITTEE

MEETING OF OCTOBER 13, 1953

Members Present: Dean H. G. Johnstone, Chairman; Dean W. C. Fleming; Mr. W. B. Hall; Dr. G. E. Steninger; Miss P. Castile for Dean M. A. Tracy

Others Present: Mr. N. B. Blanchard, Mr. M. T. Pflueger, Mr. J. E. Wagstaff.

The meeting was called to order at 12:30 P.M. in Faculty Dining Room "B", to consider an agenda of several items that the Chairman felt should receive committee consideration.

1. Status of the Interns' Quarters

The Administration (Mr. Hall) had reported that the plans for reconversion of U. C. Hospital called for removal of interns' quarters therefrom. It was his suggestion that all interns and residents quarters on the campus be combined and located in the Combined Structure and it was his estimate that accomodations for 48 men were required. Mr. Hall stated there were 21 residents and interns living in at present. He felt, with the provision for housing some interns and residents in the Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital, that quarters for 48 would be adequate to cover the needs of the funded program. Mr. Pflueger said these would be double rooms with central bathing facilities, as programmed, with perhaps an occasional single room necessitated by planning detail. The Committee suggested that the footings and frame of the two story, 48 man unit, be designed to permit the addition of another floor, should that ever be necessary in the future.

2. Overhead Passage between Combined Structure and Moffitt Hospital

Miss Castile explained the importance of a covered, controlled approach from the vicinity of nurses' residence to the buildings across the street, for the safety of the student nurses.

It was explained (Blanchard-Wagstaff) that an underground street crossing (tunnel) was not considered feasible because of utility interferences in the street and because of the difficult footing and elevator problems that would result in the buildings on both sides of the street. It was suggested, rather, that present planning be arranged to not preclude construction of a covered, overhead passage in the future. Dean Fleming inquired if such a unit could be included as an alternative to the basic bid. It was stated (Wagstaff) that, if the cost of such a bridge were under $25,000, it probably could be handled as an alternative to the basic bid. Mr. Blanchard felt that it would cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. He indicated he would prepare an estimate of cost.

3. Review of Schedule of Planning and Building Operations

The Chairman presented the proposed schedule furnished by the Office of Architects and Engineers, as follows:

Completion of preliminary drawings - November 1 to 15, 1953(1

Start working drawings - January 1 to 15, 1954

Complete working drawings - July 1 to 15, 1954

Solicitation of bids - September 1 to 15, 1954

Commence construction - November 1 to 15, 1954

Completion of construction - May 1 to August 1, 1956

(1) Subsequent to completion of preliminaries, approvals by Building Committee, Buildings and Campus Development Committee and Board of Regents would be required.

4. Number of Nurses to be Accomodated in Planned Facilities in Combined Structure and in Existing Facilities

It was explained that 250 student nurses would be housed in both units of the Combined Structure. This number would approximate the total size of the expanded nursing school student-body. Preliminary planning indicates approximately 140 nurses may be housed in Unit 1. An additive alternate for an additional floor would provide for 32 more, bringing the total to 172. A deductive alternate would reduce it to 108.

With the development of quarters for a minimum of 100 nurses in Unit 1, it would be possible to house practially the entire nursing-school student-body in the Combined Structure and 610 Parnassus Avenue with the Fourth Avenue Dormitory used for over-flow and graduate nurses. If as many as 140 to 172 nurses are accommodated in Unit 1, it may be possible to consider abandonment of the Fourth Avenue Dormitory for housing of nurses, depending upon the number of facilities the administration may wish to make available for graduate nurses. Upon completion of the entire nursing residence program in the Combined Structure (Unit 1 & 2), 610 Parnassus Avenue Dormitory would then be available to accomodate graduate nurses, female students of the other schools and colleges, etc. It was noted that the rooms in 610 Parnassus Avenue, which are very small for two occupants, could be adapted for one person per room. This should be particularly desirable for the graduate nurses, and other female employe categories.

5. Present Status of Appropriations

The Chairman explained $2,000,000. has been appropriated by the State of California; $200,000. has been made available from the Student's Store accumulated earnings; $100,000. in matching funds were "earmarked" by the Regents at the time the student's contribution

totaled $100,000. The Committee assumed that the Regents would increase this figure, to bring their matching funds to the students' contribution up to $200,000.

A fund raising campaign among faculty, alumni and friends of the Medical Center was authorized and is now under way. The Regents indicated they would match the latter up to $200,000.

Summary of funds, either available or assumed as potentially available, for the Unit #1 Program:

State (53-54 Program)	$2,000,000
Student Funds and Regents' Matching Contribution, thereto,	400,000
Faculty-Alumni Funds and Regents' Matching Contributions, thereto,	400,000
Total	$2,800,000

Dean Fleming asked when it would be necessary to have the budgetary program settled. Regarding money pledged in the campaign but not receivable until a later date, it was suggested (Wagstaff) that the method of handling this matter for the new Alumni House in Berkeley be investigated. He said he believed the matter could be considered by the Regents at the time preliminary plans are presented to them for approval, but preferrably sooner. In addition to approving preliminaries, it was stated, the Regents ordinarily simultaneously authorize the succeeding steps involved through the taking of bids for construction. Before the latter step is taken, the overall funding picture should be clarified and it must be resolved before a construction contract can be awarded.

Dean Fleming felt there should be a definite picture of overall funding by January. Because the student store is a proven profit-making enterprise, he suggested that a loan from the Regents might be arranged. Dr. Steninger added that the store's profit-making ability would probably insure a bank loan.

Mr. Pflueger explained possible alternates to the Nurses' residence program that could be considered and the possibility of elimination the athletic wing of the Union, should funds prove insufficient for the entire program.

61. Review of Report of Visit to the State Legislature

The Chairman outlined the results of a conference that was held with the Legislative Auditor on April 15, 1953, attended by Messrs. Corley, Evans, Stull, Wagstaff, Weaver and Dean Johnstone. Following is from a report dated May 13, 1953 (Wagstaff to Johnstone) on that conference:

"The following is a summary of questions raised by Mr. Keller, Assistant to the Legislative Auditor upon our visit to Sacramento April 15, 1953 concerning items listed in the program for referenced project.

Many questions about facilities proposed were apparently answered to his satisfaction. However, several were considered to be proper criticisms and we indicated our determination to modify the program accordingly. For the latter group (which are marked with an asterisk) we feel that a report to your committee may be in order.

Nurses Residence:

*1. Bedrooms - There was strong objection to single rooms, particularly as connecting baths were also indicated. The room, storage and bath area totaled about 170 sq.ft. per person, and was considered out of line. This had been our own criticism previously, and we felt we should follow the University's accepted standard for housing of this type, which provides double rooms with either, connecting or central baths. (We note that U.S.P.H.S. standards for nurses housing provide double rooms with central bathing facilities.) We had planned to present this to the Committee with the suggestion that any request for facilities exceeding those standards be presented, with justification, to the Vice-President of Business Affairs or the President for decision. Because of the strong feeling of the Legislative Auditor on this point we indicated we would make every effort to adopt the double-room standard, confining single rooms to a very small number, for use in certain cases, for graduate nurses, etc.

This was one point upon which we felt we must agree.

2. Small Study Lounge on each floor was questioned, but successfully defended particularly if double rooms were to be used, as one of the occupants of the room would then have another place to work in the event use of the bedroom of the other occupant preluded study. However, function of the study on each floor, it was agreed, could be combined with the lounge.

3. The Main Lounge was questioned, the auditor suggesting that the lounge in the Student's Union might double for this purpose. It was shown, however, that the main lounge for nurses was most important as a meeting place for residents and their families (many nurses are from out of town) and where nurses may entertain guests.

#4. Date Rooms were questioned and we conceded that they could be eliminated.

*5. Laundry Rooms and Linen Rooms - It was suggested and accepted that laundry and linen rooms alternate on successive floors, rather than have both on every floor.

Student's Union:

*1. Barber-Beauty Shop suite was questioned, both as to size and facilities. It was agreed that the waiting area might be deleted and the size of the shops reduced, parti-

cularly the beauty shop which caters primarily to the non-student group.

*2. Offices - The number was questioned. It was agreed that the function of each office should be carefully re-considered toward possible combination, with reduction in area to result.

3. Cafeteria - Double serving lines and apparent excessive service area was questioned. However, both were justified on the basis of diversified type of trade (out-patient and public on one side and student-faculty on the other) and upon expected loads.

A general review toward simplification and economy, both for program and construction, was indicated. The use of (exterior) ceramic veneer facing was considered inconsistant with the economy approach.

As facilities programmed for the Student-Union Faculty areas exceed those which may be financed from non-state funds, it has been requested that we submit a justification in support of the distribution proposed.

It is our understanding that any savings resulting, pursuant to the above, may be retained for the project, to be reapplied to additional program coverage, either as Unit 1 facilities or in support of campus plant facilities which contribute to the project."

The Chairman discussed the distribution of funds and particularly state funds in connection with the Union portion of the project. It was believed that the distribution, as now programmed, had been justified in a report dated June 19, 1953 (Wagstaff to Evans) which called attention to the several elements in the project that are not considered "student union" responsibilities.

7. Steam Room

The Chairman reported several inquiries about a possible "steam room" to be included in the athletic area of the Union. The Committee indicated that this was not a necessary item, in their opinion.

9. Other Business

The Chairman referred to certain administration comments on parking in Unit #1 and the following was read from a letter dated October 5, 1953 (Wagstaff to Pflueger) on this subject:

"Parking

1. The Administrator expressed the desire that Unit 1 accomodate more than 100 cars. (The preliminaries have indicated total capacity up to 110 cars.) Parking for the maximum number

of cars possible in the sub-floor areas should be developed.

2. Grease rac[illegible], car washing facilities, etc., are not required in the first unit.

3. The Administrator suggests parking on an attendant bas in Unit #1, but no method specified for the larger Unit 2 porti Although the larger future unit may be handled on a non-attendan basis, the attendant method for Unit 1 may accomodate certain specific people who would be eligible to use the limited Unit 1 facilities. It would probably permit parking of more cars in restricted areas in Unit 1 and the attendant could regulate and administer the use of the University "pool" cars (see below)

4. It was requested that consideration be given to the possibility of keeping "pool" cars in the open near by. It may be difficult to accomplish this on the immediate Combined Structure site. (It is noted that an open, landscaped area at the north-east corner of the hospital, directly across the street, could comfortably accomodate 20 cars)."

Dr. Steninger asked what would happen to the existing student bookstore during the interim period between demolition of the Dental-Pharmacy Building and completion of the Student Union, a period of about 16 months. Dean Fleming stated that the Space and Alteration sub-committee of the Building and Campus Development Committee had that activity on their list of items to be housed.

Dr. Steninger raised the question of interim eating facilities for students, employees, etc., between the time the existing-students' cafeteria is demolished and the Combined Structure completed, also a period of 16 months. It was stated (Wagstaff) that it appears probable that cafeteria areas in H. C. Moffitt Hospital will be available for public use at about the same time or shortly thereafter the cafeteria is razed. Dean Fleming and Dr. Steninger questioned the adequacy of the H. C. Moffitt facilities for handling the load. However, Dean Fleming reported that Mr. Stull had expressed the opinion they would be adequate. It was noted that certain modifications have been made to the Moffitt Hospital cafeterias to increase their flexibility and to handle greater loads.

Meeting adjourned 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Wagstaff

COMBINED STRUCTURE

UNIT #1

1.	Building Cost	$3,052,991.38
2.	Outside Utilities	26,394.00
3.	Equipment	226,855.80
4.	Landscape, Roads and Walks	10,075.00
5.	Fees	191,300.32
6.	Supervision and Inspection	126,449.04
7.	Plans, Specs., Adv. and Tests	3,800.00
8.	Miscellaneous (special items)	3,858.25
9.	Contingency	45,307.63
	Total Project Cost	$3,687,031.40

Area Outside Gross = 161,876+ square feet

Project Cost per Square Foot Outside Gross = $22.79 or -

Frame: Steel

Architect: Milton T. Pflueger

Landscape Architect: Thomas Church

Consultants - Soil: Chester Marliave

Structural Engineer: Huber & Knapik

Mechanical Engineer: G. M. Simonson

Electrical Engineer: G. M. Simonson

294

COMBINED STRUCTURE

APPROPRIATION AS OF DECEMBER 8, 1960

NO.	FUND SOURCE		AMOUNT OF PRESENT FUNDS
	ASUC Medical Center Bldg. Funds	+ 326.40	$ 264,608.77
	ASUC Medical Center Friends		304,806.44
	SA CH 971/1953 Item 338		2,000,000.00
	ASUC Bldg. - Matching Money		100,000.00
	Additions & Repalcements-G.U.F. Outlay Loan		300,000.00
	Augmentation - Regents 9/16/55:		
	State Augmentation Funds	$ 201,836.20	
	Res. Plant Pool Earnings State	25,479.42	
	Vrs. Balances in 7 projects:		
		1,671.43	
		500.00	
		7.76	
		823.93	
		42.93	
	Res. Plant Pool Earnings-General	152,000.00	
	Res. Plant Pool Earnings-F.E.F.	168,000.00	
	Total Augmentation		550,361.67
	EQUIPMENT FUNDS 56/57 BLDG. PROGRAM-AVAIL. 7/1/56		
	SA CH 1/1956 Item 354	135,000.00	
	UC Capital Outlay Appropriation	15,000.00	
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT FUNDS		150,000.00
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION CURRENTLY ON HAND FOR BASIC PROJECT		3,669,776.88
	Special Donations		
	Reserve-Alumni Memorial Room	2,703.79	
	Millberry Furniture	1,925.42	
	Guy S. Millberry Memorial	1,536.30	
	Reserve - Smyth Funds	5,342.62	
	Alice A. Meyers-Music Room	5,419.99	16,928.12
	TOTAL PRESENT APPROPRIATION-ALL SOURCES		$3,686,705.00
			326.40
			3,687,031.40

They Built a Union for Medics

. . that includes a seven-story garage where cars can drive off the roof, two residence halls, an athletic plant, and view of San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge hat can never be impaired

bert A. Alexander
istant Business Manager-Union Director
y S. Millberry Union, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco

OCATED adjacent to San Fran- cisco's majestic Twin Peaks and he base of Mount Sutro, the Uni- sity of California Medical Center ne of the seven campuses of the iversity of California. Enrolled are dents in the schools of medicine, ntistry, pharmacy, nursing and the imedical health sciences. Presently olled are some 1600 students ed by a combined faculty and f of some 5000 persons, reflecting Medical Center's far-reaching re- rch and extension programs.

The most recent addition to this ctacular institution has been the y S. Millberry Union, named after late G. S. Millberry, renowned tal educator and former dean of college of dentistry. In view of complexity of contrasting facili- contained under a common roof, mammoth structure was referred as a "combined structure" during planning and construction stages. Major facilities include two resi- ce halls (one for men and one for men), each housing 112 students, arking garage accommodating ap- ximately 900 vehicles, a fully com- te "athletic plant," and typical fa- ies normally included in a student n. The women's residence hall is structed to permit expanded ac- modations for 292 occupants, and men's includes luxurious facilities distinguished campus visitors.

situated between two of San Fran- o's typically steep and breath-tak- ing streets, the building's north side offers an incomparable and idyllic view of San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate Bridge. Stepping onto the cafeteria terrace, one can see the seal rocks and ocean on the west, Marin County to the north, and Oak- land-Berkeley to the east.

Like so many other student union projects, the Millberry Union was preceded by 35 years of planning and efforts. For a number of years, net profits from a book and supply store operated by the Associate Dental Students were earmarked for the union project. Dedicated individuals, recognizing the peculiar problems manifesting themselves in an academic health sciences situation, conducted an intensive subscription campaign among alumni and assisted in persuading the regents of the university to appropriate additional moneys.

A planning committee was named to work with the administration, staff, student body, and Architect Milton T. Pfluger. In addition, Porter Butts, director of the Wisconsin Union, was enlisted by the committee to aid in the development of a master program of facilities and activities.

The rapid growing Medical Center with all its ramifications necessitated a "stage-by-stage" development. At the present time all stages have been completed with the exception of the addition of five stories to the women's residence hall, involving a cost (not including land) of $5.25 million.

The basic design concept of the over-all facility was essentially two-fold:

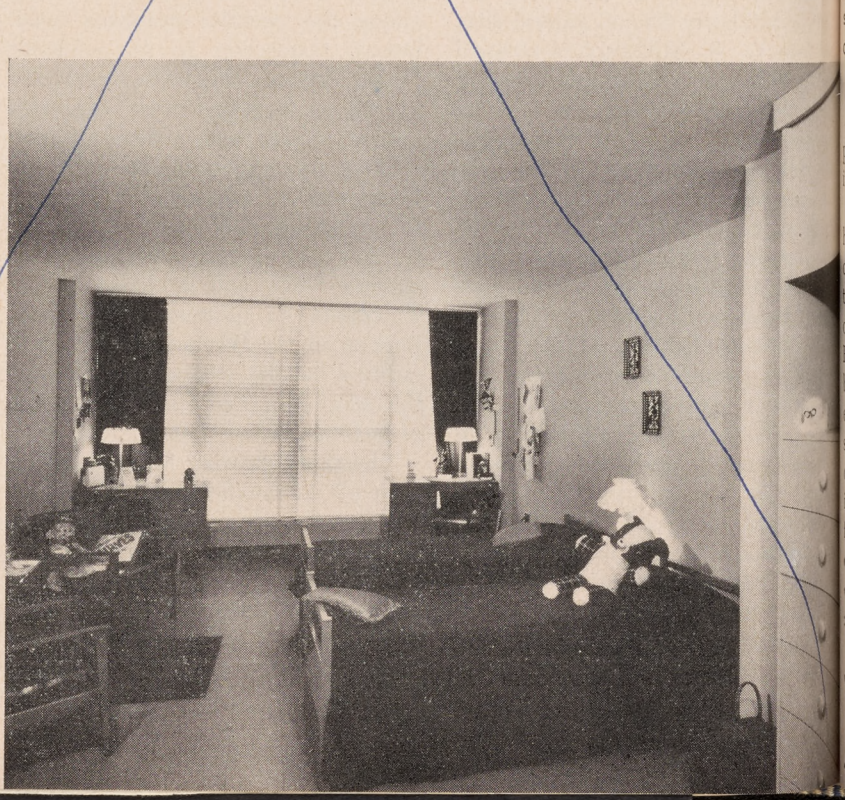
1. The tallest elements of the structure (the two residence halls) do not parallel Parnassus Avenue, the 15 story H. C. Moffitt Teaching Hospital, or the Medical Sciences Building. Rather, they are perpendicular to the avenue and these two buildings, thereby avoiding an "alley"; thus a sense of openness is felt along Parnassus Avenue. By placing these dormitories in perpendicular fashion, an open view for the hospital and sciences building was maintained.

2. The second design concept maintained independence in each of the several divisions of the combined structure, *i.e.* the women's residence facilities are private while having clear access to union facilities; public ingress and egress to the garage and other public facilities are also independent of areas reserved for the campus family.

Built-In Garage

It happens that the street which borders the structure on the east side is tied with one other for first place among the steepest streets in the city. The grade in question is in excess of 32 per cent, reflecting a difference in elevation of 85 feet from the upper main campus street to the lower street below. While this differential afforded planning advantages in certain phases, it also posed unique

Left: Zeckendorf campus residence hall provides living quarters for single students (both men and women), married students, and members of the faculty and administrative staff.



Right: Typical two-bed room in women's section. Each student is furnished a bed, chiffonier-wardrobe, desk, chair and study lamp. Each room has a lounge chair and window blinds.

Landscaped court at the entrance of the Guy S. Millberry Union and a connecting covered court create openness along the main street, while at the same time providing relief from the confinement of the multi-storied buildings on the main public thoroughfare running through the Medical Center.

planning problems and appreciably increased foundation costs.

Owing to the same site conditions, however, it became possible to include a seven-story garage structure that in no way interferes with the other facilities of the total building. Egress and ingress to the garage can be had from both the upper and lower stories, and the garage structure itself is entirely below the main floors of the other facilities. Delivery service to the building was mandatory from the upper main street in view of grade differential, but this was accomplished by means of a separate service concourse.

The main floor of the union, women's residence, and other main functions are at the level of the upper grade street and their spectacular view to the north is above the garage roof. This view can never be impaired.

The facilities of the union are many and varied and include a large 60 by 90 foot all-purpose area. This particular section is primarily a gymnasium and is fully equipped as such. It can, however, also be used quite readily as an auditorium or as an area for catering banquets for as many as 600 people.

Other facilities of the union include a 20 yard heated swimming pool, two squash-handball courts, billiard area, a table tennis room, a faculty dining club, numerous lounge areas, a public cafeteria (seating 125), a student cafeteria and fountain (seating 225), a music lounge, several meeting rooms, a book and supply store, a gift shop, student and administrative offices, and a three-chair barbershop.

Homelike Atmosphere

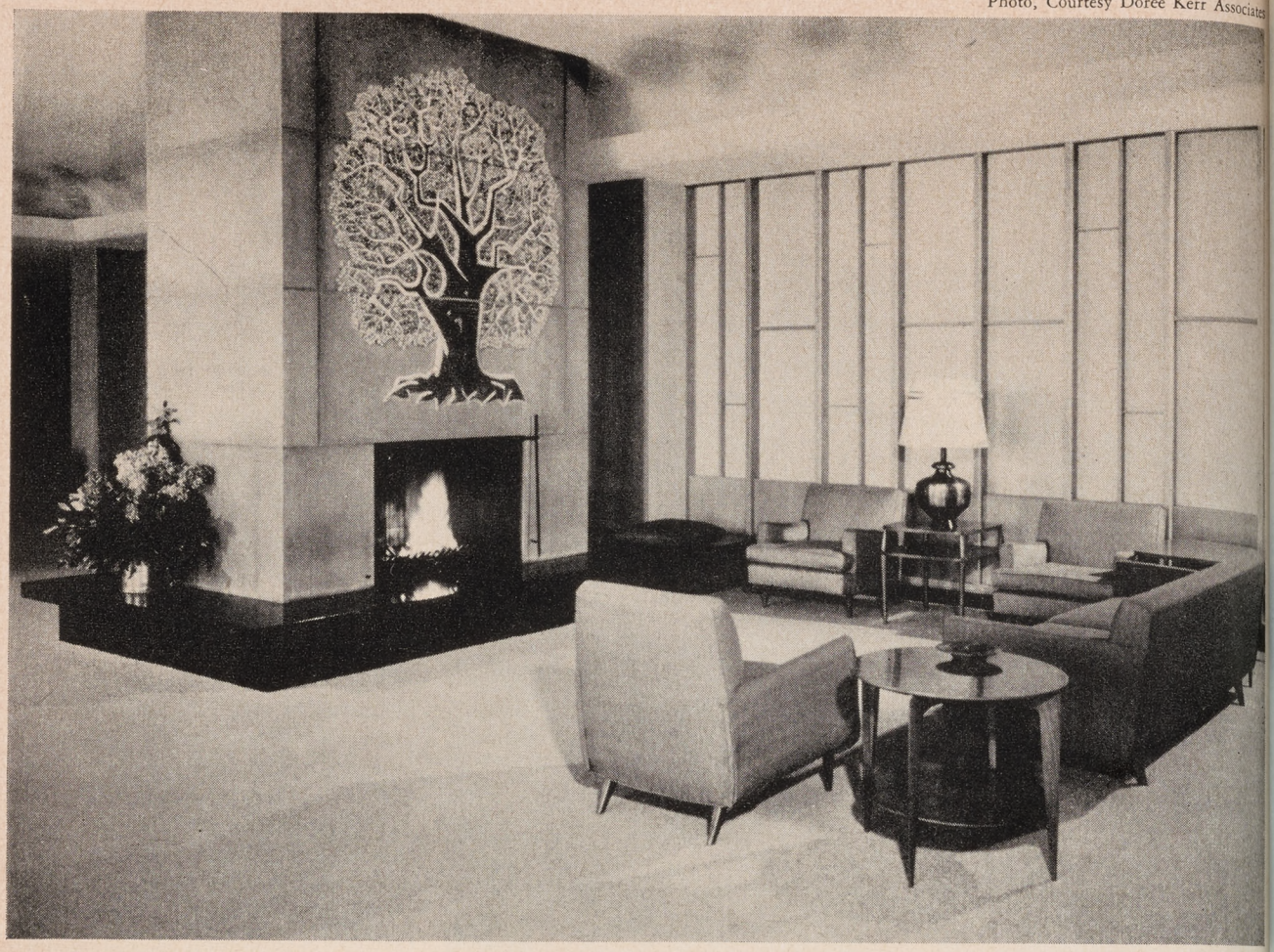
The institutional feeling has been avoided through the use of warm, happy materials and colors, in detailing for points of interest and intimacy rather than rigid mechanics and austerity. Woods of several species from a California ranch were donated and were used in finishing several areas of the union. As a result of private contributions the main lounge features a lovely and mammoth two-way fireplace highlighted by identical oak tree mosaics on either side. Doree Kerr, A.I.D., was retained as the interior decorator and collaborated with the architects in interior color design.

Structurally, the building utilizes a steel frame in the initial unit while the main parking structure is of reinforced concrete. Caisson foundations with belled bottoms of poured concrete were raised, despite both the steepness of the site and the sandy soil conditions. Foundation costs in the first unit alone were well in excess of $200,000.

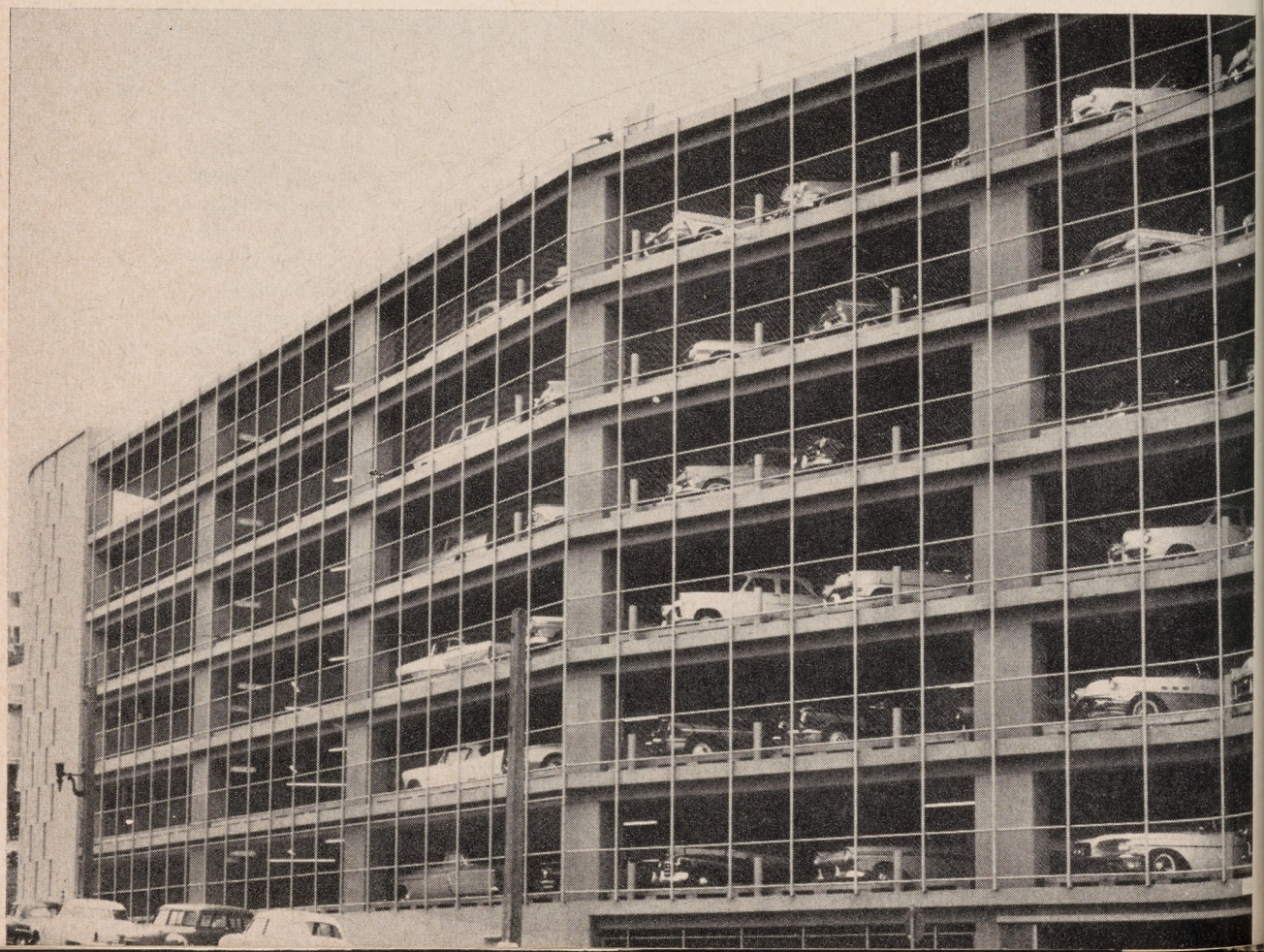
A landscaped court at the entrance of the building and a connecting covered court create openness along the main street while at the same time providing relief from the confinement of the multi-storied buildings on the main public thoroughfare running through the Medical Center. While the union's neighboring buildings are faced with ceramic veneer, cost considerations led to finishing the concrete exterior of the combined structure with colored cement plaster. A bold grid expressing columns and beams, with deeply revealed window walls of aluminum, tempered blue glass, and clear glass is the main theme of the exterior design.

The board of governors formulates policies of the union which are implemented by the union director and his staff. With one of the finest operating facilities in the West, the union has accomplished a great deal in providing programs to meet the highly specialized needs of those involved in the pursuit of the professional health sciences. ■

Photo, Courtesy Doree Kerr Associates



Above: The main lounge features a mammoth two-way fireplace highlighted by identical oak tree mosaics on either side. Below: Egress and ingress to the seven-story garage can be had from both the upper and lower stories.



YOUR MEDICAL CENTER

U. C. Medical Center

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

YOUR Medical Center:

Center:

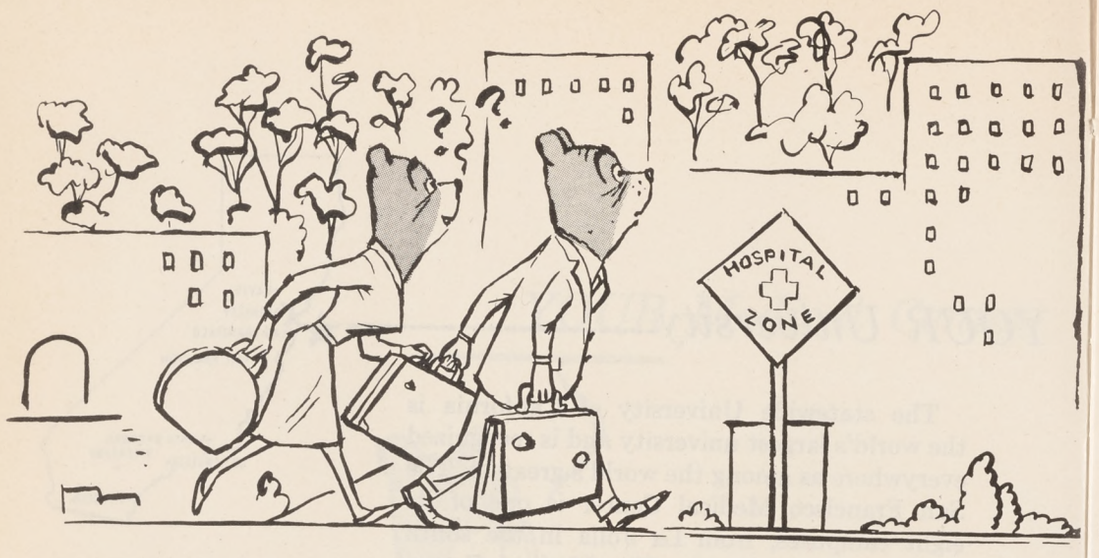
YOUR University

The statewide University of California is the world's largest university and is recognized everywhere as among the world's greatest. The San Francisco Medical Center is one of its eight campuses, from La Jolla in the south to Davis in the North. The Medical Center is unique among the campuses in being devoted entirely to the health sciences and their relationship to man and his environment; it is one of the few centers in the nation housing Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing on a single campus.

The University was founded in 1868; Berkeley is its oldest and largest campus. The Medical Center is the second oldest unit in the University system, dating from 1873, when the privately-owned Toland Medical College was deeded to the State. Later that year, the University similarly acquired a pharmacy school. The Regents — the governing body of the University — created the School of Dentistry in 1881 and the School of Nursing in 1907.

The present campus, on Parnassus Heights overlooking the Golden Gate, was occupied in 1898. The Medical Center's superb physical plant now encompasses two general teaching hospitals, a neuropsychiatric institute, and a complex of associated teaching and research structures. The new Guy S. Millberry Union, and on-campus living quarters for students both married and single, are among the most recent elements of the current building program. They offer much to enrich the social, cultural and recreational environment of the Medical Center.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961



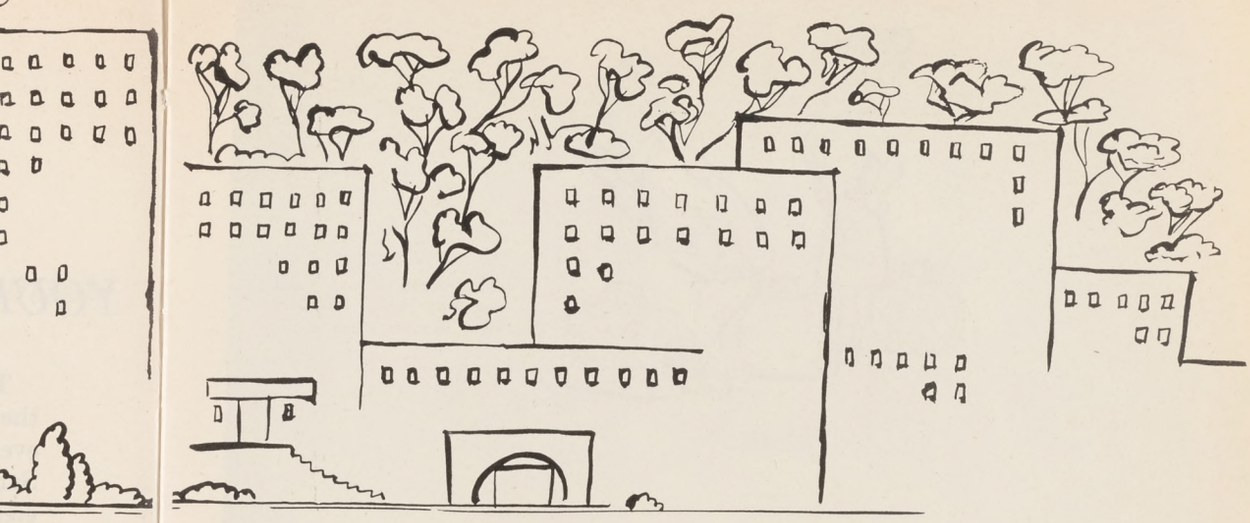
WELCOME

Provost John Saunders was not here when this booklet was being prepared, but he joins with me in welcoming you to our Medical Center campus.

All of you, at one time or another, have been welcomed in the various parts of our educational programs: into kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, junior college, and college. It has been one of the routine and periodic incidents in your educational career. Admonitions and advice have varied from "raise your hand when you wish to leave the room" to "no smoking in classrooms." The welcoming patterns remain the same as you enter this campus of the professional schools, but with a difference: the day you register in a school on this campus, you not only enter that school to prepare yourself for a professional career, but you actually enter the profession itself.

Most of you are entering the first phase of your professional career — the education and training program. You will continue to be taught, examined, and evaluated in the length, breadth, and depth of your knowledge of various courses much as you were in academic colleges; but you will also be subjected to a "fourth dimension" of evaluation. You will be scru-

299



—*from your faculty*

tinized and examined for attributes other than scholastic, such as motivation, diligence, integrity, kindliness, and degree of interest in your fellow men. If you possess these latter attributes, I welcome you to the way of a full life, but not an easy one; to a life of intellectual stimulation, but not devoid of dull routine; to a rewarding life, but with the material rewards generously diluted by the richer rewards that come of service to one's fellow men.

—Willard C. Fleming, D.D.S., D.Sc.
Vice Provost

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Student body officers meet regularly in the Millberry Union. Meetings are open.

WELCOME — from your student government

It is with genuine pleasure that I, as a representative of the Associated Students of the University of California Medical Center, take advantage of this opportunity to welcome those of you who are about to become part of one of the finest centers of education of its type in the world.

This Medical Center is uniquely designed to offer a wide interchange of ideas and information among the members of its several schools as well as with the rather formidable collection of healing arts knowledge herein assembled. To this end, it will help you to remember that this Center has been built for you, not you for it — despite any thoughts to the contrary that may tend to plague you at the time of midterms and finals. So never hesitate in your continuing process of adjustment to solicit assistance from members of the academic, administrative, or student government groups. All exist for your benefit and for the benefit of the people you will eventually serve.

As part of the center which can serve as a cohesive element for the various student groups, you will find the outstanding Millberry Union to be an ideal base of operation for many non-academic hours. It has also presented the basis for an effective program of student government and activities of which you are a part and in which you are urged to play an active role to the ultimate benefit of the entire Medical Center. In spite

of a heavy academic burden, the Union will help to make participation in various student activities more of a pleasure than at any time previously.

So I sincerely hope that this brief greeting and introduction seems not merely another platitude to you, but rather an invitation — an invitation to look forward to your time here as an opportunity to broaden yourself, not only academically (which must still remain a prime objective) but also socially and intellectually through those opportunities provided. And by maintaining contact with your student representatives, you alone can make student government a not impersonal endeavor and thereby one in which you can take an active part and interest. Within the realm of student government, I stand ready to hear any student and to act within my limits to his benefit.

—Glenn E. Fortini
President, Associated Students, 1959–60

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

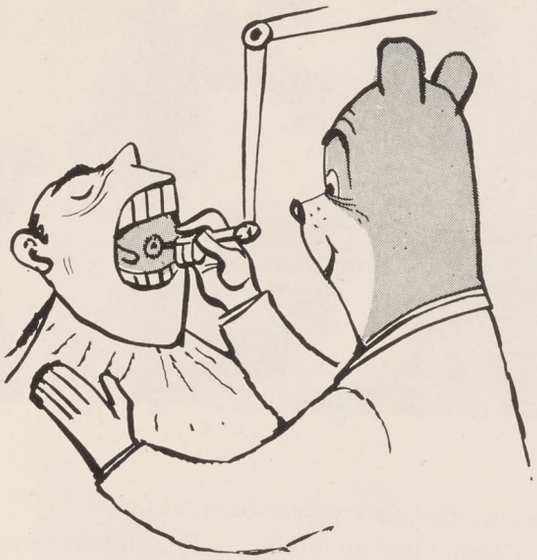
Who are your fellow students ?

You are one of some 1600 students who are preparing for careers in the health professions and the related sciences. Let us introduce them to you.

First, those in the undergraduate professional degree curricula of the four schools:

Medicine. The four-year course for the M.D. degree follows three or four years of pre-medical study, during which the student acquires a background of general and scientific education. His first two years at San Francisco are devoted largely to the basic medical sciences — anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology. Clinical knowledge and experience are then built upon this base through supervised work with patients. At least one year of internship follows before the new physician can be licensed; a majority of students take further training.

Pharmacy. This is the profession especially responsible for identification, manufacture, preparation, and distribution of medicinal and allied agents. The Doctor of Pharmacy degree is granted after two years of pre-pharmacy study and a four-year professional curriculum. The curriculum permits "majors" in general pharmacy, analytical pharmaceutical chemistry, or hospital and manufacturing chemistry. These "majors" reflect



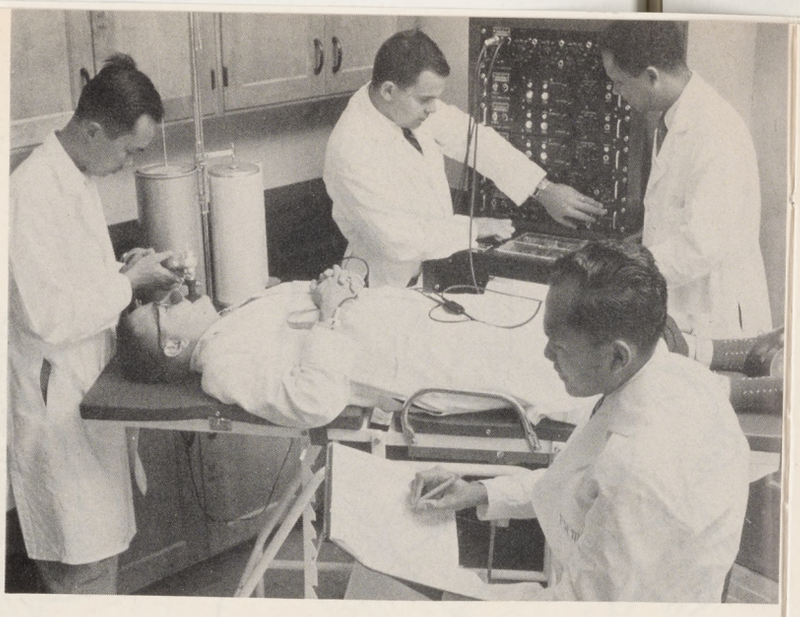
the variety of pharmaceutical careers. Graduates may work in retail and hospital pharmacies; analytical, manufacturing or research laboratories; law enforcement and public health agencies; health science schools.

Dentistry. At least two years of study in the sciences and humanities precede the four-year preparation for the D.D.S. degree. The first two years of dental school include preparation in the basic sciences (the modern dentist being responsible not only for care of the teeth but for the whole field of oral health and disease) and in dental technics and materials. The last two years provide supervised experience with patients. Two curricula are offered; one stresses operative dentistry, the other orthodontics.

The two-year dental hygiene program, taken after two years of college work, leads to a B.S. degree. Hygienists assist the dentist in oral health care and research, and take part in public health education.

Nursing. The B.S. degree program provides three years of clinical and academic training, after two years of accredited college education. This basic program prepares students for staff positions in hospital, public health and school nursing. Through graduate study, they may become expert in specialized nursing care, teaching, supervision, and research. A

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961



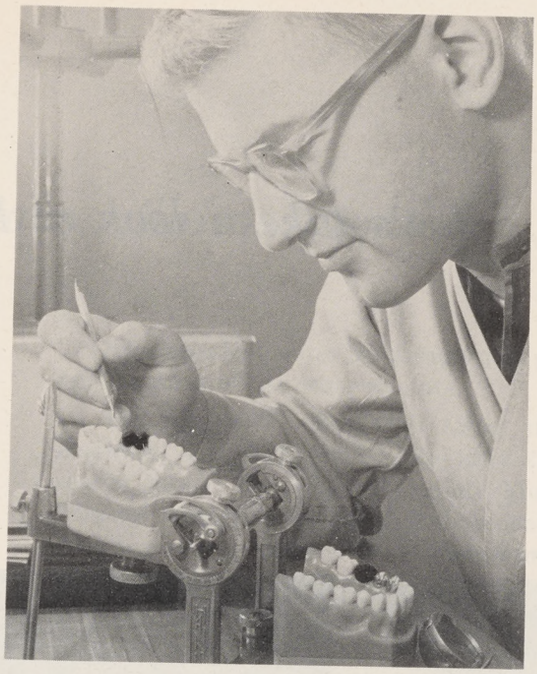
Medical students study drug actions—here, by observing a classmate.

number of students on the San Francisco campus are here to obtain additional training required for the B.S. degree, after qualifying as Registered Nurses in hospital nursing schools elsewhere.

Many of your fellow students are physicians on the *intern and resident* staff ("house staff"). The Medical Center offers "straight" internships in medicine, surgery, pediatrics and pathology, and residency training programs (from two to five years in length) in 18 specialties. Internships are also given in dietetics and hospital pharmacy, and residency training is given in hospital administration.

Graduate Students working toward advanced academic degrees have increased in number with the move from Berkeley to San Francisco of three departments in the School of Medicine and most of the School of Nursing graduate program. Students at the Medical Center may earn master's or doctoral degrees in anatomy, biochemistry, dentistry, nursing, pathology, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology, and physiology.

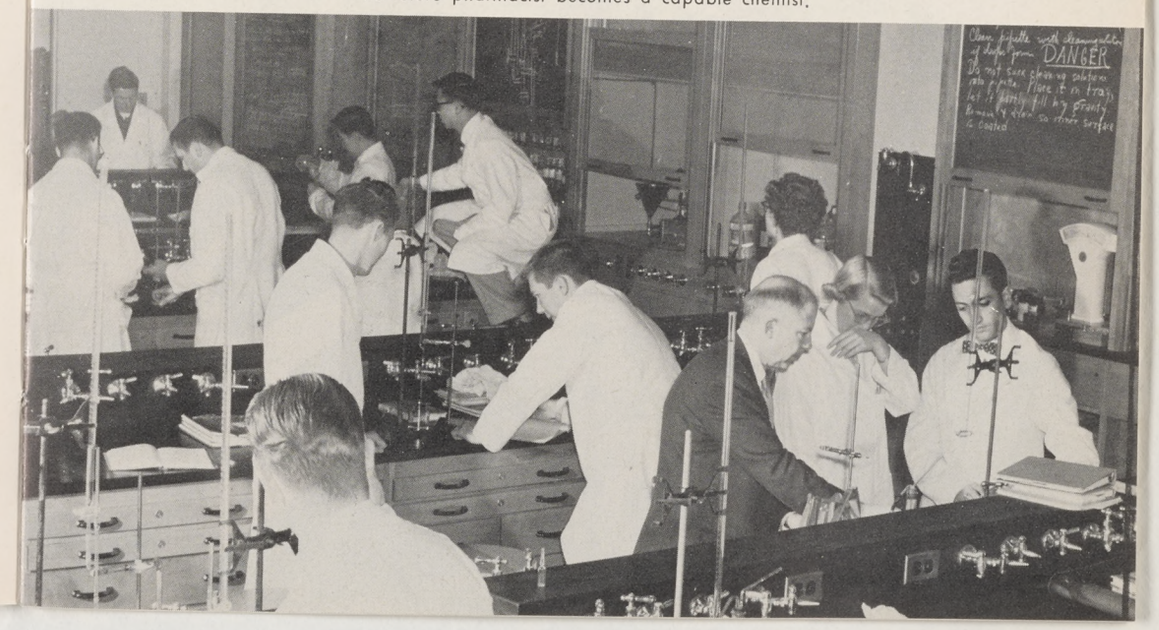
Several *special curricula* are offered in the School of Medicine for other members of the "health team." All require previous college training. They include a two-year curriculum in medical illustration; one-year programs in medical technology (clinical laboratory techniques), orthoptic technology (measurement and correction of defects in binocular vision), physical therapy, and X-ray technique; and a one-semester course in exfoliative cytology (methods of preparing and screening materials shed by internal organs for detection of abnormal or malignant cells).



An articulator—one of the dental student's boon companions.

She's a student nurse—and her patients think she's a good one.

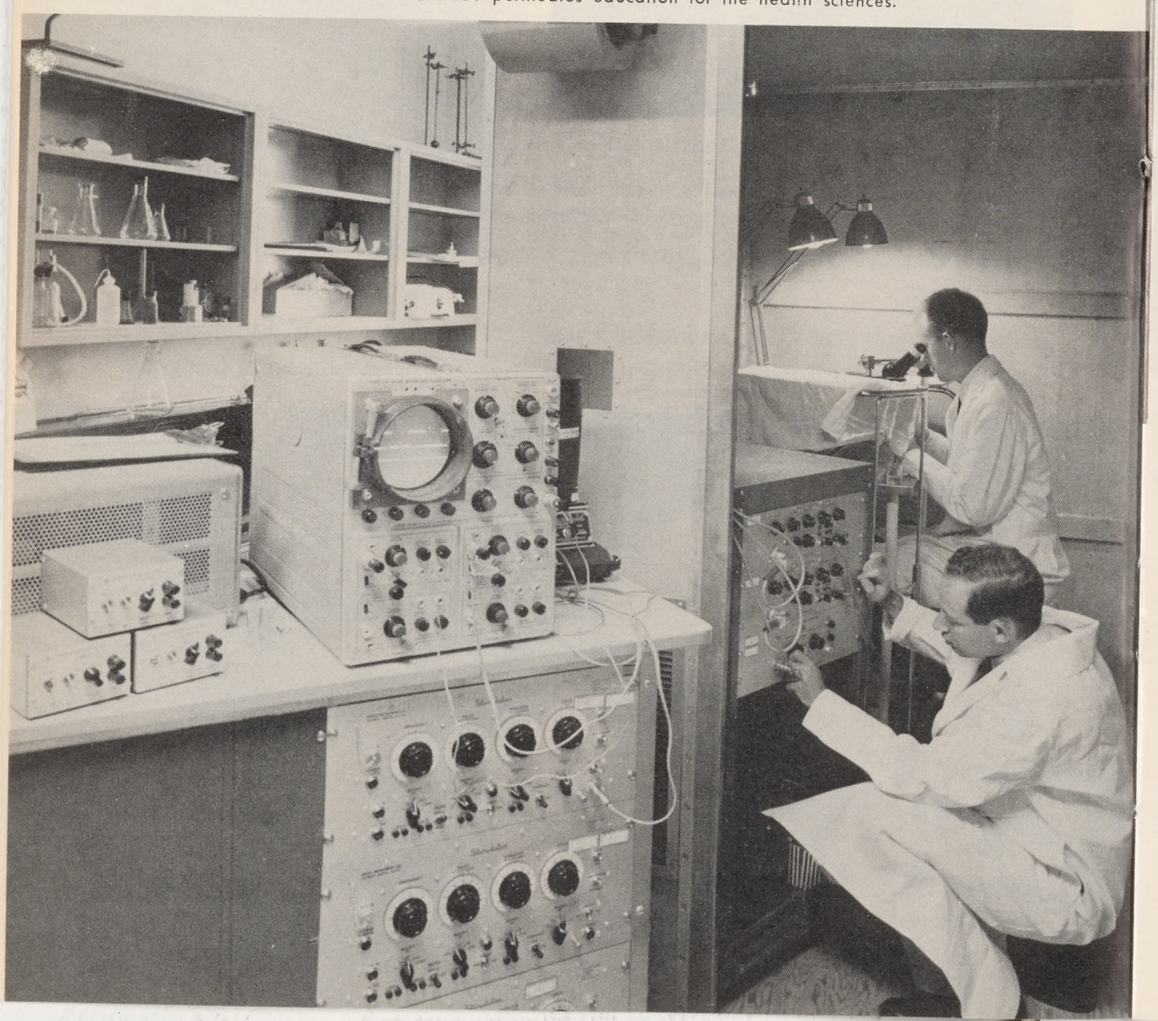
The future pharmacist becomes a capable chemist.

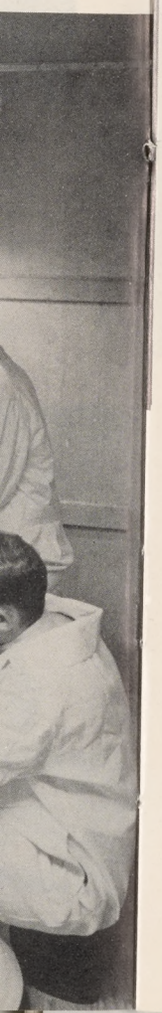


ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Let's take a look at the

The research attitude permeates education for the health sciences.





at the labs, clinics, hospitals ...

Here are some notes on the physical plant in which you will be studying, and on some of the other tenants.

The *Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital* and the adjacent *Medical Sciences Building*, both completed since 1954, have become the teaching and research core of the Medical Center. Moffitt is a modern, 474-bed general hospital admitting about 13,000 patients annually. Much of the clinical teaching in the Schools of Medicine and Nursing is concentrated there, and the hospital is "headquarters" for the Cancer and Cardiovascular Research Institutes. The Medical Sciences Building contains the majority of the classrooms and teaching laboratories, the library, the deans' offices of the four schools, and many research activities including the Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology.

The *Clinics Building* is what its name implies. Adjoining the Medical Sciences Building, it is occupied chiefly by the out-patient clinics of the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry.

The *University of California Hospital*, built in 1917 with private funds, is now being completely renovated and remodeled in stages. The first section of 102 beds has been completed, and ultimately the hospital will provide a total of 210 additional beds at the Medical Center.

These four buildings, all fronting on Parnassus Avenue, are interconnected; your destination in any of them can be reached from the corresponding floor in any other. You'll usually get the quickest elevator service in the Medical Sciences Building.

Among the Medical Center's other research and testing structures are the *George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research*, the *Medical Research Building* (housing the Surgical Research Laboratories and the Radioactivity Center), the *Radiological Laboratory* and the old *Medical School Building*, all backing on Mt. Sutro, and the *Metabolic Unit for Arthritis and Allied Diseases*, across Parnassus from the Clinics Building. The *Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute* is a special research and teaching hospital with associated laboratories and clinics, jointly staffed by the California Department of Mental Hygiene and the University.

You will have gathered that several outstanding research groups are

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

at work at the Medical Center. A few more details:

The *Biomechanics Laboratory* has evolved from a program of research in the problems of leg amputees. It is now deeply involved in fundamental studies in such fields as locomotion, energy expenditure and pain sensation, in health and in various disease states.

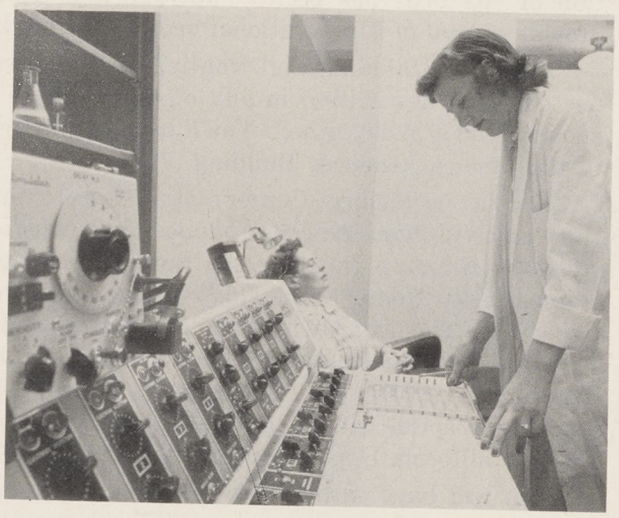
The *Cancer Research Institute* sponsors investigations in cell physiology, tissue culture, immunology, hematology, cancer chemotherapy, and other fields related to the study of tumors. Its staff includes both School of Medicine faculty members and full-time Institute investigators.

The *Cardiovascular Research Institute* brings together investigators in many disciplines to study fundamental problems related to the heart, blood vessels, lungs and kidneys. An important part of its activities is a graduate training program in cardiovascular and pulmonary research, supported by the National Heart Institute.

The *Hooper Foundation* has a long record of significant contributions in medical research. Its staff has made major advances in bacteriology and in understanding of epidemic, animal-borne and food-transmitted diseases, and in oral biology.

The *Metabolic Unit* has made important contributions in studies of pituitary and adrenal function, immunologic factors in rheumatoid arthritis and other connective-tissue diseases, and evaluation of steroid hormones and oral anti-diabetic drugs.

The *Proctor Foundation* is an important center of research in eye diseases. Among its notable studies have been those in eye infections, anat-



Teaching, research, service—electroencephalographic lab, like others, contributes to all three.

The dental clinics—here occupied by student hygienists.

omy and physiology of the eye, and ocular manifestations of systemic diseases.

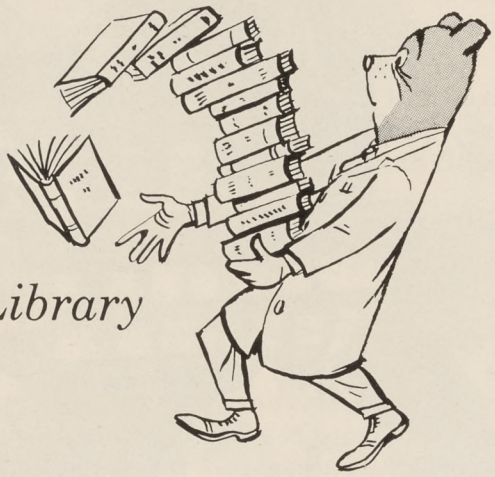
The *Radiological Laboratory*, supported by the Atomic Energy Commission, houses the University's 70-million-volt medical synchrotron. This laboratory is now being used for treatment and investigation of selected cancer patients, and for studies in basic radiation biology and physics.

The *Radiological Research Laboratory* was established for investigations in diagnostic radiology. Its current program includes studies of image amplifiers, television circuits and X-ray movies.

The *Surgical Research Laboratories* provide complete facilities for animal surgery and for numerous related investigations. Among the active programs there are studies of cardiovascular surgery, surgical anatomy and bacteriology, and metabolic and technical surgical problems.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Your Medical Center Library



The *University of California Medical Center Library* occupies the first three floors of the south wing of the Medical Sciences Building, and provides for the needs of all activities requiring library service on the San Francisco campus. You'll spend a lot of time there, so get acquainted with it early. The entrance to the library is on the *second floor* of the Medical Sciences Building which is also the *main floor* of the library. There is a Reference Librarian stationed at the Reference Desk who will be glad to assist you whenever you need help. A Library Orientation Bulletin may be obtained from the main desk.

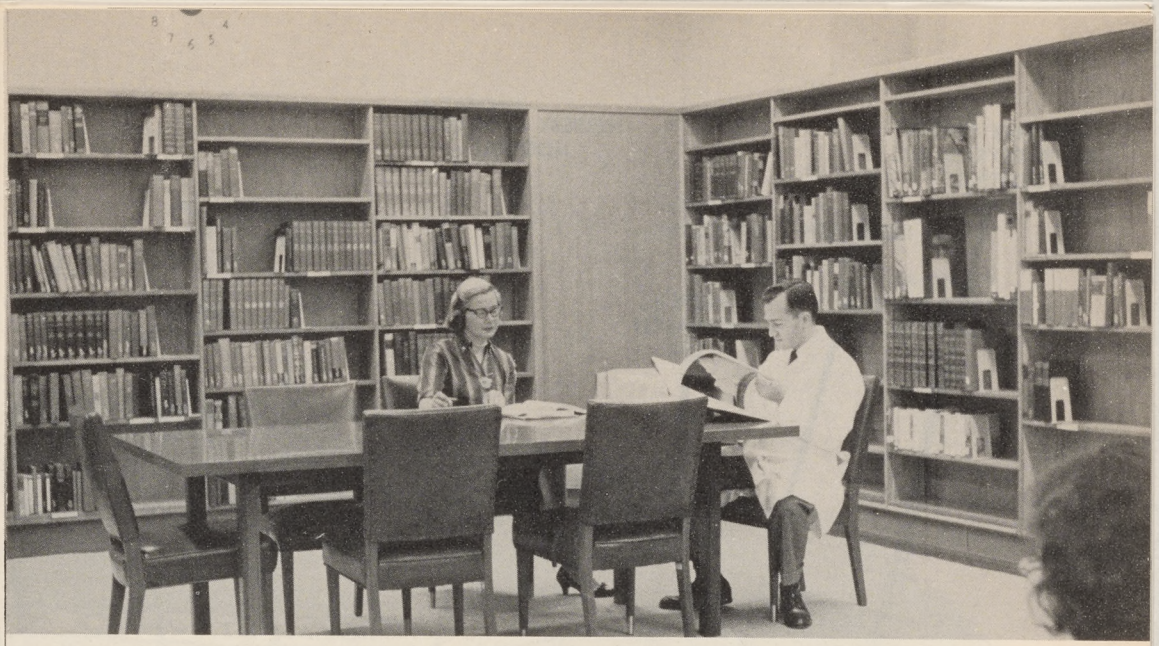
SPECIAL FEATURES:

Browsing Room: This is located opposite the main loan desk on the second floor, and offers to students and faculty members a unique opportunity for pleasant relaxation and for recreational and cultural reading in luxuriously comfortable surroundings. No studying allowed.

History Room: The third floor houses one of the world's finest and most absorbing collections of rare books and treatises pertaining to the history of the medical sciences. Here the interested student may browse, conduct research, join seminars, and enjoy displays of rare items from this collection.

Ophthalmology Room: The Ophthalmology Collection, and a display of instruments of historical interest in this specialty, may be found in the spe-

299



Even the library isn't all work. Here's the popular browsing room.

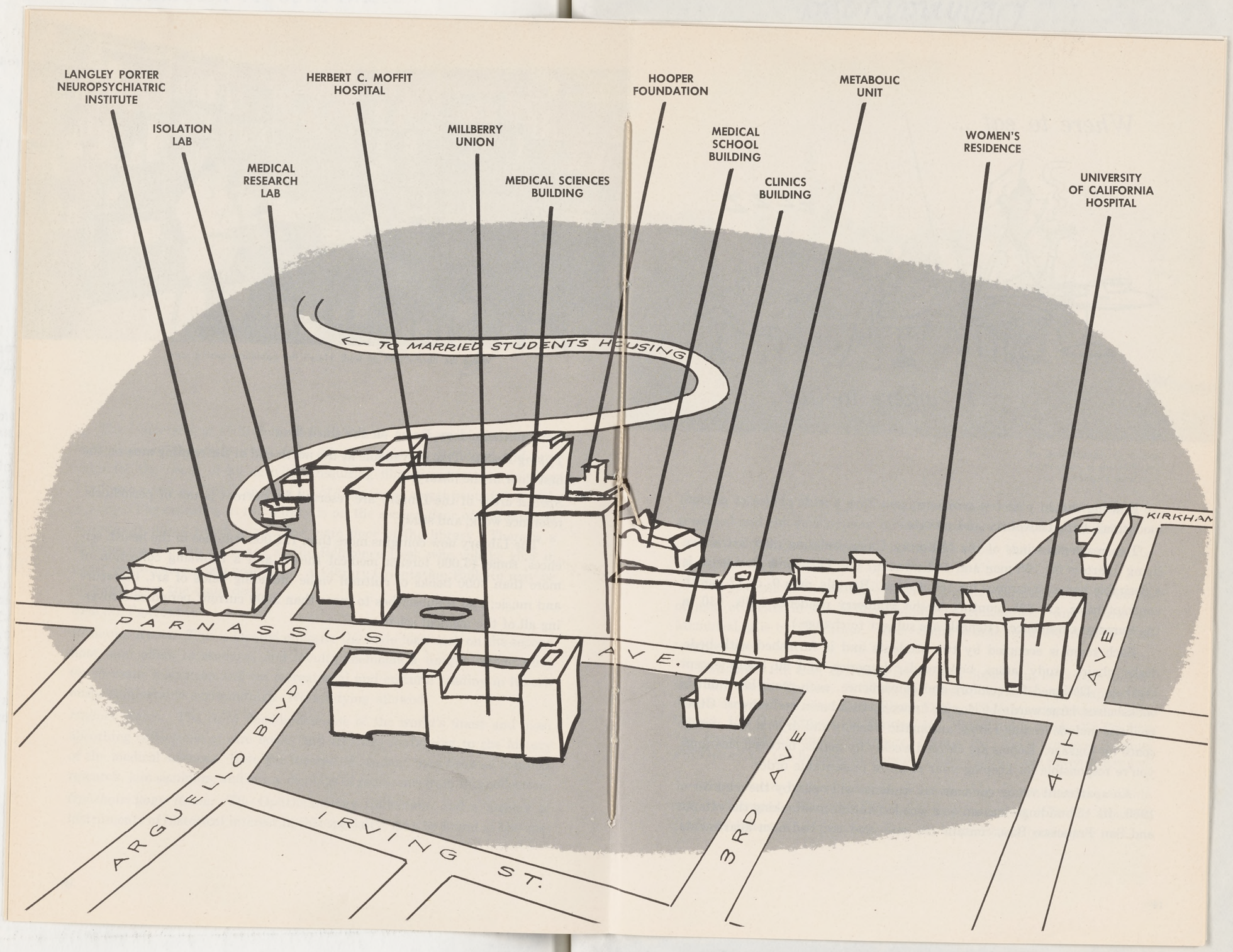
cial Ophthalmology Room on the third floor.

Typing Room: This is available at the north end of the reading area on the first floor of the library.

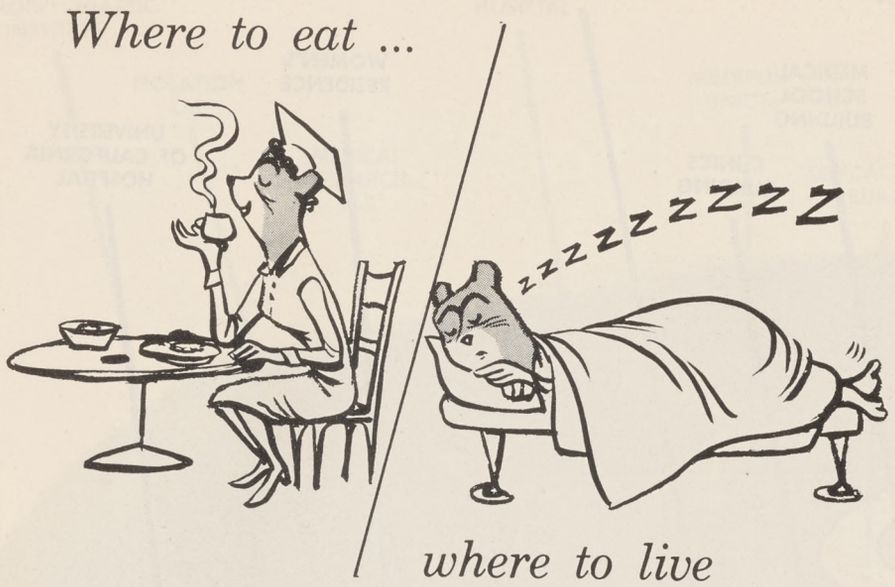
Special areas of the Library are reserved for current issues of periodicals, reference work, and study.

The Library now contains more than 125,000 volumes in the health sciences, some 43,000 foreign medical theses, and a browsing collection of more than 3000 books of cultural value including fields of art, literature and music; and it subscribes to more than 2000 current periodicals covering all of the medical sciences.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961



ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961



Housing should pose few problems; you have a wide choice of accommodations, both University and private.

Two residence wings of the Millberry Union building offer attractive living quarters for 105 men and 112 women. The Parnassus Residence is a desirable home-on-campus for 150 women. Rentals, on a 9- or 12-month contract basis, are $35 monthly in the Millberry residence halls, $30 in the Parnassus residence. (Rentals are subject to change.)

Each room is occupied by two students and is furnished with beds, desks, chairs, study lamps, bedspreads, draperies, and all linens except blankets. Designed for comfort and convenience, each room has built-in bookshelves, large wardrobe closets, drawers, wash basin and mirror. Other facilities include ironing rooms, automatic washers and dryers, and storage space for luggage. Rooms are cleaned weekly by maids; between cleanings, you're responsible for keeping your room in presentable order.

An apartment village for married students will open by the summer of 1960. Its 15 buildings, located on a wooded hillside overlooking the campus and San Francisco Bay, contain 165 one- and two-bedroom apartments.

The date lounge, an added attraction of the Millberry women's residence.

Rentals will be $70 and $85 a month. Stoves and refrigerators will be provided and the development includes laundry and parking facilities.

For reservations or further information about University accommodations, visit the Housing Office in the Millberry Union.

Ten professional fraternities provide housing near campus for a number of men students in the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Membership is by invitation. (See "Some Words from the Wise.") Fraternities are:

Medicine: Phi Chi, 10 Judah Street; Nu Sigma Nu, 1495 Fourth Avenue; Phi Delta Epsilon, 50 Kirkham Street; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 100 Judah Street. *Dentistry:* Delta Sigma Delta, 330 Parnassus Avenue; Alpha Omega, 108 Cole Street; Psi Omega, 101 Woodland Avenue; Xi Psi Phi, 745 Parnassus Avenue: *Pharmacy:* Kappa Psi, 398 Parnassus Avenue; Phi Delta Chi, (no housing at present); Rho Pi Phi, 1390 Seventh Avenue.

Private rooms and apartments, at a wide range of rentals, are available near the campus. Many landlords list their vacancies with the Dean of Students' Office. The University does not inspect these quarters or arrange

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

reservations, however; that is up to you.

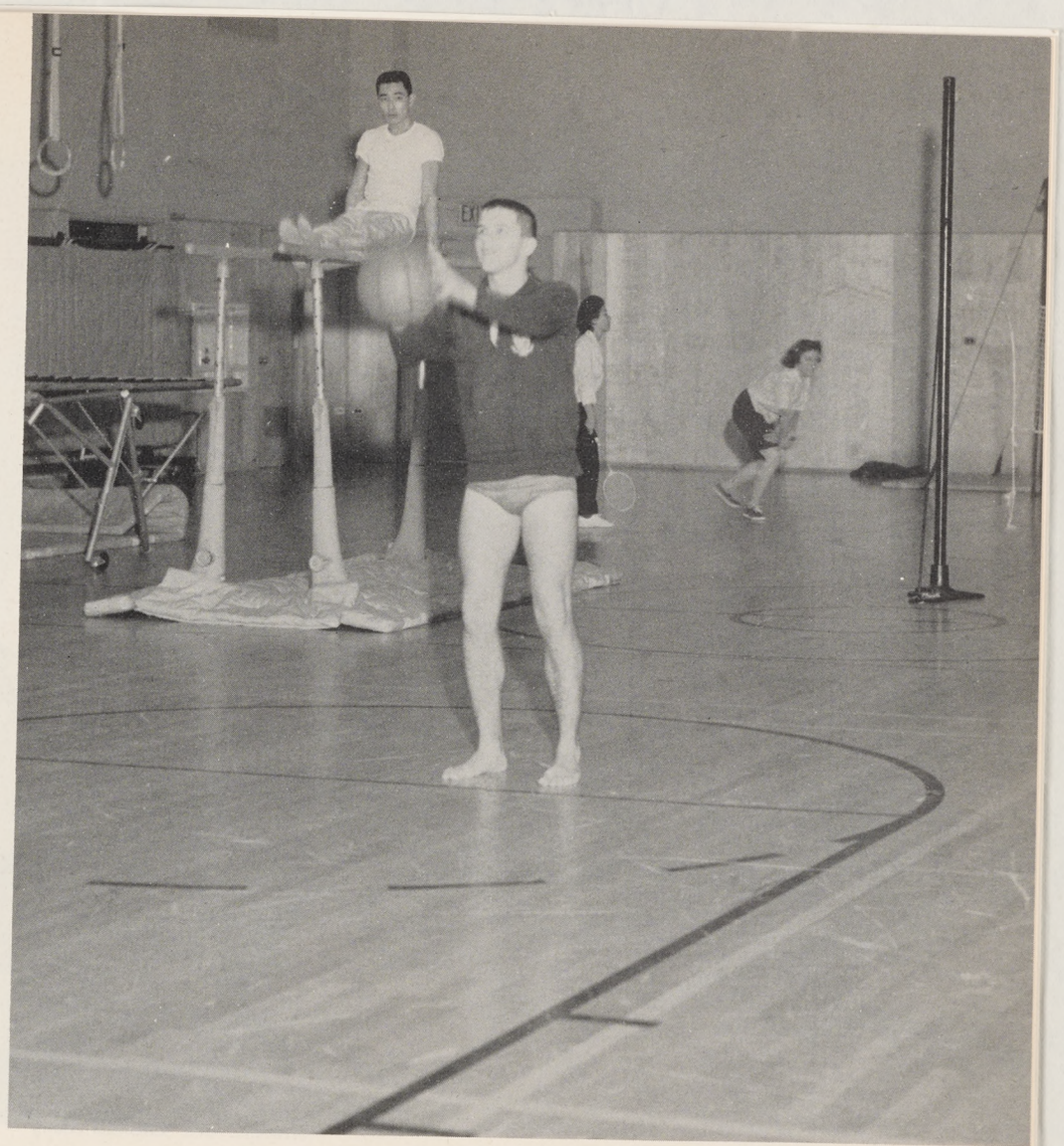
Now about food. In the Millberry Union, you'll find both a pleasant cafeteria for full-scale meals and a fountain for lighter fare and between-classes snacks. On the second floor of Moffitt Hospital are two large cafeterias and a public coffee shop. And the "shack," operated by the student body, serves short orders, coffee and such near the rear courtyard entrance to the Medical Sciences Building.

Campus dining facilities feature good food at reasonable prices, not candlelight-and-wine atmosphere. You can feed a healthy appetite on $2.50 a day or less.

The Millberry Union

The Millberry Union opened in 1958, meeting a long-felt need for a campus center for social, cultural and recreational activities. Its members — students, faculty and alumni — have at their disposal an outstanding

Fireplace ornaments the main lounge. Steninger Gym (right) is also theater, ballroom, auditorium.



activity center and an active program.

Recreation areas include a swimming pool, squash and handball courts, a gymnasium, an exercise room, a music room with piano and high-fidelity sound system, and facilities for billiards and other table games. The Union also contains a cafeteria, fountain, lounges and meeting rooms, and other leisure facilities, in addition to the campus bookstore, barber shop and parking garage.

The Union activity program is planned by a professional staff under the direction of a Board of Governors representing students, faculty, alumni and administration. The program is flexible, and the staff wel-

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

comes suggestions from students. Among Union activities are intramural sports, art exhibits, noon concerts, movies (feature films at moderate charges are usually shown once a week during the fall and spring semesters), swimming and dance lessons, and instruction in numerous games.

The Union building fund had its nucleus in the accumulated profits of a cafeteria and supply store operated by the student body for some 30 years. Additional funds were provided by alumni and other friends, the Regents, and the Legislature. The Union is named for the late Dean Guy S. Millberry of the School of Dentistry, who — beginning in the 1920's

Music room (left) attracts the talented and those who just listen.
Book and supply store (above) is well stocked to meet your needs curricular and otherwise.

— was a key figure in planning for the eventual construction of such a center. The Steninger Gymnasium (which doubles as auditorium and ballroom) was named by the Regents in honor of Dr. George Steninger, a dental alumnus and faculty member who directed the building fund drive, served as graduate manager of the student store and cafeteria, and has since served the Union as the first chairman of its Board of Governors.

Your Millberry Union fee, paid at registration, entitles you to all the privileges of membership. We need hardly tell you that the privileges and pleasures are many; you'll soon learn that for yourself.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Student Affairs

Student Government

Campus student government has a unique organization. The Associated Students of the University of California Medical Center — ASUCMC — is a composite of the student bodies of the four schools and the para-medical curricula. As you register each semester you become a member of the ASUCMC and of your individual school and class student bodies.

The ASUCMC Council is the student governing body and is made up of representatives from the various schools' councils and from every class, including the graduate groups and the special curricula. The Council meets once a month in the Millberry Union and all students are always invited to attend. Major offices of the ASUCMC rotate annually among the four schools. In other words, the president this year (but not next) might be a medical student, the vice-president from Pharmacy, the secretary from Dentistry and the treasurer from Nursing. It is felt that in this way all the schools will have an equal opportunity to take an active part in the leadership of our campus.

Besides the elected representatives to this Council, committees are headed by ASUCMC members appointed by the President. These committees include Publications, with the editors of *Synapse*, the bi-weekly campus paper, and *Medi-Cal*, the yearbook, in charge; Activities, which is directed toward orientation and social events; and the recently-formed Noon Concert Committee. Ex officio Council members include the Dean of Students

and a faculty member, and a member of the Millberry Union Board of Governors.

At present there is no ASUCMC student body fee; the organization is financially dependent upon a $2 allocation from each sale here of the Berkeley campus athletic card. This card admits the bearer to all athletic events open to Berkeley students, and carries certain other designated privileges. It can be purchased for $10 where you register or at the Central Desk of the Union following registration.

Your membership in the ASUCMC offers many benefits. Besides the activities of your own school's student body, it offers the *Synapse* twice a month, the *Medi-Cal* yearbook, the Christmas Informal and Spring Bacchus dances, weekly noon concerts, and an opportunity to be a part of the Associated Students of the University as a whole. You can insure its value to you by your active participation in its activities.

Student Health Service

The purpose of the Student Health Service, 120 Medical School Building, is to conserve your time for classwork and studies by protecting your health. It is supported in part by your Incidental Fee. The Service has its own medical and nursing staff, and is responsible for the care of all students

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

who are regularly registered on the San Francisco campus, including members of the house staff while in residence at the Medical Center.

Routine physical examinations, tuberculin tests and immunizations are provided — and required — for all students. The Service will provide care for all acute illnesses and indispositions that may arise while you are actually enrolled as a student on the campus. It does not take responsibility for chronic illnesses or disabilities that may be present at the time of entrance to the University.

Student Health Service coverage includes surgical care and up to 30 days' hospitalization per semester, on the recommendation of the Director. Patients may be referred, if necessary and as staff and facilities permit, for consultation elsewhere on the campus. Your first source of treatment for any illness, however, is the Student Health Service.

If an illness is of a nature requiring long, continued care so that the student may not be able to return to classes during the current semester, or if at the end of the semester the student is still ill, he will be released to his home or community as soon as the Director of the Student Health Service considers it safe.

Scholarships and Loans

A few campus-wide scholarships and loans are available to students at the Medical Center. In general, these are awarded on a basis of scholarship and need; the qualifications and obligations attached to them vary. All information concerning these loans and scholarships may be obtained through the Office of the Dean of Students, 238 U. C. Hospital.

ALSO

In addition, some loan funds are available under the National Defense Education Act to students who are permanent U. S. residents. Students applying for these loans may borrow no more than $1000 a year, and up to a maximum total of $5000. Interest is 3 per cent, and begins one year after graduation. Repayment is to begin one year after graduation or completion of advanced training, and is to be completed within ten years thereafter. Applications and further information may be obtained from the office of the Dean of Students, Room 238, U. C. Hospital.

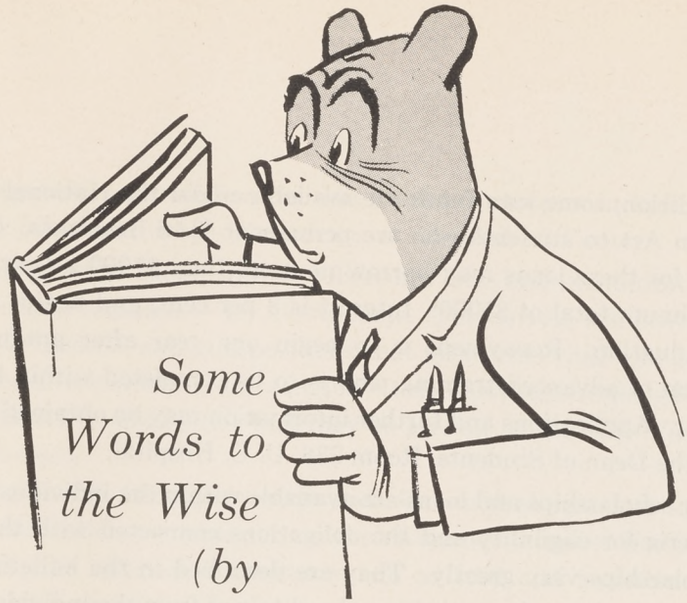
Other scholarships and loans are available within the individual schools. The criteria for eligibility and the obligations connected with these loans and scholarships vary greatly. They are described in the bulletin of each school, and further information may be obtained from the individual deans' offices.

About Jobs

Will you need to supplement your income while you're at the Medical Center? If so, you will find several sources of employment information.

The Personnel Office, 60 U. C. Hospital, is sometimes able to offer part-time or temporary employment on campus during the school year and during vacations. The Provost's Office, 126 Medical Sciences Building, frequently employs students as campus tour guides on an hourly basis. The Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital, is occasionally asked to recommend students for off-campus employment. The dean's office of your school can tell you of job opportunities related to your professional training.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961



Some Words to the Wise (by the Voice of Experience)

(The following advice on how to make it through your Medical Center career, academically and socially, comes from those who are making it successfully. It is distilled from the experience of members of the San Francisco chapter of the California Club, a University-wide organization of student leaders.)

Cal Club welcomes you to Parnassus Heights. The Medical Center enrolls some 1600 students, and is served by more than 3000 faculty members and non-academic personnel. You may not ever meet all of these people, but you will come to know your classmates intimately; you will share each other's happy moments and grievances in classroom, clinic, laboratory and hospital as long as you are here.

We want to acquaint you now with some of the mysteries and mechanics of campus life that will soon confront you. An attempt will be made to set forth probems that have become evident to other students in the past; our doing so, we hope, will help you organize yourself in order to minimize or prevent them before they occur.

One key to success in the professional schools is *organization of time.* You have probably heard this advice before, but here it is of particular importance: Professional curricula are demanding, and your class day will probably be more solidly filled than it was when you were fulfilling your admission requirements. You will need to build sufficient study time into

your schedule — between and around classes, in the evenings, and on weekends.

Many of you will have exacting technical skills to master. These have a tendency to require hours where minutes look to be sufficient. Don't fall into this trap of false expectations. Use your time with discretion.

No matter how "elementary" a question you may have about a course, don't be afraid to ask it. Others probably are just as confused as you. And even the best instructor may forget that you don't know something he takes for granted. So ask him.

If you are having trouble with your studies, let your faculty advisors share your problems; don't internalize them. Problems have a tendency to snowball, and before you realize it you may be buried in an avalanche. Confiding in an appropriate advisor builds closer relations with the faculty, and may bring to their attention not only your individual problems but those that are shared by your classmates.

As a class you will be living and working together daily. The utmost cooperation on everyone's part is essential. Work together on class projects and organizations. Above all practice the Golden Rule. Choose class officers wisely, for they will represent you and can often spell the relative success or failure of class objectives. A good policy is to acquaint yourself with your classmates as early as possible and as widely as possible, because elections are held within the first few weeks of the semester.

Physical fitness and an occasional "break" will help you stay mentally alert and academically able. Enjoy some avocation, even if it's only a regular walk through Golden Gate Park. Better than that, take advantage of the Millberry Union and its activities — swimming, basketball, squash, cards, music, films, and so on. (You'll find an introduction to the Union elsewhere in this booklet.) We also urge you to become active in campus student offices, publications, or any of the organizations at hand, as your talents and interests direct you.

You may or may not wish to affiliate with a professional fraternity, but we suggest that dental, medical and pharmacy students investigate them. Rushing functions are, as a matter of tradition, held during the first week of classes. These will give you an opportunity to meet the members and see what the fraternities have to offer in the way of study facilities, housing, and social benefits.

The Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital, can be helpful in many ways. It is equipped to provide advice on employment, scholarships and loans, foreign students' problems, veterans' affairs, and innumerable other matters on which you may need personal counseling.

Finally, you'll find the upperclassmen in your own school friendly and glad to lend a hand to a newcomer.

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Organizations

The University does not sponsor religious activities. However, several local groups particularly welcome Medical Center students. These are: the Christian Medical Society (adviser: Dr. Kahn Uyeyama, Student Health Service); the Episcopal Chapel, 1431 - 4th Avenue (priest-in-charge: Rev. Fordyce E. Eastman, chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital); the Interdenominational Fellowship (adviser: Dr. McMuir, 7th Avenue Presbyterian Church); the Newman Club (adviser: Father Bernard Moran, St. Anne's Church); and the Protestant Fellowship (adviser: Rev. Tom Hicks, Temple Methodist Church).

Professional fraternities for men students are listed under "Where to Eat and Live."

For students' wives — and there are many of them — there are organizations in the Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy. The Doctors' Wives Association includes a group of wives of the house staff.

The Medical Center Choral Society, directed by Dr. R. Gordon Agnew of the School of Dentistry, welcomes new members. The society stages an annual Christmas concert, performs at special University ceremonies, and meets regularly for rehearsals and group singing.

Other organizations and activities of special interest to students list their schedules at the Central Desk of the Millberry Union and announce their programs in the *Synapse*. And, of course, there are the many class and school student body organizations that compose the Associated Students of the University of California Medical Center (see "Student Government").

The San Francisco Symphony Association, if we may depart from the immediate neighborhood momentarily, sponsors Student Forum concerts on Wednesday nights during its season. And, when you manage to get away from the campus, you'll find San Francisco a city of innumerable other cultural activities — from the opera to the Giants.

Where to find the answers

Admissions (student):	Admissions Office, 62A U. C. Hospital
Books and Supplies:	Store, Millberry Union
Choral Society:	Dr. R. G. Agnew, 634 Medical Sciences Bldg.
Counseling, Academic:	Your Dean's Office or Curriculum Director
Counseling, Personal:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital
Dental Clinics:	606 Medical Sciences Bldg.
Employment:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital Personnel Office, 60 U. C. Hospital
Fees:	Recorder's Office, 62B U. C. Hospital
Foreign Student Affairs:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital
Fraternities:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital
Health care:	Student Health Service, 120 Medical School Bldg.
Housing, University:	Housing Office, 245 Millberry Union
Housing, off-campus:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital
Intramural sports:	Recreation Department, Millberry Union
Library:	Main Desk, 2nd floor, Medical Sciences Bldg.
Loans, scholarships:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital Your Dean's Office or Curriculum Director
Lost and Found:	Campus Police, Shop Annex
Medi-Cal (yearbook)	249 Millberry Union
Millberry Union Activities	Central Desk, main lounge Director's Office, Room 240
Registration matters:	Recorder's Office, 62B U. C. Hospital
Schools and Curricula:	Dentistry, 630 Medical Sciences Bldg. Medicine, 119 Medical Sciences Bldg. Nursing, 207 Medical Sciences Bldg. Pharmacy, 947 Medical Sciences Bldg. Dental Hygiene, 741 Clinics Bldg. Exfoliative Cytology, 543 Moffitt Hospital Medical Illustration, 517 Clinics Bldg. Medical Technology, 543 Moffit Hospital Orthoptic Technology, 317E Clinics Bldg. Physical Therapy, 80 Moffitt Hospital X-ray Technique, 378 Moffitt Hospital
Selective Service:	Your Dean's Office or Curriculum Director
Student body activities:	Your class representative to ASUCMC
Synapse (newspaper)	249 Millberry Union
Veterans' affairs:	Dean of Students' Office, 238 U. C. Hospital

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

Some names you should know

Provost: John B. deC. M. Saunders, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Vice-Provost: Willard C. Fleming, DDS, D.Sc.
Dean, School of Dentistry: Willard C. Fleming, D.D.S., D.Sc.
Dean, School of Medicine: John B. deC. M. Saunders, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Dean, School of Nursing: Helen Nahm, R.N., Ph.D.
Dean, School of Pharmacy: Troy C. Daniels, Ph.D.
Dean of Students: Adrienne A. Batts, M.D., Ph.D.
Administrative Librarian: Carmenina Tomassini
Administrator, H. C. Moffitt–U. C. Hospitals: Harold H. Hixson
Business Manager: Stanley C. Bateman
Director, Millberry Union: Robert A. Alexander
Director, Student Health Service: Elenore J. Erickson, M.D.
Recorder: M. Helen Chryst

B.,
.)

ALSO SEE ANNOUNCEMENT 1960-1961

YOUR LIBRARY

U. C. Medical Center

300

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Your Library

SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

LIBRARY HOURS

Monday through Friday	8:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m.— 5.00 p.m.
Sunday	12:00 noon— 9:00 p.m.

Changes in hours for special occasions, holidays, vacations, and examination periods will be posted at the Loan Desk and on the directory board immediately outside the Library. The Library is closed on Administrative Holidays.

300

Your Library

A Guide and Manual of Useful Information

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO 1962

First edition, 1962

Written and Compiled by Carmenina T. Tomassini

For copies of this publication apply to the

Administrative Office
University of California, San Francisco
Medical Center Library
San Francisco 22, California

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRINTING DEPARTMENT

300

CONTENTS

Library Hours . . . . . *Inside Front Cover*
Introduction by the University Librarian 5
Part I.—General Information 6
Floor Plans 6
First Floor 7
Second Floor 8
Third Floor 9
Special Rooms 6, 10
Arrangement of the Library Collection 10
Texts and Monographs 10
Reserve Books 10
Core Reference Books 10
New Books 10
Periodicals 11, 13
Government Documents 13
Foreign Medical Theses 13
Historical Collection and Special Collections 13
Ophthalmology Collection 13
Library Indexes and Location Guides 15
Public Card Catalog 15
Cubicle Guides 15
Periodical Location Guides 15, 17
Medical Center Library Regulations 17
Open Shelves 17
Reference Area 18
Reserve Books 18
Circulating Unbound Periodicals 18

Typing Room 18
Browsing Room 19
History Room 19
Ophthalmology Room 19
Faculty Carrels 19
Stack Carrels 20
Library Services 20–21, 23
Borrowing Privileges 23
Library Fines 24
Library of Congress Classification—
Outline of Class Schedules 25–26
Part II.—Bibliographic Guides to the Literature of the Health Sciences and Related Subjects and Select Aids to the Writing of Scientific Papers 27
Periodical Indexes 27, 29–31
Abstract Services 31, 33–34
Review Journals 34 35
Special Indexes 36–37
Publications Which Will Aid in the Verification and Location of Periodical Titles 37–38
Indexes to Books (Texts and Monographs) 38–39
Select List of Aids to Medical Terminology 39
Select List of Books Which Give Information on How to Write a Scientific Paper, etc. 40
Library Officers . . . . . *Inside Back Cover*

300

. 18
. 19
. 19
. 19
. 19
. 20
21, 23
. 23
. 24
25–26
. 27
29–31
33–34
34 35
36–37
37–38
38–39
.39
. 40
Cover

INTRODUCTION

When Richard de Bury, some six hundred years ago, deeded his library to the company of scholars at Oxford University he wrote that he had made a special catalogue of the collection "in consideration of affection." With that same affectionate consideration shown by the famous author of *Philobiblion* for the student and scholar, Mrs. Tomassini and the staff of the Medical Center Library have prepared this manual, which in scope extends far beyond those customarily prepared as guides to library usage. It provides not only the usual information on arrangement, services, rules, and the like, but more importantly, special sections devoted to aiding the user to gain complete understanding of the increasingly complex tools of access to the literature of the health sciences. We hope, therefore, that the student will keep this manual handy for future reference since we are convinced that it will save many precious hours and prevent those frustrations which are so inimical to learning. However, if you have any difficulties in using the Library, the staff is at your service—please call upon them for assistance.

We welcome you to the Library and we welcome any suggestion you care to make for its improvement. We hope that like Richard de Bury "we burn only with the passion for gathering books" of value to you, but further, through the medium of this manual, we make the riches easily accessible to you.

J. Robert Saunders

Your Library PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION

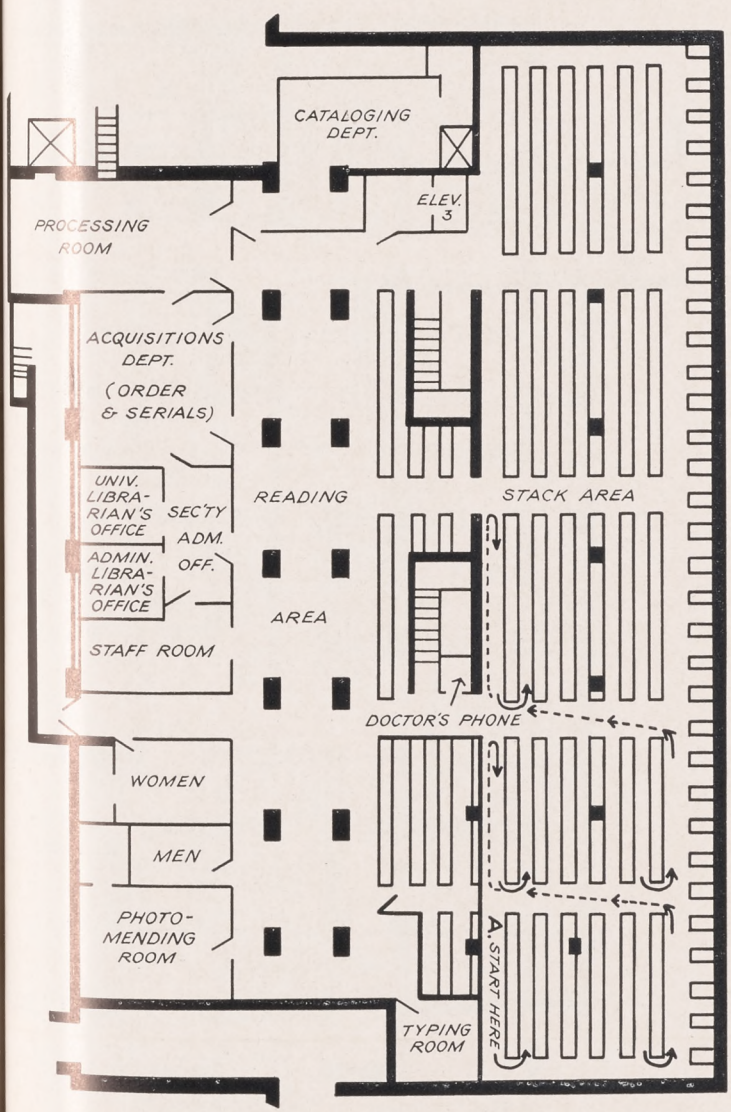
The *University of California San Francisco Medical Center Library* provides for the needs of all activities requiring library service on the San Francisco Campus. It serves primarily the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing, the staffs of the Herbert C. Moffitt Hospital, of the U. C. Hospital and of the Medical and Dental Clinics, and research groups within the Medical Center or otherwise associated with it. The present collection consists of 192,361 volumes in the health sciences, including about 45,000 foreign medical theses, a browsing collection of some 3,000 volumes of non-technical books of a cultural nature, and a current periodical section of over 2,800 titles. The Library, which opened its doors for service in its present quarters on June 2, 1958, occupies the first three floors of the south wing of the Medical Sciences Building.

FLOOR PLANS

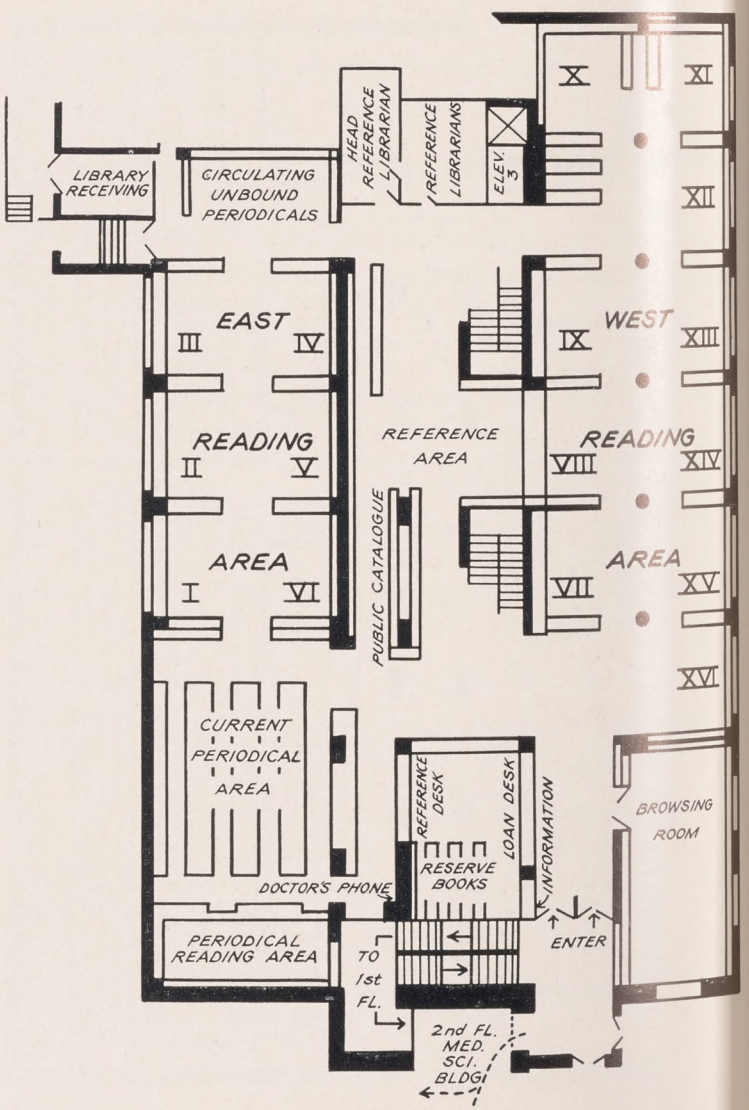
Locations of the areas for the principal activities of the Library are indicated on the accompanying plans of the three floors of the Library. The entrance is on the *second floor* which is also the *main floor*. On this floor, it should be noted, the two main reading areas are divided into cubicles designated by Roman numerals. Cubicles I–VI are east of the main Loan Desk and Cubicles VII–XVI are west of it. Guides to the cubicles are posted on bulletin boards at the end of each cubicle reading area and at the Public Card Catalog. Please consult these guides for aid in locating materials in the cubicles. The Reference Librarian stationed at the Reference Desk will be glad to assist you when you need help.

Special Rooms

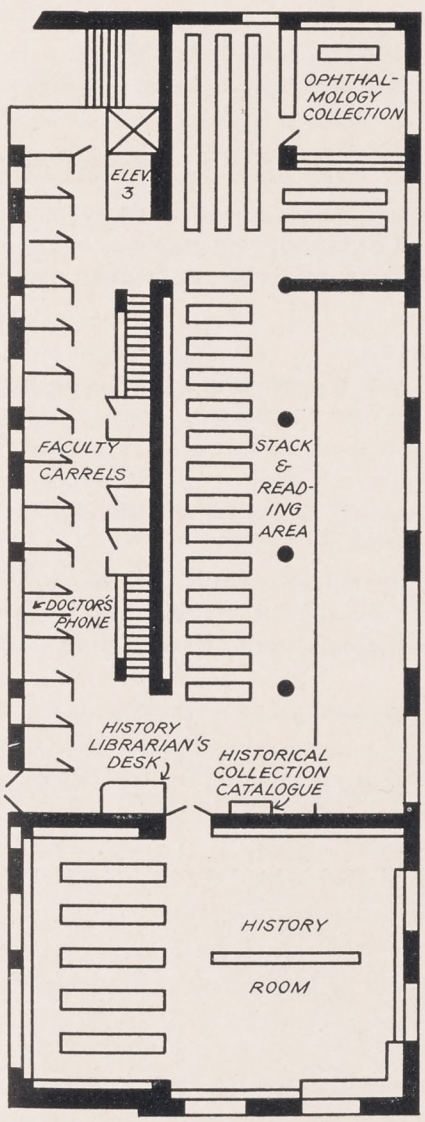
The *Browsing Room* is located opposite the main Loan Desk on the second floor, to the right as you enter the Library.



FIRST FLOOR
(LIBRARY OF SUPPORT)



SECOND FLOOR
(LIBRARY OF IMMEDIACY)



THIRD FLOOR
(HISTORICAL COLLECTION)

The special rooms for the *Historical Collection* and the *Ophthalmology Collection* are located on the third floor.

The *Typing Room* is at the north end of the reading area on the first floor of the Library.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

Bound volumes of periodicals constitute about two thirds of the library collection and texts and monographs about one third. The arrangement of the library collection is briefly described in the following pages.

Texts and Monographs

Texts and monographs of the more recent years are housed in the cubicles on the main floor and are classified and arranged according to the Library of Congress Classification. For your convenience an outline of the Library of Congress Classification and a synopsis of the major schedules used in this Library are included at the end of Part I, *General Information.*

Texts and monographs dated previous to the last 15 years are shelved in the stack area on the third floor. Beginning on the east wall, the arrangement here is also according to the Library of Congress Classification.

Note: Classified books occupy only part of the shelves in each cubicle. The remaining shelves contain bound periodicals in the same subject matter, thereby making it possible for the reader to find in each cubicle the last fifteen years of both books and periodicals relating to the same subject.

Reserve Books are located behind the main Loan Desk and must be requested from the loan desk assistant.

The Core Reference Books are shelved on the east wall of the center Reference Area adjacent to the Public Card Catalog on the main floor of the Library. In the alcove on the west wall of this area are found the main periodical indexes and abstract services.

New Books received within the last three months are shelved in the cases directly opposite the main entrance of the Library. Lists of recent acquisitions are filed in a loose leaf note book and kept with the new books.

300

Periodicals

Current issues of periodicals are housed in the periodical area on the main floor east of the main Loan Desk. The last issues received of the periodicals most frequently consulted are housed in the display cases in alphabetical arrangement. The remaining issues of the running volumes of these periodicals are kept in the trays below the display shelves in the same alphabetical arrangement. Current periodicals less frequently consulted are alphabetically arranged on shelves along the north and east walls of this periodical area.

Note: Alphabetical arrangement of periodicals in this Library means that periodicals are filed alphabetically by title or, if the periodical is an official publication of an orgainization, by the name of the responsible association or society.

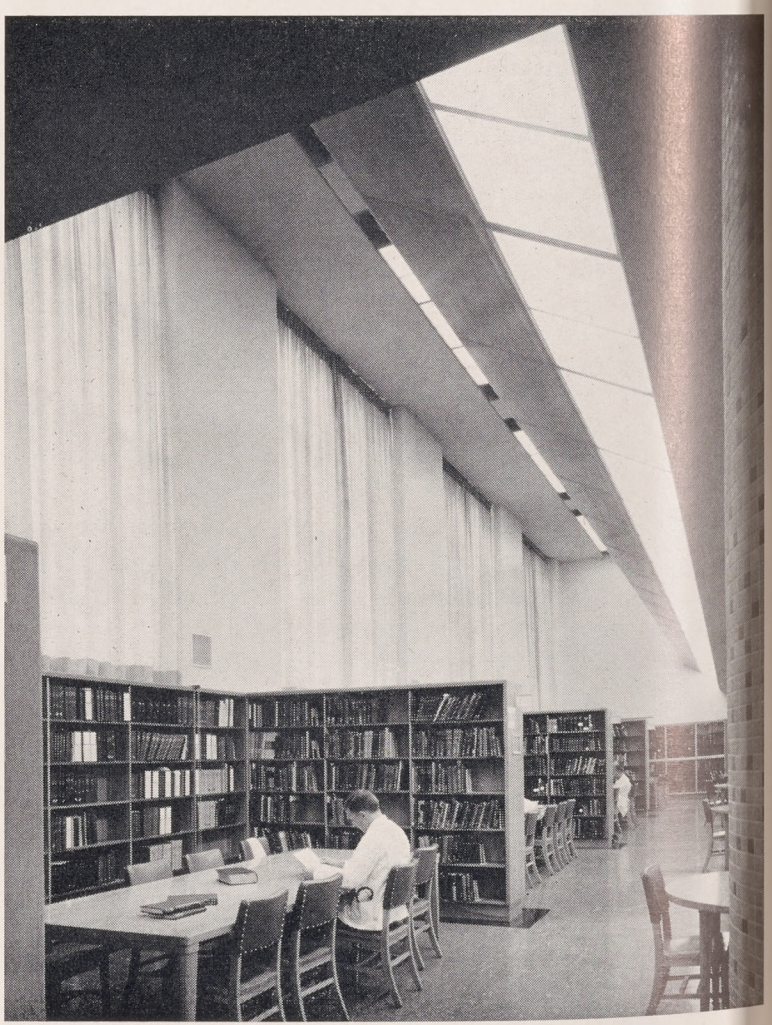
Examples:

American Geriatrics Society. Journal
American Medical Association. Journal
Anatomical Record
Annals of Surgery
Archives of Internal Medicine
Association of American Physicians. Transactions
Ciba Foundation. Colloquia on Ageing
Conference on Neuropharmacology. Transactions
Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin
Journal of Biological Chemistry
Société de Biologie. Comptes Rendus des Séances
Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Proceedings
Symposium on Development and Growth. Proceedings

Bound periodicals generally are shelved in two places. The more recent years of the most important journals in various subjects are shelved in the cubicles on the main floor of the Library. All others, with few exceptions, are housed in the large stack area on the first floor. All are arranged alphabetically as explained under *current issues.*

Periodicals pertaining to the History of the Health Sciences, both current issues and bound volumes, are shelved in the History Room on the third floor.

Bound periodicals pertaining to the eye are shelved in the Walter Scott Franklin room on the third floor.



West Cubicle Reading Area

300

Government Documents

Documents (official publications of foreign countries, of the United States, and of states, counties and cities), are shelved in the stack area, first floor, immediately following the regular periodicals.

Foreign Medical Theses

The Foreign Medical Theses Collection comprising more than 44,000 theses of foreign universities is housed in the first floor stack area on shelving located between the two stairways.

Historical Collection

The Historical Collection is housed in the special History Room at the north end of the third floor of the Library. The collection consists of some 10,000 volumes relating to the History of the Health Sciences and the History of Science, artifacts and prints pertaining to these subjects, and special collections on Osler, anesthesia, medical Californiana, and Oriental Medicine.

In the glass wall cases of the History Room is housed the rare book collection of approximately 3,000 volumes containing a broad representation of classics of the 16th and 17th centuries including in particular, many of the great and superbly illustrated anatomical works of this period. A supporting collection of some 7,000 volumes of contemporary writings is housed on open shelves in this room and circulates freely.

The Historical Collection is further augmented by a sizeable collection of archival material pertaining to the historical development of the San Francisco Medical Center. This material is located in the caged area on the first floor and can be requested from the History Librarian when needed.

Ophthalmology Collection

The Ophthalmology Collection is housed in the Walter Scott Franklin Room at the south end of the third floor of the Library. In this room, provided by gift funds, are located all ophthalmology materials except current issues of ophthalmology periodicals. An interesting collection of ophthalmoscopes collected and presented to the Library by Dr. Frederick Cordes, Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology, is on display in this room.

Current Periodical Area

300

LIBRARY INDEXES AND LOCATION GUIDES

Public Card Catalog

Located in the center of the Reference Area directly opposite the Loan Desk on the main (second) floor of the Library, the Public Card Catalog is the principal guide to the library collections. It is divided into two main sections: the *Author and Title Catalog* and the *Subject Catalog*. A separate Thesis Catalog, indexing the large collection of foreign medical theses, is located in the trays immediately preceding those of the Subject Catalog.

A separate card catalog for the Historical Collection is located on the third floor just outside the History Room, west of the librarian's desk. This is largely a duplicate of the Public Card Catalog for the Historical Collection. All of the Historical Collection is being reclassified and recataloged, but since the new catalog has only just been started, both the old and new will have to be used in addition to the Public Card Catalog until the recataloging is complete.

A duplicate author or title card catalog for *Reserve Books* is kept in the revolving sunken file at the main Loan Desk. Library borrowers can find call numbers for the reserve books in this file or in the main Public Card Catalog.

Cubicle Guides

The *Cubicle Guides* are located at the Loan Desk, on the bulletin board in front of the Public Card Catalog, and on the outside of the cubicles.

There are two kinds of guides, by classification and by subject. To locate a book in the cubicles find the call number on the catalog card in the Public Card Catalog and consult the Cubicle Guide for this call number.

Example:

Gray, Henry. *Textbook of Anatomy*. The call number in the top left corner of the catalog card is: QM23
G77g
1959

The Cubicle Guide shows that books that have a call number beginning with QM are shelved in Cubicle III.

Current Periodical Area

History Room

300

CLASSIFICATION GUIDE TO CUBICLES

Classification	*Cubicle*	*Classification*	*Cubicle*
A-L (incl.)	I	RC321–RC576	IX
e.g. BF	I	RC583–RC1099	X
P-Q (incl.)	I	RD	XI
QA	II	RE	Eye
QB	II		Room–
QC	II		third
QD	II		floor
QE	III	RF	XII
QH	III	RG	XII
QK	III	RJ	XII
QL	III	RK	XIII
QM	III	RL	XIV
QP1–QP499	IV	RM	XiV
QP501–981	V	RS	XIV
QR	V	RT	XV
R	VI	S	XV
RA	VI	T	XV
RB	VI	U	XV
RC1–RC106	VII	V	XV
RC111–RC320	VIII	Z	XV

Periodical Location Guides

There are four *rotating linedex periodical location files* to aid in finding periodicals. They are placed as follows: One at the main Loan Desk and one at the end of the Reference Area on the main floor, one on the first floor, and one at the small Loan Desk on the third floor. Consult these files for verification of the exact titles by which periodicals and serials are shelved and for their location. The Reference Librarians will assist you in interpreting these files whenever necessary.

Periodical Indexes and Abstract Services

see Part II of this manual.

MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY REGULATIONS

1. Open Shelves:

With few exceptions *all library shelves are open* to the library user. There is no general paging of books. The reader can choose from the open shelves whatever volumes he wishes to consult and bring those

History Room

he decides to take out to the main Loan Desk for charging. Cards for each item must be filled out at the charging desks. Books may be used in any of the various reading areas or in the stacks but all books must be shown at the main Loan Desk as the borrower leaves the Library. Cooperation on this point is imperative if we are to maintain effective open stacks. In order to keep books in proper sequence on the shelves you are urged to refrain from returning the books you have used to the shelves. Please leave them on the tables in the various reading areas, and on the small tables provided for this purpose in the first floor stack area.

2. Reference Area:

This area is reserved exclusively for those who must use the periodical indexes, abstract services, and core reference books. Other areas in the Library are provided for reading and study. Students wishing to study are urged to use the reading area on the first floor.

3. Reserve Books:

Reserve books are loaned for two hours unless otherwise specified. Reserve books are kept on closed shelves behind the main Loan Desk and must be requested by call number from the loan desk assistant. Call numbers may be obtained from the special author or title catalog of reserve books located in the revolving sunken file in the top of the main Loan Desk or from the Public Card Catalog.

4. Circulating Unbound Periodicals:

The Library carries a second subscription to about one hundred and twenty-five of the current periodicals in greatest demand. These and some provided regularly by gift comprise a collection of unbound current periodicals for circulation. These circulating, duplicate, single, issues of the regular periodicals are housed in the stack area located at the end of the east cubicle (CU I–VI) reading area. You are requested to use the circulating duplicate, single, issues of these periodicals whenever possible.

5. Typing Room:

Students may use their own typewriters in this room or use the coin typewriters provided. At present there are no lockers for storing

300

ersonal typewriters. The Library is not responsible for any personal roperty left in this room.

Browsing Room:

ince the Browsing Room is provided for non-technical, recreational, nd cultural reading, no reading of technical materials or studying permitted in this room. Please note that some books in this collecon may circulate, but many are for use in the room only.

History Room:

he History Room is usually open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. week days. henever necessary, variations from this schedule will be posted on e door. Circulating materials in this room may be requested at the ain Loan Desk when the room is closed. Students are welcome to owse in the Historical Collection and to enjoy from time to time e displays of rare books, artifacts, and prints pertaining to the istory of the medical sciences. However, students are reminded that is is *not a study room* and that the reading areas on the third floor nd on the first floor are provided for this purpose.

Ophthalmology Room:

eaders having to use materials in Ophthalmology will find them in e Walter Scott Franklin Room. Volumes in this collection are peritted to circulate and must be taken to the main Loan Desk and harged in the usual manner. Since seating space is limited in this oom students who must use books in Ophthalmology will be permitd and are urged to take them to the individual tables in the adjacent eading area.

Faculty Carrels:

here are seventeen individual carrels on the third floor which can e assigned to faculty members and research personnel who are writg papers and find it necessary to use a great deal of library material. ecause of the limited number of carrels and the great demand for iem they can be assigned only for short periods, and may be renewed pon review at the expiration time. Arrangements for the use of the arrels can be made at the Reference Desk where detailed informaon as to procedure will then be furnished.

10. Stack Carrels:

Individual carrels in the stack area on the first floor are available for use by any library reader at any time. However, individual stack carrels will be assigned for a limited time to graduate students who are preparing master's or doctoral dissertations in the Health Sciences. Arrangements for their use can be made at the Reference Desk.

11. NO SMOKING or EATING is permitted in the Library.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Acquisitions

Recommendations for additions to the library collections are heartily welcomed by the Library Staff. Special forms, though provided upon request, are not necessary. Suggestions in any form whatever may be directed to the Acquisitions Department on the first floor of the Library or to the Reference Desk on the second floor. Faculty members, research personnel, and students are urged to take this opportunity to participate in the building of a strong library collection on the San Francisco Campus.

Books on Approval are secured from local dealers whenever possible by the Acquisitions Department of the Library. These books are made available to faculty members and research personnel for appraisal and for recommendations for purchase. Inquiries concerning books on approval may be made in person or by telephone to the Acquisitions Department on the first floor of the Library.

Circulation

The library assistants at the Loan Desk charge and discharge books and in general assist readers in locating materials they need. A card file of books and journals out in circulation or removed from their usual place on the shelves for any reason, is kept at the Loan Desk. If you cannot find the volume you want on the shelves you are requested to ask the loan desk assistants for information concerning the availability of the volume. If the loan desk assistant cannot give you quick satisfactory information, he will refer you to the reference librarian on duty for further help.

300

Reference

The Reference Librarians are ready to help you with your library problems. They will assist with complicated location problems and use of the various guides to library materials such as the Public Card Catalog, the Periodical Location Guides, etc. They will assist you in using the Core Reference Books and the many bibliographic guides to the literature of the Health Sciences, such as the indexes to printed books other than the Public Card Catalog, periodical indexes and abstract services. They will help you in the verification and interpretation of bibliographic citations. They will suggest sources for literature search and assist in the making of bibliographies, but they cannot do long searches, abstracting or compile bibliographies for you. If you need help do not hesitate to ask the Reference Librarians.

Interlibrary Loans

Interlibrary loan service is available to faculty members, research personnel, graduate students, and by special arrangement, to registered off-campus borrowers. Forms may be secured and arrangements made at the Reference Desk.

Library Orientation Program

The Administrative Librarian and the Reference Librarians are prepared at any time to instruct readers on the use of the Library. Orientation seminars and tours are arranged for new students, new faculty members, research groups, interns, residents, and any other groups or individuals who may want library orientation. Arrangements can be made with the Administrative Librarian or Reference Librarians by calling extension 2255.

Photographic Service

The Library is equipped to make rapid photocopies, microfilms, xerox copies, record prints, and enlargements of library materials at nominal cost. Arrangements can be made at the Reference Desk.

Microfilm and Microcard Readers

Readers for microfilms and microcards are available on tables in the first floor reading area, just outside the typing room. Assistance in the use of this equipment will be given by the Reference Librarians.

Stack Carrels, First Floor

300

Doctors' Paging System

An electronic signal system has been installed for paging interns, residents, and doctors expecting emergency calls. The doctor may register for a pocket instrument at the Information Desk. He must inform telepage operator that he is in the Library. When he receives the signal he may use any one of the doctors' phones to call telepage for his message. There is a doctors' phone located on each floor of the Library. All calls for the doctor must come through *telepage.* Instruments are to be returned and discharged at the Information Desk as the doctor leaves the Library. Since the number of instruments is limited this paging service can be extended only to those doctors on call or expecting emergency calls.

BORROWING PRIVILEGES

Regular Borrowing Privileges:

Books

Reserve books may be withdrawn one hour before closing time and are due one hour after opening of the Library the next day.

Seven day books: Texts and monographs issued within the last two years may be withdrawn for seven days and *may be renewed* once if renewed on time and there is no hold on them.

Fourteen day books: Texts and monographs *issued previous to the last two years* may be withdrawn for fourteen days with automatic renewal of a second fourteen day period. They are subject to immediate recall after the initial fourteen days if needed by another borrower. At the expiration of the twenty-eight day period the borrower may request one more renewal of fourteen days *if renewed on time.* No further renewal will be made after six weeks.

Periodicals

Unbound current periodicals:

1. The last issue received of all periodicals is non-circulating.
2. First copies (except for the last issue received) of periodicals issued in the last six months for which there are no duplicate copies, may be withdrawn for *three days* and *may not be renewed.*

Stack Carrels, First Floor

3. Core of approximately 125 titles of the most heavily used journals for which duplicates are maintained:
   a) First copies of the current unbound issues and the bound volumes of the last five years of these titles, *are non-circulating.*
   b) The second unbound copies of these non-circulating titles issued in the last six months may be withdrawn for *three days* and *may be renewed once.*
4. All other duplicates, and bound and unbound journals, may be withdrawn for *seven days.* They may be renewed once if renewed on time and if there is no hold on them.
   In cases of extraordinary need special arrangements may be made with the Head Reference Librarian. All renewals are subject to immediate recall if requested by another borrower.

LIBRARY FINES

Payments of bills for fines and replacement of lost material are to be made at the Cashier's Office. Make checks payable to *The Regents of the University of California* and present or mail remittances to:

Cashier, H. C. Moffitt Hospital
University of California
San Francisco Medical Center
Third and Parnassus Avenue
San Francisco 22, California

Any questions concerning these bills may be discussed with the library assistant in charge of "overdues" at the library main Loan Desk.

Scale of Fines

Reserve books—Two hour reserve and overnight (one hour before closing—one hour after opening of the Library the next day).

1 hour overdue	$ .25
2 hours overdue	.50
3 hours overdue	.75
4 hours overdue	1.00
(or less than 4 hours but including overnight)	
5 hours overdue	1.25
6–12 hours overdue at $0.25 per hour	1.50 to
maximum fee of	3.00

One day and three day loans

1 day overdue	$1.00
2 days overdue	1.50
3 days overdue	2.00
—etc. up to a maximum fee of	3.00

One week and two week loans

1-3 days overdue	$ .25
4-6 days overdue	.50
7-13 days overdue	1.00
14-20 days overdue	2.00
21 or more days overdue maximum fee of	3.00
Replacement of loans not returned ..... minimum	5.00

or

Maximum fine	$3.00
plus cost of materials	—
plus processing cost	2.00
plus cost of binding	—

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION OUTLINE OF CLASS SCHEDULES

The two main classes found in the University of California San Francisco Medical Center Library are the *Q* and *R* schedules, though some material represented in most of the other classes is to be found either in the regular collection or in the Browsing Room.

Class:

- A General Works
- B Philosophy-Religion
  - BF Psychology
- C-D-E-F History
- G Geography-Anthropology
  - GN Anthropology
- H Social Sciences. Economics
  - HA Statistics
  - HB–HJ Economics
  - HM Sociology
  - HN Social History
    Social Reform
    Social Groups
  - HQ Family. Marriage
    Women
  - HV Social Pathology
    Philanthropy
    Charities and Corrections
- J Political Science
- K Law
- L Education
  - LB Educational Psychology
- M Music
- N Fine Arts

Class:

- P Language and Literature
- Q Science
- R Medicine
- T Technology
  - TP Chemical Technology
  - TR Photography
  - TX Domestic Science
    Dietetics. Food Values

Class:

- U Military Science
  - UH Medical and Sanitary Service
- V Naval Science
  - VG Medical and Sanitary Service
- Z Bibliography and Library Science

SYNOPSIS OF Q AND R SCHEDULES

Q SCIENCE

Class:

- QA Mathematics
- QB Astronomy
- QC Physics
  - 81–119 Weights and Measures
  - 770–778 Nuclear Fission
    Atomic Energy. Radiology
- QD Chemistry
- QE Geology
- QH Natural History
  - 200 Microscopy
  - 301 General Biology
  - 540 General Ecology
  - 573 General Cytology

Class:

- QK Botany
- QL Zoology
- QM Human Anatomy
  - 550–575 Normal Histology
  - 601–699 Human Embryology
- QP Physiology
  - 501–801 Physiological Chemistry (Biochemistry)
  - 903–981 Experimental Pharmacology
- QR Bacteriology

R MEDICINE

Class:

- RA Public Aspects of Medicine: Medicine and the State Public Health, etc.
- RB Pathology
- RC Internal Medicine
  Practice of Medicine
- RD Surgery
  - 79–87 Anesthesia
- RE Ophthalmology
- RF Otorhinolaryngology
- RG Gynecology and Obstetrics

Class:

- RJ Pediatrics
- RK Dentistry
- RL Dermatology
- RM Therapeutics. Pharmacology
- RS Pharmacy and Materia Medica
- RT Nursing
- RV Botanic, Thomsonian, and Eclectic Medicine
- RX Homeopathy
- RZ Other Systems of Medicine

300

Your Library PART II

Bibliographic Guides to the Literature of the Health Sciences and Related Subjects

In the following pages some of the more important bibliographic guides to the literature of the Health Sciences are briefly described. In addition, in keeping with the broadening scope of the educational program of the San Francisco Campus, there has been included a group of indexes in related fields and of a more general nature, which are now available in the Medical Center Library.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

These are guides to articles appearing in journals usually giving only the bibliographic citation which includes the author and title of the article, the name of the journal in which it appears, with the volume, pages, and date. All of this information is necessary to locate and identify a periodical article.

Example:

Lipow, E. G. Whiplash injuries, South. M. J. 48: 1304–1311, Dec. '55 (QCIM)

Major Periodical Indexes in the Health Sciences

Index Medicus (edited by John Shaw Billings and Robert F. Fletcher and later by Fielding H. Garrison, all associated with the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D.C.).

Series 1, from 1879–1899

Volumes for 1900–1902 appeared only in a French edition which is now very rare.

Series 2, from 1903–1920

Series 3, from 1921–1926

Browsing Room

300

This index covers the most important publications (both book and periodical material) in biology, embryology, anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, and related subjects. It was issued in three series. Up to 1921 each volume has a separate author and subject index. Beginning with 1921 (Series 3) the volumes have an author index but no subject index, the arrangement of subjects being strictly alphabetical in each number. In 1926 the *Index Medicus* was combined with the *Quarterly Cumulative Index.*

Quarterly Cumulative Index, 1916–1927.

The American Medical Association began publishing the *Quarterly Cumulative Index* in 1916.

The articles in this index are arranged strictly alphabetically by author and subject and only journal articles are included. In 1927 this index was combined with the *Index Medicus* to form the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.*

Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus (QCIM), 1927–1956.

In this index, authors and subjects are arranged in one alphabet in dictionary style.

Published by the American Medical Association, "QCIM" was for twenty-nine years the most outstanding periodical index to the Medical Sciences. Publication ceased with the 1956 volumes.

Current List to Medical Literature, published by the National Library of Medicine, Washington, D.C., formerly Army Medical Library and more recently the Armed Forces Medical Library. Vol. 1, 1941–vol. 18, 1950 were issued weekly. Vol. 19, 1950–vol. 36, 1959, were issued monthly.

Beginning with 1952 the issues contain author and subject indexes in separate alphabets cumulating semi-annually.

Index Medicus (New Series), Vol. 1, 1960 +

The most current of the periodical indexes in the Health Sciences, this new series of the *Index Medicus* is a joint project of the National Library of Medicine and the American Medical Association. It continues both the *Current List to Medical Literature* and the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus.* Yearly cumulated index

Browsing Room

volumes are published by the American Medical Association under the title *Cumulated Index Medicus.*

6. *The Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* (Washington, D.C.).

   Series I, A–Z, volume 1–16, 1880–1895

   Series II, A–Z, volume 1–21, 1896–1916

   Series III, A–Z, volume 1–10, 1918–1932

   Series IV, A–M, volume 1–11, 1936–1955

   Series V volume 1– , 1960– (to be published in three volumes)

   This scholarly index covers books, theses, and pamphlets as well as periodical articles in the medical sciences. When completed it will consist of five series. The fourth series is incomplete and will remain so. The fifth will be the last series of the *Index-Catalogue.* It is continued for book material by the Armed Forces Medical Library, *Catalog,* and National Library of Medicine, *Catalog.* For periodical material the *Index-Catalogue* is continued by the *Current List of Medical Literature* already mentioned, and the *Index Medicus* (new series).

7. *Index of the Periodical Dental Literature Published in the English Language,* 1921–. This Index which began publication in 1921 covers dental literature from 1839 to date.
   Classified by subject it also includes an alphabetical author index and list of dental books reviewed.

Some Important Periodical Indexes in Fields Related to the Health Sciences

1. *Agricultural Index,* 1916 +

   (Medical Center Library has vol. 5, 1928–1930 +)

This is a subject index to the contents of some 115 periodicals in the field of agriculture and allied subjects and to many agricultural books, bulletins, pamphlets and reports including all regular series from the United States Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Stations and selected publications of the Extension Services.

300

Education Index, 1929 +

(Medical Center Library has vol. 7, 1947–1950 +)

This is a cumulative author and subject index to a selected list of educational periodicals of the United States and Great Britain. Each issue also includes lists of the latest educational books and pamphlets.

International Index, 1907 +

(Medical Center Library has vol. 5, 1928 +)

This is an author and subject index to approximately 170 periodicals in the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin, Vol. 1, 1915 +

(Medical Center Library has 1955 +)

The Public Affairs Information Service publishes a weekly bulletin indexing by subject, current books, pamphlets, periodicals, government documents, and any other useful library material in the field of economics and public affairs. Cumulations occur five times a year and annually.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900 +

This guide is a subject, author, and title index to some 100 periodicals of a general nature received in libraries of all sizes.

ABSTRACT SERVICES

The abstract services differ from periodical indexes in that they have brief summaries of articles in addition to the bibliographical information.

Major Abstract Services

Biological Abstracts, Vol. 1, 1926 +

This service is a comprehensive abstracting and indexing journal of the world's literature in theoretical and applied biology, exclusive of clinical medicine. It appears monthly with a yearly author and subject index and from time to time it issues a list of the journals abstracted.

Third Floor Reading Area and View of Second Floor Cubicles

300

Chemical Abstracts; A Key to the World's Chemical Literature Including Patents, Vol. 1, 1907 +

These are published by the American Chemical Society semi-monthly and are bound in several volumes a year with yearly author, subject, formulae and patent indexes. Decennial Indexes have been issued since 1916, and periodically a list of journals abstracted is published.

Excerpta Medica, Vol. 1, 1947 +

This international medical abstracting service which covers every aspect of the important medical literature of the world, is one of the most comprehensive medical abstracting services with abstracts in English. It is published in some twenty sections. Each issue as well as each volume has an author and subject index.

Some Examples of Abstract Services in Special Fields

Dental Abstracts, Vol. 1, 1956 +

Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 1, 1938 +

In this service abstracts of dissertations and monographs available in microfilm are listed. Only doctoral theses of some 115 institutions which cooperate with University Microfilms are included. (Medical Center Library has vol. XV, no. 12, 1955 +).

Index to American Doctoral Dissertations, 1955 +

Beginning with 1955 this *Index to American Doctoral Dissertations* has been issued as No. 13 of *Dissertation Abstracts.* It was formerly published by the Association of Research Libraries under the title of *Dissertations Accepted by American Universities.*

Nuclear Science Abstracts, Vol. 1, 1948 +

A publication of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Technical Information Service Extension, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the abstracts are issued twice monthly with personal author index, corporate author index, subject index, and numerical index of reports. It covers only unclassified and declassified research reports of the A.E.C. and its contractors, and materials in related fields which appear in unpublished research reports of government agencies, universities, industrial research establishments, and in technical and scientific journals.

Third Floor Reading Area and View of Second Floor Cubicles

4. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews,* Vol. 1, 1931 +

These abstracts are published under the direction of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, the Medical Research Council, and the Reid Library, Aberdeen. Each volume has an author and subject index.

5. *Psychological Abstracts,* Vol. 1, 1927 +

Issued by the American Psychological Association, this service includes books as well as journal articles in all aspects of Psychology.

Author Index to Psychological Index 1894 to 1935
and *Psychological Abstracts 1927 to 1958.*

This index in five volumes compiled by the staff of the Psychology Library of Columbia University is a cumulated author index to the literature of psychology as it appeared in the *Psychological Index* and in *Psychological Abstracts* for the years mentioned. Publications with more than one author are listed only under one author, and "cross references for multiple authors have not been provided."

REVIEW JOURNALS

The Review journals present fairly comprehensive articles on work done in many fields of research. Some are issued as monthly or quarterly journals and others appear as annual volumes. The review article not only provides an over-all view of the development of a subject but also gives references for all the literature reviewed in the article. Some examples of review journals are:

1. Advances in:
   - Biological and Medical Physics, 1948 +
   - Carbohydrate Chemistry, 1945 +
   - Cancer Research, 1953 +
   - Enzymology and Related Subjects, 1941 +
   - Pediatrics, 1942 +
   - Protein Chemistry, 1944 +
   - Virus Research, 1953 +
2. Annual Review of:
   - Biochemistry, 1932 +
   - Medicine, 1950 +
   - Microbiology, 1947 +

300

Nuclear Science, 1952 +
Physical Chemistry, 1950 +
Physiology, 1939 +
Psychology, 1950 +

3. Bacteriological Reviews, 1937 +
4. Chemical Reviews, 1924 +
5. Current Therapy, 1949 +
6. Ergebnisse der Hygiene, Bakteriologie, Immunitätsforschung und experimentellen Therapie, 1914–1957.
7. Ergebnisse der Physiologie, biologischen Chemie und experimentellen Pharmakologie, 1902 +
8. Medicine; Analytical Reviews of General Medicine, Neurology, Pediatrics, 1922 +
9. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, 1946 +
0. Pharmacological Reviews, 1949 +
1. Physiological Reviews, 1921 +
2. Progress in: Allergy, 1958 +
Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry, 1960 +
Clinical Endocrinology, 1950 +
Neurology and Psychiatry, 1946 +
Organic Chemistry, 1952 +
3. Quarterly Review of Biology, 1926 +
4. Quarterly Review of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1943 +
5. Recent Progress in Hormone Research, 1947 +
6. Recent Progress in Psychiatry, Vol. 1, 1944 +
7. Yearbook of: Dentistry, 1936 +
General Surgery, 1933 +
Medicine, 1933 +
Pediatrics, 1933 +
et cetera

IBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDICAL REVIEWS. National Library of Medicine. 1955 +

This bibliography is a comprehensive listing of review articles n medicine and allied fields. Each volume has author and subject ndex.

SPECIAL INDEXES

Some examples of indexes which cover special fields or furnish special kinds of information are here briefly described:

1. *Author Index to Psychological Index* . . . and *Psychological Abstracts* . . . SEE *Psychological Abstracts.*

2. *Catalog of Motion Pictures and Film Strips*—U.S. Library of Congress, 1953–1957 +

3. *Chemical Titles,* 1960 +

   Published semimonthly by the American Chemical Society, *Chemical Titles* is a "product of the *Chemical Abstracts Service.*" Each issue consists of an "author, keyword, and title index to current papers from selected journals."

4. *Current Contents,* Vol. 1, 1958 +

   This publication reproduces weekly the tables of contents of some 500 foreign and domestic journals in the "Chemical, Pharmacomedical and Life Sciences."

5. *Hospital Periodical Literature Index* (formerly *Index of Current Hospital Literature*) 1945 +

   Published semiannually by the American Hospital Association, this index covers American, British, and Canadian literature relating to hospitals. Five years cumulative volumes have been issued for the years 1945–1949, 1950–1954, under the title of *Cumulative Index of Hospital Literature.*

6. *Index Chemicus,* Vol. 1, 1960 +

   This register and index of new chemical compounds is a monthly service and reports new chemical compounds within thirty days of their appearance in the primary journals.

7. *Index to American Doctoral Dissertations* SEE *Dissertation Abstracts*

8. *Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications,* 1895 +

   (Medical Center Library has 1946 +)

   This catalog, issued by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., is a current bibliography of publications issued

300

by all branches of the government. Beginning with 1945 there is an author and subject index in each issue and an annual index in each volume.

Technical Translations, Vol. 1, 1959 +

This translation guide is published by the office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association Translation Center to list and abstract translated technical literature available from the Office of Technical Services, The Library of Congress, The Special Libraries Association, cooperating foreign governments, commercial translators and publishers, universities, and other sources.

ublications Which Will Aid in the Verification nd Location of Periodical Titles

Biological Sciences Serial Publications, A World List, 1950–1954 +

Titles of Periodicals abstracted in *Biological Abstracts* are indicated by asterisk in this list. A supplement to this list was issued in the May, 1956 number of *Biological Abstracts*. In the May issue of each subsequent year only additions and deletions to these two lists are issued until a complete revised edition of *Biological Sciences Serial Publications* is published.

Chemical Abstracts. *List of Periodicals Abstracted*, 1956, and Annual Supplements, 1957 +

List of Abbreviations of Titles of Medical Periodicals Employed in the Index-Catalogue. Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. Army.

Lists occur in: Series 1, vol. XVI, series 2, vol. XXI, series 3, vol. II, series 4, vol. X.

New Serials Titles, A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication after December 31, 1949, issued by the Library of Congress, 1955 +

Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada. 2nd ed., 1943 and Supplements 1 and 2, 1944–1949.

6. *Vital Notes on Medical Periodicals*, Vol. 1, 1952 +

This list of perilodicals is issued quarterly by the Medical Library Association. It furnishes information relating to periodical title changes, "supplements, mergers, and titles suspended or discontinued."

7. *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, 1900–1950

This list includes abbreviations of the titles and locations of the periodicals in British libraries only.

8. *World Medical Periodicals*, 1953, 1957

The 1953 edition of this list includes abbreviations of titles and indicates where they are abstracted. The 1957 edition omits the abstract information.

INDEXES TO BOOKS (TEXTS AND MONOGRAPHS)

The bibliographic information for a book usually consists of author, title, edition if specified, place of publication, publisher and date.

Example:

Cannon, W. B. *Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear and Rage.* 2nd ed. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1929.

Some of the indexes listing books follow:

1. Armed Forces Medical Library, *Catalog*, 1948–1955, continued as National Library of Medicine, *Catalog*, 1956 +

2. *Cumulative Book Index*, 1898 +

This index lists books in the English language published in the United States and other parts of the world. Books are arranged by author, subject, and title in one alphabet. (Medical Center Library has 1932 +)

3. *The Index-Catalogue, Library of the Surgeon General's Office*—see number 6 under Periodical Indexes.

4. *Index Medicus*—see number 1 under Periodical Indexes.

5. *Publisher's Trade List Annual*, 1873 +

This annual is a collection of publishers' trade catalogs arranged

300

alphabetically by name of publisher. (The Medical Center Library has 1958 +)

Books in Print and *Subject Guide to Books in Print* are author and subject indexes to the *Publisher's Trade List Annual.*

Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus—see number 3 under Periodical Indexes. Books are listed in the preliminary pages of each volume.

U. S. Library of Congress. *A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.* First supplement, 1942–1947. Paterson, New Jersey: Pageant Books, 1960.

———. *Author Catalog: A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, 1948–1952.* Paterson, New Jersey: Pageant Books, 1960.

———. *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries, 1953–1957.* Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards, 1958.

elect List of Aids to Medical Terminology

anay, George L. "An Introduction to Medical Terminology." *Medical Library Association. Bulletin,* XXXVI (1948), 1–27; XXXVII (1949), 152–163.

lakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary, ed. by N. L. Hoerr, and A. Osal, 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956.

orland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, ed. by L. B. Arey, W. Burrows, et al, 23rd ed. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1957.

arned, Jessie M. *Medical Terminology Made Easy.* Chicago: Physicians Record Co., 1951.

eger, Edmund C. *A Source Book of Medical Terms.* Springfield, Illinois: C. C. Thomas, 1953.

inner, Henry A. *Origin of Medical Terms.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1961.

edman's Medical Dictionary, ed. by I. Asimov, D. L. Bassett, P. R. Beamer, et al. 20th ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1961.

Select List of Books Which Give Information on How to Write a Scientific Paper, How to Assemble the Bibliography or List of References, What to Do About Footnotes, Statistics, Etc.

1. Bailey, Norman T. *Statistical Methods in Biology.* New York: Wiley, 1959.
2. Davidson, Henry A. *Guide to Medical Writing; A Practical Manual for Physicians, Dentists, Nurses, Pharmacists.* New York: Ronald Press, 1957.
3. Fishbein, Morris. *Medical Writing: The Technic and the Art.* 3rd. ed. New York: Blakiston, 1957.
4. Hewitt, Richard M. *The Physician-writer's Book.* Philadelphia: Saunders, 1957.
5. Hurt, Peyton. *Bibliography and Footnctes: A Style Manual for College and University Students.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946.
6. Maxwell, Albert E. *Experimental Design in Psychology and the Medical Sciences.* London: Methuen, 1958.
7. Postell, William D. *Applied Medical Bibliography for Students.* Springfield, Illinois: C. C. Thomas, 1955.
8. Ray, William S. *An Introduction to Experimental Design.* New York: Macmillan, 1960.
9. Snedecor, George W. *Statistical Methods Applied to Experiments in Agriculture and Biology.* 5th ed. Ames: Iowa State College Press, 1956.
10. Trelease, Sam P. *The Scientific Paper, How to Prepare It, How to Write It.* 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1951.
11. Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and and Dissertations.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955.
12. University of Chicago Press. *A Manual of Style.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952.

300

LIBRARY OFFICERS

University Librarian	John B. deC. M. Saunders, M.D.
Administrative Librarian . .	Carmenina Tomassini
Readers' Services, Head . . .	Jeanette Yeazell
Reference Librarians . . .	Mary Barr
	Elizabeth Bell
	Alba Eldredge
Technical Services, Head . .	Helen Toner Rolen
Cataloging, Head	Chizuko Ishimatsu
Special Cataloguer	Edane Rowell
Order Librarian	Doris T. Davis
Serials Librarian	Marion Mueller
Bibliographers	Atsumi Minami
	Soledad Fernandez
Historical Collection	Ilse Weinstein

9½m-1,'62 (B2111s)

EARLY HISTORY OF THE

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.ADDRESS

William E. Carter

A D D R E S S

Department of Ophthalmology, Nursing School Auditorium, June 1, 1961.

W. E. Carter.

Dr. Hogan has asked me to talk to you this morning about the early history of this School of Medicine, not because I am an authority on it, but because I have had time to read and think about it particularly during my eleven years of retirement. And really, retirements are not so bad, (do I detect "sour-grapes" on some of your countenances?)--for they give one the leisure to do some things not possible in the busy life.

The subject is entrancing. The more I read about it, the greater becomes my interest and my admiration for those stalwarts who planted the acorn in almost barren soil, and made it grow into the magnificent institution we have today. Those men had courage and drive, although it must be conceded that scholarship was not abundant. Even had they possessed financial means, they had no outstanding examples in America. Even the alma mater of the intrepid Cole, Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, was a poor second to the European schools. Furthermore they had no means and they operated on a shoe-string . I was amused recently on reading the Minutes of one of the Faculty Meetings in the eighties in which nearly all of the session was used in discussing the employment of a janitor at thirty dollars a month; and it was finally decided to give the job to one of the students and allow him to apply it on his tuition.

As for therapy of the period, it must be recalled that even at Jefferson, bleeding was treatment of choice. But to Dr. Cole's credit he rejected it and said to his students: "If any of you young gentlemen possess a spring lancet, I suggest you take it down to Migg's Wharf and throw it into the Bay so far as you can". But on the other hand he washed his hands after a pelvic examination and not before; and he habitually carried in his vest pocket a lump of alum with string attached in order that there be no delay when confronted with a case of vaginal hemorrhage.

The complete story of the birth and development of this School is too long to recite in detail; but if any of you are interested, it is available in the History Room of the Congress Library.

Campus Library. You can enjoy it in abridgement or in detail. There is one especially bound volume, School of Medicine, which can be perused within a few hours.

Perhaps of most interest to you as ophthalmologists is a brief recital of the early history of your department. One finds in the announcement of 1874, th e year after the old Toland Medical College was taken over by the University, that the department of eye, ear, nose and throat was all in one. Dr. Paul Martinache was in charge as full Professor. (1874-1881). He was succeedd by Dr. A. M. Wilder, (1881 to 1886), and he by Dr. George W. Powers who was assisted in the Eye Clinic by Drs. Lagen Orr and Feder, and in the Ear , Nose and Throat Department by Drs. Eton and Pond. Patients were seen in the City and County Hospital and presumably in the Clinic as well.

It is interesting to note that for several years the Annual Announcements contained the variety and number of cases seen. This was true of all departments of the School, whether to give status to the institution or to fill up space in the Announcements. It is also interesting to note that the Ear, Nose and Throat Department only some 47 cases were listed about half of which were otitis, mastoid and inspissated wax. In the same Announcement were 471 cases under 44 different classifications: (conjunctivitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, kerititis, ulcer cornea, abscess cornea, pamus, foreign bodies, scleritis, glaucoma one case only, coroiditis, iritis, staphaloma, cataract, lentitis, optic atrophy, neuritis, rhinitis, retinal detachment, alcoholic amblyopia, astigmatism hypermetropia, myopia, strabismus, motor-occula paresis, stenosis lachrymal duct, hordiolum, enlargement lachrymal gland, chalazion, nystagmus, eczema lids, dachyrocystitis, entropion, blephyritis, choked disc, spasm of accomodation, ptosis, papilitis, phthisis boulli, infection, muscae volitantes, sympathetic ophthalmia, midriasis, pterygium, traumatism).

In the year 1898 there were 63 operations listed as follows: Styes, 30, cataracts, 3 foreign bodies, 23, tracoma follicle, 1, pterygium, 1, grattage, 3.

While these classifications and operations must be amusing to the modern ophthalmologist, it must be recalled that this was in the year 1898, and it was only a few decades before that the subject was born. In all fields of medicine, more has been accomplished in the nearly eight decades of my lifetime than in all previous ages.

One of the arresting entries in the Announcemtnt of 1914 is that Walter S. Franklin was named Instructor in Ophthalmology. The next year he was named Assistant Clinical Professor, and later full Professor. It was at about this time that the department of Ophthalmology started to come into flower. It is not needful that further details be mentioned; for there are among you, several men who served under this magnificent ophthalmologist. This story has been recited in several places, among the best perhaps in the April number of the Journal of Ophthalmology, the Festschrift in honor of Frederick C. Cordes, now Emeritus Professor and today attending this session. No doubt you all have this magnificent number of this world-recognized Journal in your files. I have recently re-read it and I commend the idea to each of you, even though you wrote the many articles yourselves.

But to come back to the more recent events pertaining to the Department, we should jump to the seconddecadeofthis century. The older men among you will recall the primitive housing of the Out Patient Department on the third floor of the old School of Medicine Building; you will remember the cubicles improvised by the hanging of sheets for partitions, the closets made into dark rooms and other like features. But you will also recall the compensatory things that made this an excellent department. Professional attendance was of the best; and the department grew in the esteem of other departments as well as the numerous patients.

It was not until the mid-thirties that just under a half-million dollars became available for the new Out Patient Building; and this acquirement was fortuitous in that President Sproul managed to detach it from an aappropriation for another purpose.

In 1920 or thereabouts, under the incumbency of Dean Porter, it was decided to make a try for a state appropriation of sufficient size to build buildings for the medical sciences and addition to the University Hospital. Aye, but there was the rub. It was an acknowledged fact that the School of Medicine was not held in high esteem, large due to neglect. Even our own graduates were hostile. One of them was heard to express it very pungently when he said: "They gave us a diploma and a kick in the pants". Practitioners of medicine throughout the state

were equally unsympathetic and for the same reason--nobody paid any attention to them, or seemed to care a fig about their many difficulties. For in those days the various county hospitals were vestigeal or even non-existent; and those that were of the more opulent, were poorly staffed and unable to help the local doctor. It was further realized that any request for financial support that we would have to make to the Legislature, would not be supported among doctors generally nor by the people at large. Our first job then became plain. Spade work was in order; and this was not a thing that could be done casually; sweat and persistence were required.

Announcement was made that a Referred Service had been established; that one of the functions of the School of Medicine was to aid local practitioners in every way possible in solving their problems, especially among those patients whose economic status was such that they could not afford all the niceties of diagnosis and treatment. Even arrangements were made for inexpensive housing of referred patients. You will recall that the small building across Parnassus Avenue, now the Metabolic Institute, was an inexpensive rooming house where beds were procurable for as little as one dollar a day; and these patients could eat at the old cafeteria up on the hill which many of you remember. Even agreements were made with downtown hotels such as the old Federal and the Shaw, for more affluent out of town patients. Clinic rates for laboratory procedures and x-rays were minimal in those days, and our Social Service Department was often able to make arrangements with local county welfare departments for their cost.

Then there was the matter of acquainting doctors with our procedures. One happy thought turned out remarkably well: We discovered that the various secretaries of the Program Committees of County Medical Societies, often found themselves in embarrassing situations when a promised speaker for a monthly meeting was unable to meet his commitment. This was our opportunity. We informed these men that if they would telephone us, with even so little as 24 hour notice, that we would provide a speaker from among our Faculty men. This was not overly difficult for us as there were numerous younger men among us with un-read papers

whom we could draft; and it was not disagreeable for them for it tended to give them status, and never once did the local county society fail to remunerate them for transportation and hotel accomodations in the more distant counties.

Of course this gave us an opportunity to acquaint doctors with our Referred Service and our desire to help them with their difficulties. The result was all but magic. The first year we had 600 referrals; and when I looked at the records eleven years ago on my retirement the number was in excess of 6000. No doubt it is in excess of that now.

So, in 1939 when we requested our first two million dollars, the stage was all set. We personally called on our many medical friends and inquired: "Have we been of any help to you?" "Good Lord, yes. Did you ever try to practice medicine in a small community with insufficient medical facilities?" Our next inquiry was; "Do you know Senator Blank from this District?" "Certainly". (Some of them added that they had taken care of members of his family). "Then would you tell him what you just told us?"

The result was remarkable. Several Legislators afterward told us that they were deluged with requests for favorable action on our request for an appropriation. Not only referring doctors but their patients as well went out of their way to make plea for support. At our first hearing before the Finance Committee, the room was filled with supporting doctors, some of them from such distant points as Chico.

The result was highly gratifying. Both houses of the Legislature passed our bill without a dissenting voice, curiously enough. We got our first two million dollars. But---then came World War 11. Everything was frozen. At the conclusion of the war, inflation was under way and the architects expressed some doubt that even the foundations of the new structures could be built with our appropriation, then in cold storage.

Under this situation we were back where we started. Fortunately the Referred Service was growing lustily; we simply repeated the process, but this time asked for ten million.

Then came a shock. Southern California, the political dog rather than the tail, hearing of our request, said demandingly: "Me too". Twenty million dollars in all!

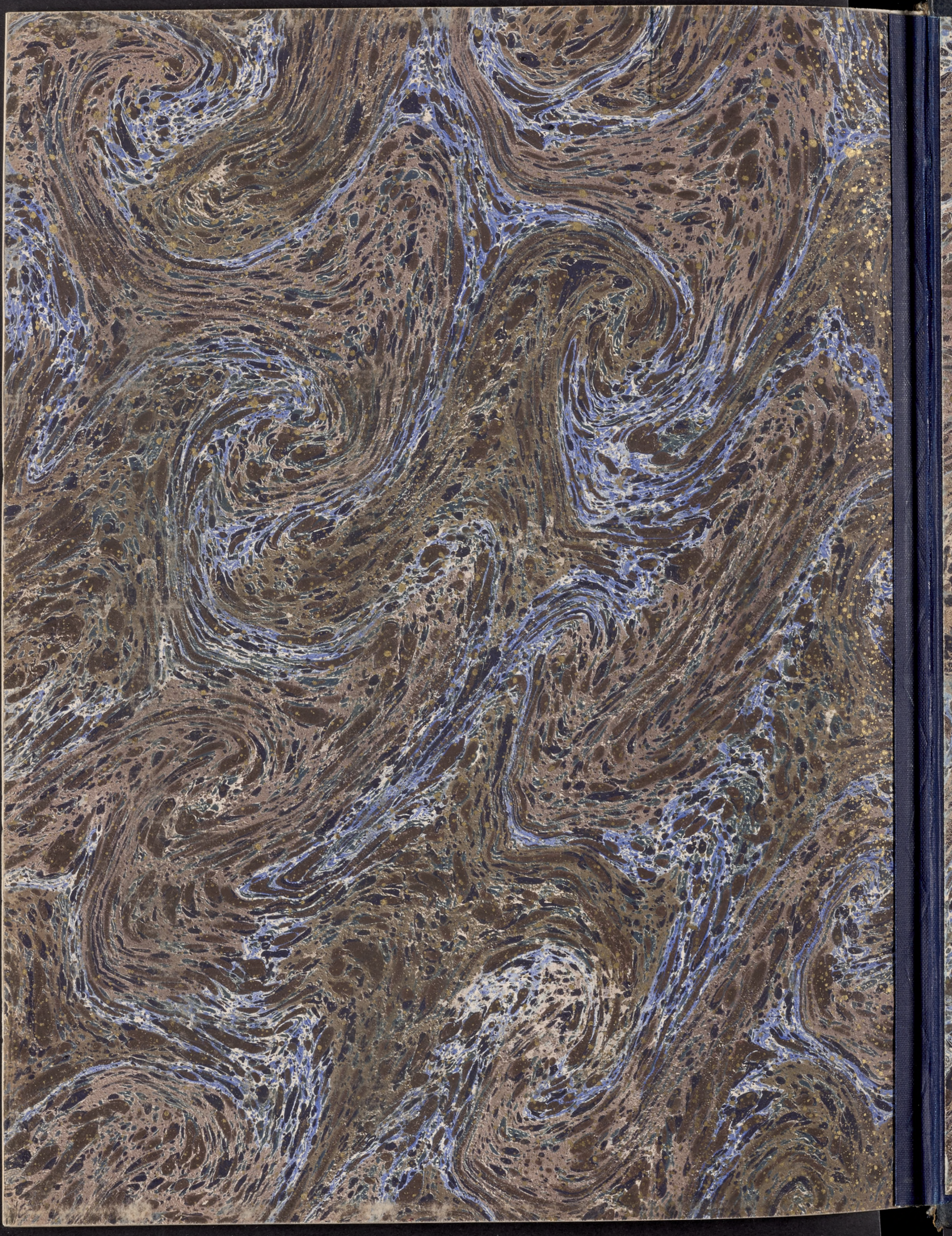
Things looked a bit bleak. But again fortune favored. Two or three influential members of the Legislature became patients in the Hospital mostly for annual check-ups. Among them was Senator Ralph E. Swing, recently deceased. He had been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate for quarter of a century. To these patients we stated our case; and our pleas fell not on deaf ears.

In addition we resumed our former practice of propaganda through our medical friends and our former clinic patients whose gratitude, in the main, reacted in our favor. Fortunately the great growth of the state's population and industry brought in unprecedented amounts of tax revenue. Both we and UCLA got our appropriations and began building at once. At the same time, the Regents got greatly increased funds and our operating budgets increased. It is interesting to note that the annual appropriations for teaching in the early days of a few thousand a year have increased to the announcement of the Provost recently of between nineteen and twenty million for the Medical Campus.

For the remainder of this story--look about you.

I have here some slides showing buildings etc above referred to. They were originally made from photographs of this Campus and were used as "props" during our"barn-storming days" to local County Medical Societies. They are just as significent today as they were then. If you desire, we can run them.

(Here followed some forty slides; and following them were projected slides of the fifty caricatures of faculty men who were assigned to keep the school going during the war and who dubbed themselves"The Battlescared Veterans of Mount Parnassus". These were originally shown at the Homecoming Banquet at the Palace Hotel at the end of the war, to war veterans, some one hundred fifty in number. Their response was hilarious.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY
SAN FRANCISCO

SIGILLVM · VNIVERSITATIS · CALIFORNIENSIS
LVX
FIAT
MDCCCLXVII

EX LIBRIS

ARCHIVES COLLECTION